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Part One
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VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,820. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1895.—TWO PARTS—SIXTEEN PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

STRUCK A CROWDED CAR

Fire Chief Shaw's Horse Plunged Head and Shafts Among Passengers.

FIREMAN AND DRIVER CUT AND BRUISED

Three Passengers Cut by Flying Glass—Car Was Going Slowly and Horse Was Speeding to a Fire.

A fire alarm was run in from Box No. 339 in Fifth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, at 5:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the firemen of two battalions tumbled into their waterproofs and dashed down in the engines to the spot.

Chief William Shaw of the Sixth Battalion, who is the first chief due at a fire in that locality, was at supper in his home, 857 West Seventeenth Street, when the ticker in his sitting room jingled out the alarm. His wagon, with the driver, Barth Sheridan, already in the box, stood at the door ready for just such an emergency, and in a moment, the chief was in the seat beside him driving furiously down Seventeenth Street to the fire.

Box 339 is in the heart of a district where a fire is apt to be dangerous to much property, and Driver Sheridan was not sparing his horse, when, as the corner of Eighth Avenue was reached, a horse car hove in sight, trundling up-town in a leisurely way, and packed with passengers to the doors.

Apparently, the driver was indulging in a day dream, for the gong on the Chief's wagon failed either to make him stop the car or to quicken its pace. It was impossible for Driver Sheridan to stop the Chief's horse, and before any one realized that there was any danger, the head of the horse and the shafts of the wagon crashed through the window on the west side of the car.

The Chief and his driver lay on the pavement beside their conveyance, and three of the passengers on the car were badly cut by flying glass.

There was much excitement at the crossing for a few minutes. The Chief's horse, which was badly cut about the head and neck, plunged and kicked; women screamed, and several fainted; the car horses kicked, and their driver shouted himself hoarse while a crowd of 1,000 persons gathered from all points of the compass.

With the crowd arrived a policeman, who called for an ambulance, and gradually things were straightened out. No one, it was found, had been seriously hurt. The worst injuries had been suffered by Chief Shaw, who had a bad cut on the forehead, where he had struck the asphalt pavement. His driver had a similar but slighter wound, and both, refusing the services of the ambulance surgeon, hurried off to do their duty at the fire.

The three passengers who had been slightly cut by the flying glass from the broken windows also refused medical aid, and went to their homes. They were Mrs. W. T. Swan of 223 West Twenty-eighth Street, Jacob Doehman of 725 Eighth Avenue, and Miss Gussie O'Hare of 313 West Twenty-fifth Street.

Neither James Kenney, the driver of the car, nor Hugh Cunan, the conductor, was injured, and they were able to take the shattered car to the stables. Most of the passengers abandoned it as too unlucky a vehicle to stay in long.

Chief Shaw's horse and the remains of his wagon were taken to his headquarters, the hook and ladder company's house on East Fourteenth Street. The animal's injuries were not sufficiently serious to ruin it for department work, but the light wagon was badly smashed.

The fire proved to be a small blaze in the cellar below the store of C. H. Hawkins, at 11 East Fourteenth Street. It was caused by a leak at the gas meter. The loss was $25.

MR. CLEVELAND TO HUNT DUCKS

The President Leaves the National Capital for North Carolina for a Few Days' Recreation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Taking advantage of the admirable ducking weather, President Cleveland, this afternoon about 5 o'clock, sailed from Washington on the lighthouse tender Myrtle, to pursue that sport in the North Carolina sounds and rivers, for a brief period.

The trip has been in contemplation by the President for some time, as a means of recreation after the labors of compiling and writing his annual message, but his departure to-day was conducted with so much quietness that even some of the officials on duty at the Executive Mansion are still unaware that the President has left the city. The duration of his absence will, it is understood, depend somewhat upon circumstances. Five or six days, if game is plentiful and luck abundant, will probably be availed of for the shooting, and so far as can be learned at present such adjuncts to civilization as daily mails and telegraph facilities will not be in immediate proximity to the party for at least two or three days of the excursion.

Persons in the vicinity of the President's hunting ground had previously been communicated with, and the usual traps, decoys, and other paraphernalia for a duck-hunting expedition have already been placed, and await the President's arrival.

Capt. Wilde, Secretary of the Lighthouse Board, accompanied the President.

TALKS OF AN ECONOMIC WAR

Comments of The Berlin Post on the President's Message.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Post, in an article commenting on President Cleveland's message to the American Congress, remarks that Germany has less to lose by an economic war than the United States. It adds: "In view of the fact that if the present threats made by America should be successful, the Americans would be certain to use a similar screw unceasingly, Germany must resist President Cleveland's warning. Retaliatory measures would apply with equal force to both sides."

MADRID, Dec. 5.—The Globe describes the paragraph in President Cleveland's message referring to Cuba as "an utterance of serious importance."

Mr. Stockton Will Not Accept.

TRENTON, Dec. 5.—All speculation as to the probable appointment of Attorney General John P. Stockton to take the place of Vice Chancellor Bird, whose term expires in January, was ended to-day, when the Attorney General announced that he would not accept the position if it were tendered to him. He still has two years to serve as Attorney General, and he is said to be satisfied to finish out his term.

Gone into Voluntary Liquidation.

PRATT, Kan., Dec. 5.—The First National Bank of this city went into voluntary liquidation to-day. All depositors have been paid in full, and the stockholders have enough assets to make themselves whole if they can realize on them.

ASSEMBLYMAN CONKLIN DEAD

Stricken While Working in His Stable—Successful as Shipbuilder and Owner of Boats.

Assemblyman Michael Conklin died suddenly yesterday afternoon in his home on Wsetervelt Avenue, New-Brighton, S. I., of heart failure. He had been suffering from heart trouble for some time, but with the exception of the attack whih he had last Winter, when he fainted in the Assembly chamber at Albany, it has never been of a serious character. He was about yesterday morning as usual, and after luncheon went to the stable at the rear of his home to help his coachman stow away straw which had been delivered that morning. He ascended to the loft and the man was passing the bundles when he heard a slight groan and saw Mr. Conklin fall back upon the straw.

The man went to his side, found him unconscious, and then ran to the house and informed Mrs. Conklin, who is a practicing physician. She reached Mr. Conklin just as he was breathing his last.

Capt. Michael Conklin was born in New-York City Sept. 29, 1828. When but nine years of age he ran away from home and went to sea. He made several voyages before he left the sea and learned the trade of ship carpenter with his father, who was a partner of the late Samuel Secor. After learning the trade he established a ship yard at New-Rochelle and became popular with the yachtsmen. He overhauled and repaired many of the fastest yachts of that day in and about New-York harbor. He removed to Staten Island in 1854 and purposed to establish a ship yard on the shore at Tompkinsville, near the old Quarintine station, but changed his plan, and entering into partnership with John E. Armstrong, went into the boating business. The first boat which they had built for them was the Rescue, the first propeller ever built for towing service outside of the harbor. This vessel was used by the Quarintine Commissioners and was subsequently chartered by the metropolitan police as a harbor patrol boat.

The Rescue, together with the Washington Hunt, Harriet A. Weed, and John H. Dix, which were built by Capt. Conklin, were chartered by the Government during the war and were in active service in the South. The firm also ran passenger lines of steamboats between New-York and New-Brunswick, and to Amboy.

Joining William Mulford in 1870, Capt. Conklin entered the lumber and building material business at Stapleton, and the firm bought the Jessup lumber mill at Greenridge, S. I.

Mr. Conklin retired from mercantile life in 1880, and when, in 1882, the office of Inspector of Foreign Vessels was created, he was appointed to that position, and held it until the change of administration in 1885. Under President Harrison in 1889 he was appointed Assistant Inspector of Hulls at this port, and was again removed at the beginning of President Cleveland's second term. He ran for Assemblyman in 1893 against Michael McGuire, who, it is claimed, was counted in, but Mr. Conklin was given the seat just before the close of the session of the Legislature in 1894. He was re-elected last Fall.

Capt. Conklin had always been an active Republican and was recognized as an influential man throughout the State. He was a second cousin of Roscoe Conkling, and served as one of the lieutenants of the Senator in the State. He had always been close to senator Platt and Lieut. Gov. Saxton. The latter was a guest at Capt. Conklin's home a few weeks ago.

Capt. Conklin was three times married, but leaves no children. Two years ago he married Miss Fannie Donovan, M. D., who survives him. He was well-to-do, and was liberal in works of charity. At the time of his death he was the only surviving charter member of Tompkins Lodge No. 471, F. and A. M.

The funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon at St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton.

GOLD DEPOSITED AT SUB-TREASURY

Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy Sent $50,000—No Calls Made for Export.

The Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy deposited $50,000 in gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday, taking legal tender in exchange. There was also deposited $10,000 early in the day, and $6,500 in the afternoon, making the gold gain $66,500.

No calls were made for export. Bankers who usually send gold when shipments are made expressed the opinion that to-day's demands for to-morrow's steamers would be much lighter than had been expected early in the week. One or two firms that had intended to ship said that it was now doubtful if they would do so.

The exchange market is narrow and reports from the South promise offerings of cotton bills in considerable amounts within a few days. Yesterday's transfers of currency to New-Orleans, for use in moving cotton, were $75,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Treasury received in gold to-day $100,000 from the People's National Bank of Pittsburg, Penn.; $40,000 from Omaha, Neb., and $5,000 from a bank in Washington, N. C. Other deposits, it was learned, were made at Sub-Treasury cities, but how much they aggregate was not stated.

CANADA WILL GO INTO TRADE

The Government Will Purchase Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep and Ship Dressed Meats to England.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—At the annual meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Association, at Waterloo, Quebec, Prof. Robertson, Dairy Commissioner, said the Dominion Government had under consideration a plan for opening up an export trade to Great Britain in dressed meats.

The plan is for the Government to purchase cattle and sheep at Montreal and kill, dress, and ship them under the supervision of the Commissioner. Cold chambers will be secured on ocean steamers, and a central cold storage distributing depot will be established in England with retail shops in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

The business will be under Government management throughout.

TO RECOVER THE SEVEN STAR MINE

Directors to Sue for What They Lost When H. H. Warner Failed.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 5.—The Directors of the Seven Star Gold Mining Company met in Chancery Chambers this afternoon at the call of John Griffin, the receiver, to raise money to bring suit to recover the company's mine in Arizona, which reverted to the orginal owners, Lawler & Wells, under foreclosure proceedings.

The company bought the mine for $450,000, and paid half cash. When the second payment became due, H. H. Warner, who had the management of the company's affairs, had failed, and in consequence the payment lapsed.

Warner Miller of New-York and Clinton B. Wiser of Chicago are among the present Directors. They said there would be no trouble about raising the money needed, and that suit for the recovery of the mine would be brought without delay.

In Honor of Governor-Elect Griggs.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 5.—Governor-elect Griggs will attend a dinner to be given in his honor by the Union League Club to-morrow night.

Gov. Werts will be entertained by his staff at the Hotel Waldorf Jan. 9. Mr. Griggs will be the only guest invited.

Started Up After Two Years.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., Dec. 5.—The large stack of the Andover Iron Company, which has been idle for two years, will be put in operation next week, giving employment to a large number of hands.

NOTHING BETTER THAN THE BEST. FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.—Adv.

DEEP INTEREST IN CUBA

Senators Attentive to Remarks in Behalf of the Insurgents.

RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS WANTED

Mr. Call Insists that the Revolutionists Should Be Officially Recognized by the United States Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—That the Senate is interested in the proposition to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban revolutionists was well indicated to-day by the attention accorded the speech of Mr. Call of Florida, who addressed himself to the resolution he introduced Monday. This resolution provides for the recognition by the United States of a state of public war between Spain and Cuba, for the maintenance of strict neutrality between the contending powers, and for the bestowal upon each of the rights of belligerents in the ports of the United States. The resolution declares further that the United States protests against the barbarous manner in which the war in Cuba has been conducted, and authorizes the President to take proper steps to secure an observance of the laws of war.

Mr. Call's remarks were forceful in the extreme. He drew a graphic picture of the ruin, misgovernment, and barbarous cruelty against which the Cubans were contending, and their long struggle for freedom. He described the former revolutions, and declared that the progress against tyranny made by the native Cubans, who maintained, as we had maintained in 1776, that just government must derive its authority from the consent of the governed, entitled them to recognition as belligerents and the neutrality of other nations.

He described the conduct of the Spanish troops in Cuba as "merciless in disregard of age, sex and condition."

"These people," he added, "have been acting on the principles which we have declared, and on the advice which we have given to them; and that we should silently permit this war to proceed, without a single word of encouragement, without a single word of protection to their legal and recognized rights, is certainly not creditable to this Government.

"It is certainly not in accordance with justice, or with that high position which this people ought to take. When we affirm the Monroe doctrine with idle declamations while we permit instances of this kind to occur under our very eyes and within our range, the affirmation is a vain one, and can cerry no weight or respect with it.

"The people of Cuba have a right to establish their independence. Spain declared that the Southern Confederacy was a belligerent power and recognized it; and the English Government also recognized the civil war in the South. Why should we not, then, when these people have acted on our example, under our advice, under our instructions, justify their forcible resistance? Why should we allow Spain to purchase supplies in our ports and forbid the same right to the Cubans?

"I hope that the Committee on Foreign Relations will not postpone action on this resolution, but will report at an early day in favor of it, or of some resolution that will accord to the people of Cuba the same rights in our ports and territory as are now given to Spain. I hope that the disgrace we are now under, in actually aiding the Government of Spain in its oppression and in its merciless rule over this people, will be ended."

At the close of Mr. Call's speech the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LIGHT TRADING IN MINING SHARES

Sales Decrease Because of the Rise in Cheap Stocks—New Companies Want to be Listed.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 5.—The mining stock market was firm to-day, but the sales were not so heavy as yesterday. The stocks regularly listed are not traded in, because the demand has been mostly for the cheap stocks, which have been forced upward by the buyers to as high a price as their prospects warrant.

New companies are begging for a hearing before the listing committees, and mining companies of Montana, Wyoming, and other Western States are writing to the Denver Exchange seeking an entrance to this market.

A number of new strikes in well-known claims in the Cripple Creek district was reported to-day. The interest in the new camp of West Creek and the reported gold discoveries near Salida and Fork Creek does not abate.

Want a Space for Mining Sales.

In connection with the movement for the revival of mining speculation here, an application has been sent to the Committee of Arrangements of the Stock Exchange asking that space be set aside in the boardroom for mining sales. Trading in mines has heretofore been done in a space used for unlisted securities. It has not required special room. Action on the application will probably be taken to-day.

SECURITIES SOLD AT A BIG DISCOUNT

Property of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Company Under the Hammer.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 5.—Securities of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, of the face value of $1,775,000, were sold this afternoon on the steps of the Federal Building by J. F. Downing, receiver for the company. They were first sold in seperate lots and afterward resold in bulk according to an order of court which required the double sale. The North American Trust Company was the successful bidder in the sale in bulk and took all the securities for $236,000. The amount was less than $10,000 more than the total amounts bid in the separate sales.

B. R. Conklin of the old Jarvis-Conklin Company is the controlling officer of the North American Trust Company and was present at the sale, though the bidding was done by his attorney, H. M. Beardsley.

Five Hundred Tons of Carp.

PASSAIC, N. J., Dec. 5.—The city was full of fish to-day, as a result of the annual cleaning out of Vreeland Lake. The work was done under the supervision of Fish Warden Shriner, who was present to protect the bass. Fishermen were allowed to carry off the German carp, and did carry away 500 tons.

Demented Cigarette Smoker Missing.

Herbert Gladwin, who lived with his widowed mother, at 84 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, has been missing since Dec. 20. Gladwin's mind had been affected by the excessive smoking of cigarettes. He is twenty years old.

Says Knauss Robbed Him of $800.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Dec. 5.—Herman Knauss, employed by William Connors, a soda water manufacturer, has disappeared. Mr. Connors says Knauss robbed him of $800.

SALISBURY'S NOTE ON VENEZUELA

Great Britain Insists that the Schomburgk Boundary Line Should Mark the Minimum of Her Territory.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The papers here will to-morrow say that it has been learned that the reply of Lord Salisbury to the recent note of Secretary of State Olney relative to the Venezuelan question, which reply is now en route to Washington, discusses at length the history of the question for forty years, and intimates that Great Britain does not depart from the view that the Schomburgk boundary marks the minimum of the territory she possesses in that region.

A CURRENCY COMMISSION WANTED

Buffalo Bankers Suggest a Conference to Frame a Plan for Presentation to Congress.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—The fourth meeting of Group No. 1 of the New-York State Bankers' Association was held this afternoon.

A number of topics of interest to bankers were discussed and the following resolution of general interest, introduced by John A. Kennedy, Cashier of the Niagara Bank of Buffalo and Secretary of the Group, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We believe that the unsatisfactory condition of the currency affects all business interests, and that reform is urgently needed;

Resolved, That the Council of Administration of the New-York State Bankers' Association be requested by Group No. 1 to communicate with the various State associations of the United States with reference to the appointment of a currency commission, to be composed of three delegates from each State association, these delegates to be men of experience who have given the subject careful study, said delegates to meet at some central city to discuss the subject of the currency and formulate a system suitable to the business wants of the United States, such system to be recommended to the Congress.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—John B. Weber, American Exchange Bank, Buffalo; Secretary—John A. Kennedy, Niagara Bank, Buffalo; Chairman Executive Committee—Pascal P. Pratt, Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, Buffalo.

PORT WARDEN FOR NEW-YORK

J. H. Boland of Troy Takes the Place of Mr. Walsh—The New Official an Aggressive Republican.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—John H. Boland of Troy, N. Y., was to-day appointed by the Governor a Port Warden of the Port of New-York in place of John F. Walsh, term expired.

Mr. Boland has been one of the foremost and most aggressive Republican workers in Troy during the last four or five years, and his appointment was strongly urged by the Republican leaders of Rensselaer County.

Mr. Walsh, whom he succeeds, was appointed Oct. 9, 1893, during a recess of the Senate, for the unexpired term of Michael C. Murphy, who had resigned, and whose term ended March 15, 1895.

ROOSEVELT TO SPEAK IN PHILADELPHIA

Thinks He Saves His Party by Taking the Police out of Politics.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 5.—Theodore Roosevelt of New-York has accepted an invitation to deliver the principal address at a Republican mass meeting here Dec. 28, in the interest of a movement for reform in the city councils. In his letter of acceptance Mr. Roosevelt says:

I take pleasure in accepting your invitation. I have been obliged to refuse all these requests hitherto, but when I am appealed to by a body of my fellow-Republicans to speak on behalf of a cause which I have so greatly at heart as that of honest municipal government, I do not feel that I really can refuse.

As a loyal Republican, I have felt that in my present position I could best serve the Republican Party by doing all that in me lay to take the New-York police out of politics, by administering this department wholly without regard to partisan considerations. It will be a pleasure to me to speak to your body on behalf of the cause you advocate.

The letter is addressed to William Potter, ex-Minister to Italy.

FOUND UNCONSCIOUS BY THEIR SONS

Mr. and Mrs. Hinman of Port Chester Narrowly Escape Asphyxiation.

PORT CHESTER, Dec. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. Philemon Hinman, who live in Haseco Avenue, narrowly escaped death by asphyxiation last night. The gas leaked from a self-feeding coal stove in the dining-room.

Mrs. Hinman was ill, and slept on a couch in the dining-room. Mr. Hinman watched beside her in a chair. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hinman were unconscious when their sons, Fred and Harry, came downstairs this morning.

Mr. Hinman lay on the floor gasping for breath. Dr. G. E. Thomes succeeded in restoring Mr. Hinman in two or three hours, but Mrs. Hinman remained unconscious till this evening. She is not yet out of danger.

A cat lay on a chair all night in the same room, but showed no signs of discomfort. A canary bird whose cage hung in the room was unharmed, and was singing when Mr. and Mrs. Hinman were found.

HEAVY SUIT AGAINST MAYOR PINGREE

Secretary Tryon Wants Damages for Malicious Prosecution.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—The suit of Secretary Tryon of the Board of Fire Commissioners against Mayor Pingree for $25,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment was begun in the Wayne Circuit Court to-day. The suit is one of three begun a year ago. The other two were brought by Fire Chief Elliott and Fire Commissioner Bruce Goodfellow.

The suits grew out of the fracas at fire headquarters a year and a half ago when the Mayor demanded that a reporter be allowed to examine the books of Secretary Tryon and was ejected from the building.

Sent to Prison for Selling Beer.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Dec. 5.—John Parker, the proprietor of a billiard establishment, was convicted recently of having sold beer in Asbury Park contrary to law. Parker was arraigned before Judge Conover at Freehold to-day, and sentenced to one year in the State prison, at Trenton. He will appeal to the Supreme Court, having given bonds in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance. Parker has been convicted several times before, but has escaped on technicalities.

A Harvard Telescope for Peru.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—One of the most valued instruments of Harvard Observatory at Cambridge is about to be shipped to the University's station at Arequipa, Peru. It is the famous Bruce photographic telescope, which is the largest and most efficient telescope of its kind that has ever been constructed. It is expected that many important astronomical discoveries will be made with the aid of this telescope in Peru.

Skating on Westchester Ponds.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Dec. 5.—There was skating in several parts of the county today, but deep ponds were not ventured upon, as the ice was not thick enough. On the shallow ponds, where it did not make much difference whether one broke through, there were a good many skaters after school hours.

For all wool "Reliable" Carpets, Go to Cowperthwait's, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

VICTORY FOR CHICAGO GAS

No Injunction Against the Proposed Reorganization.

A SURPRISE TO THE ATTORNEYS

Judge Showalter Decides in Favor of the Companies on All the Points Raised in the Barrows Case.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—In the case of Pitt Barrows against the Chicago Gas Company, in the United States Court this afternoon, Judge Showalter surprised everybody, including counsel on both sides of the case, by deciding it at once on the completion of the arguments. It was thought he would take the case, which involves some nice points at law, under advisement for at least two months.

The decision was in favor of the gas companies, and, according to it, they can now combine when and where they please.

Pitt Barrows, a Connecticut bondholder of the company, asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant companies furnishing gas to Chicago from combining, as he understood their purpose to be under the new reorganization plan. This injunction Judge Showalter refused to grant.

The main question at issue was the construction to be placed on the Illinois law in regard to corporations, which was passed in 1872 and amended in 1889. The amending clause provided that all companies "now doing business in Illinois"—such were the words of the law—could not consolidate in groups of more than two companies. The defendants claimed that, as the original law was passed in 1872, all amendments must therefore date back to that time, and that, in view of the fact that the Chicago gas companies had been combined and incorporated since 1872, they were legally united.

The plaintiffs claimed that the law must be strictly construed, and that all companies incorporated between 1872 and 1889 came under its ban.

This view of the case Judge Showalter declined to agree with. Moreover, he devoted part of his decision, which was verbal, to a discussion of the rights of Pitt Barrows, as a bondholder, to come in and ask that the companies be restrained from combining.

On this point, also, he declared himself in favor of the gas companies. Mr. Barrows, he said, was not even a stockholder. He was a bondholder, and as a bondholder the court could not see how his rights would be jeopardized by a combination of the gas companies. In any case, said Judge Showalter, the laws of Illinois gave recourse, without being obliged to resort to the United States courts. An action of quo warranto could be brought, and, in fact an action of a somewhat similar character was now pending in the State courts.

The greater part of the day was occupied by Attorney S. S. Gregory in arguing that the companies should be restrained from combining. He declared that the decision of this case involved the liberties of the people; that it was contrary to the principles of a Democratic Government that great corporations should combine to harass the common people.

BOUGHT BY PHILADELPHIANS

Long Island City's Trolley Lines Change Hands—The Purchase Price Said to be Nearly $2,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Announcement was made to-day that a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists had acquired the entire street railway system and electric lighting plant of Long Island City. There are about sixty miles of trolley road in operation and additional mileage will shortly be completed; besides which the system's electric lighting privileges are quite extensive.

It is understood that the deal represented a transaction of nearly $2,000,000.

The syndicate is composed of a number of capitalists who have been largely interested in the street railroads of this city. A new company will be formed, probably under the caption of the Kings County and Long Island City Traction Company.

This latest deal has added another important street railway system to the number of those in other cities which are under the control of Philadelphia capitalists.

PHYSICIANS MUST TESTIFY IN COURT

They Cannot Conceal Facts Regarding the Treatment of Patients.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 5.—A matter of great importance to physicians in Michigan has been decided in the Circuit Court. The question came up over the application of a life insurance company which has issued a policy of $20,000 on the life of a citizen of Detroit. The company learned after its issue that the applicant had misrepresented his physical condition and began suit to annul the policy.

They ascertained that he had been treated at Battle Creek. The physician who treated him was subpoenaed, but refused to testify or answer any questions on the ground that a physician's relations to his patients are sacred, and that he could not be compelled to testify in regard to the ailments with which his patient is afflicted. Judge Smith ruled that the physician must give his testimony and issued an order accordingly.

Wants $50,000 for His Wife's Death.

Eugene F. Medinger is suing the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $50,000 for the loss of his wife, Mary, who was killed in Court Street, in front of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, March 26. Mrs. Medinger was sixty-three years old. She was on her way to church, when a car struck her.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree. The company pleaded not guilty, and the case has never been tried.

The damage suit is being tried before Justice Clement in the Brooklyn City Court. It is expected the case will go to the jury this afternoon.

Suicide Ends a Divorce Suit.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, last Monday the case of George W. Thompson for an absolute divorce from his wife, Annie E. Thompson, was to have been tried, but owing to the non-appearance of both the plaintiff and the defendant, the case was discontinued.

The counsel for the plaintiff said he had received a telegram at the last moment to end the suit, as Mrs. Thompson had committed suicide at Moodus, Conn.

He said that all he knew about the death of the defendant was the fact that her husband had so notified him at the same time, saying, "Now I'm a free man."

Her Husband's Affections Alienated.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Edwin L. Lockwood, wife of the Secretary and Treasurer of the Union Iron Works, Minneapolis, brought action to-day against John E. Lockwood, Mrs. Lockwood and Miss Lockwood—father, mother, and sister of Edwin L. Lockwood—for $50,000, charging conspiracy on their part to alienate her husband's affections. The plaintiff alleges she was persecuted by the Lockwoods so that she had to leave her husband's home. Her maiden name was Gallociez.

FIRST SNOWSTORM OF THE SEASON

Street Railway Traffic Interrupted at Springfield, Mass.—The Storm General Throughout New-England.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5.—Snow began to fall in this city about 2 A. M. and since 5:30 o'clock there has been a steady storm. The snow by noon was three inches deep and sleighs had already made their appearance. There is not a very high wind. The trolley lines are sending out snowplows and have cut down their service 25 per cent. This plan will be adopted during all heavy storms this winter, the company preferring to have 75 per cent. of their cars on time rather than attempt to run full service and have all cars late.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 5.—Snow began to fall early this morning and the storm has increased in severity. Traffic on the electric lines is greatly interrupted, and trains on the Albany Road from the West are behind scheduled time. The mercury is 20 degrees above zero. So heavy is the fall of snow that many sleighs were seen upon the streets this afternoon. The public schools were closed on account of the storm this afternoon.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—A snowstorm, which is designated by the local weather bureau as "slight," has been in progress since 9:15 last night. It had its centre off Nantucket, and prevails generally in New-England to-day. A southeast by east wind is blowing rather briskly, but the snowfall is light in this section, and reports from all New-England points heard from give the same condition, with no prospective delay to traffic, nor damage of any kind.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—Snow began falling in this city shortly before 11 o'clock last night, and has reached a depth of several inches. This is the first real snowstorm of the season, although there have been two previous flurries.

MERIDEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—It has been snowing all day, although the fall has been so light that only about an inch covers the ground. The storm seemed to increase as the day drew to a close.

BLIZZARD RAGING AT GREENPORT.

All Branches of Shipping Abandoned—Temperature Rapidly Falling.

GREENPORT, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The first severe snowstorm of the season has been raging all day. It is nothing less than a blizzard, and has had a damaging effect on all kinds of business and traffic.

All branches of shipping are practically abandoned for the present. A northerly gale which has accompanied the storm has forbidden all attempts at leaving the Greenport harbor. The sail ferries between this place and Shelter Island have doubled their crews and trips are made with extreme difficulty, owing to the blinding snow.

The temperature is rapidly falling and indications are that the storm will extend far into the morrow.

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING SCHEME

The Hawaiian Government Investigating Reports that a Hostile Movement Is Being Organized in the United States.

SEATTLE, Washington, Dec. 5.—The Hawaiian Government has information purporting to disclose a scheme to inaugurate another big filibustering expedition on the Pacific coast.

Charles T. Wilder, Hawaiian Consul General to the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington, has been on Puget Sound for a week, making investigations. He left Seattle yesterday, having been summoned by wire to return to San Francisco at once. While here he visited Tacoma, Port Townsend, Vancouver, Victoria, and other cities on the Sound, consulting maps and charts, and gathering much information and knowledge of the north Pacific coast.

Wilder, who is accompanied by Lieut. Col. Fisher of the Hawaiian Army, denied himself to newspaper men, and upon leaving gave the local Hawaiian Consul explicit instructions to reveal nothing concerning his mission.

DASHED INTO FREIGHT CARS

Passengers on a Train in Rhode Island Had a Narrow Escape.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 5.—A northbound local passenger train ran into the rear of a freight train near Manville Station on the Worcester Division of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad this afternoon.

The caboose of the freight was ditched and wrecked, the front of the passenger engine was smashed in, and passengers were badly shaken up, but otherwise uninjured.

Both tracks were blocked for several hours. The freight had whistled in its flagman preparatory to moving ahead, but had not got in motion when struck. The snow on the rails prevented the brakes from holding the passenger train.

AWARDED THE REINHART PRIZE

A Boston Sculptor Has an Opportunity to Study in Rome.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Herman A. McNeil, a sculptor who was graduated a few years ago from the Normal Art School in this city, has just been awarded the prize given by Artist Reinhart of Baltimore.

This prize is a scholarship with an annual income of $110, with a free studio in Rome and a passage there and back. The scholarship lasts for four years, when another student is awarded it.

In return for this scholarship, the winner must make for the College of Fine Arts, which the giver has endowed, a bas-relief, a statuette, and a bust during the first year.

Mr. McNeil is twenty-eight years old.

New Cotton Mill for Taunton.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 5.—The Corr Manufacturing Company has been organized in this city, with a capital stock of $400,000. The company has bought a large tract of land in East Taunton, upon which it will erect a fancy goods cotton mill of 40,000 spindles, and as soon as this mill is in operation the construction of No. 2 mill will be begun. The company intends making this the largest cotton manufacturing plant in this section.

Fatal Accident at a Fire.

MONTREAL, Dec. 5.—During the progress of a fire which started this evening in Bushnell & Company's oil works, in St. Henri Street, Robert Wilson, an employe, was fatally burned by an explosion of chemicals. The money loss will amount to about $20,000.

Nine Mayors Will Be There.

A feature of interest connected with the dinner to be given to Mayors Strong, Schieren, and Curtis of Boston, by Herbert Booth King at the Waldorf Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, is the acceptance of invitations by six other Mayors of leading cities.

World's Fair Medals Nearly Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Chicago World's Fair medals will be delivered here by the 15th inst. They will be kept here until the World's Fair diplomas are ready and both will be delivered at the same time. The World's Fair closed Nov. 30, 1893.

Lieut. White's Wife Sues for Divorce.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Mrs. Rena White, wife of Lieut. Chester White, formerly of the cutter Bear, who, it was alleged, had eloped to Boston recently with an actress, began suit to-day for divorce.

British Troops at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 5.—The Berkshire Regiment arrived by the troop ship Pavonia to-day. The King's Regiment will leave for Bermuda Saturday night.

DR. AHLWARDT ARRIVES

He Was Met Only by a Delegation of Newspaper Men.

EXPLAINS HIS ANTI-SEMITIC IDEAS

Says He Has Been Invited Here to Preach His Doctrine Against the Jews—He Gives No Names, However.

Hermann Ahlwardt, the German apostle of anti-Semitism, arrived yesterday morning on the steamship Spree from Bremen and registered at Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken. A delegation of reporters met him. His friends in this country, if he has any, were not on hand to welcome him to the United States.

Herr Ahlwardt, who was formerly teacher in a Berlin public school, and resigned his rectorship, as the Germans call it, to become a politician, has been twice elected to the German Reichstag. He is a member of that body now, and has been so for four years.

To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who met the Spree at Quarantine yesterday, Herr Ahlwardt spoke freely and candidly

Hermann Ahlwardt,
The German Anti-Semitic Agitator Who Arrived in This Country Yesterday.

of his purpose in coming to America, and the views he intends to ventilate in his lectures.

Briefly told, he believes that legislative measures should be employed to prevent the Jews from absorbing, as he says they do, the fruits of other men's labors through cunning and trickery, instead of achieving such results by their own honest and persevering labors.

"I stand on the grounds of racial, not religious, anti-Semitism," he declared, "and I am striving to unite the working people and the artisans against the Jews, because I consider that as a race the Jews achieve nothing through their own honest efforts, but direct all their energies to absorb the results of other men's work by methods of trickery and deceit. Labor is oppressed by them, its fruits monopolized, and the people corrupted.

"I hope that I shall be able in my lectures to arouse the slumbering anti-Semitic feeling, which I am told is very strong, though still in its infancy. I also trust that people will come to hear what I have to say before they criticise my mission or myself."

Dr. Ahlwardt will deliver five lectures in New-York City. He is in the hands of a committee of twelve or fifteen persons who, he says, are leading business men and citizens of New-York, but whose names he refused positively to disclose because he feared that it might do them an injury in a business way. The details of Dr Ahlwardt's lecture tour as to programme and places have not been arranged yet.

When the Spree left Quarantine at 7 o'clock in the morning and steamed slowly up the bay Dr. Ahlwardt stood on the deck in a big brown ulster and surveyed the city he hopes to conquer.

He is above the average height and rather stout. His red face, with its double chin, and short, stubborn nose, wears a very genial expression. Dr. Ahlwardt has a jolly laugh, a polished manner and a command of eloquent and scholarly language. His gray hair, a little scant over his high forehead, and his gray mustache, make him look older than he really is. He was born in 1846.

"I am more surprised than I can say that my arrival should be known," he said in German to THE NEW-YORK TIMES reporter, "for I left Bremen so quietly that only my own wife was aware of my departure. The journey has been a pleasant one and I suffered from seasickness only ten minutes. There were both Jews and Gentiles on board with whom I held interesting conversations on the subject of my mission in visiting America. The day before we sighted Sandy Hook I was requested to speak on the subject and I delivered a lecture such as I intend to deliver here, that lasted over two hours. It was attentively listened to and at its close many questions were put to me. About half my audience were Jews, but the proceedings were quiet and orderly and that evening I spoke again at a very pleasant little farewell supper which was held on board."

Rector Ahlwardt, at this point, repaired with his questioner to the smoking room, followed by the curious gaze of passengers and stewards alike. It was evident that he was an object of considerable curiosity among the people on the Spree, for wherever he went a little crowd gathered round him and his every movement was watched.

"I was born in 1846, in the little town of Anklam, in Pommerania," the visitor said, "not far from the shores of the Ostsee. I fought in the war of 1870 as a common soldier in the battles of Metz, Orleans, and Le Mans. I was in the

together the realm of school teaching and enter that of politics.

"Ever since I made this decision," continued Dr. Ahlwardt, with considerable enthusiasm, "I have devoted myself entirely to the politics—what I may call the Aryan politics, that is, the struggle against the Jewish race. At that time there were two schools of anti-Semitism. Dr. Eugen Dühring, assistant professor in the Berlin University, represented the broader racial anti-Semitism, and Dr. Stoecker, Court Chaplain, stood for the more conservative spirit of orthodox, religious anti-Semitism."

After pausing to think a moment Dr. Ahlwardt went on to say that he identified himself with the Düring movement. Düring has been called a Socialist, he said, but he was only fighting for social justice, and nothing more. In national relations he was merely carrying on the investigations and the line of thought of "that great American, Dr. Cary, who was one of the greatest thinkers of the world. Dr Düring was expelled from the Berlin University for alleged intolerance, but he long continued to be active in his efforts against the Jews.

"Stoecker," said the speaker, "believed that the Jews might be bettered and regenerated by baptism. Düring did not."

"What is your belief on that point?"

"I am of the opinion that the baptism of Jews is of no use, because the Jews cannot lay aside their racial characteristics. The Jew cannot change his religion. Some of them may do so for business and commercial reasons, but these are worse than those who do not change.

"Dr. Düring believed with Martin Luther, who said on the question of baptizing the Jews: 'I also am of the opinion that the Jews should be baptized, but they should be held so long under the water that they could step into Heaven at once.'"

"But do you believe that there are not any honest Jews at all?"

"I do not think that there is such a person as an honest Jew, because they one and all, even the best, look upon methods of business as honest which we unhesitatingly look upon as dishonest. I stand upon the ground that the German, Slav, and Roman peoples, and the mingling of these peoples too, possess characteristics which must ever sharply distinguish them from the Semitic people. We believe in keeping ourselves alive by work, and by this work we have raised ourselves from a condition of rudest civilization to one of culture and refinement.

"The Semitic people in all their branches stand opposed to this teaching in the sense that they look upon work as the curse of God. Every Jew seeks to put his work upon the shoulders of his neighbor, and to take the result of that neighbor's efforts without honestly working for it. From the very people with whom they have lived and whose hospitality they received, the Jews have gradually contrived to take the honest possessions, and have managed bit by bit to get into their own hands the best results of those people's work and energy.

"The Jews came to Germany without a single possession and to-day their possessions are valued at 22,000,000,000 marks. But this material injury I do not consider the worst we have to suffer at the hands of the Jews. The tremendous possessions of these people, with relations and connections in every branch of industry and enterprise in the world, and especially in their control of the press, have induced a sad and grievous state of corruption which is ever eating deeper into national circles.

"Wherever the Jew appears, (speaking of German cities,) the solid, though small German business man, goes under or is pushed to the wall."

In reply to a question as to how this state of things was to be remedied, Dr. Ahlwardt was not so eloquent nor so emphatic. He ordered a bottle of Rhine wine and "to the first American present."

"How to change this, how to stop it, how to end it?" he repeated slowly to himself. "That is the question; you see, that is why I came here and is why I am going to lecture.

"We cannot bring about a change by means of force. A revolution itself would net help us. I think the anti-Semitic spirit must first be spread far and wide, and deep and strong, among the people who vote. Therefore I go over the land to help this movement and to protect the middle and the working classes against the oppressive aggression of the Jews. For this purpose I have come here to help awaken interest in this movement and to stimulate public feeling by your assistance."

"Do you come on your own account or by invitation?" asked the reporter.

Dr. Ahlwardt replied slowly and cautiously: "I come originally on the invitation of some friends in Milwaukee. Herr Wehrnich is their leader and representative. I met Wehrnich in Dantzig and he proposed to me to come here. We talked the matter over and he introduced me to a Berlin wine merchant named Dahn. Herr Dahn has numerous friends in New-York, and through his instrumentality a committee of twelve or fifteen men was formed here and an invitation to come over and speak was tendered to me."

"The names of the gentlemen of this committee?" asked the reporter.

"Ach! Es thut mir leid!" said Dr. Ahlwardt, quickly. "I am not at liberty, you know. It might injure the business of these men, all of whom are New-York business men."

This committee expected to receive a letter by the Spree announcing the date of Ahlwardt's arrival. Instead, he came himself. The committee had not expected him and the anti-Semitic agitator was not met on the arrival of the ship.

"Even the characteristics of the Jews that are usually mentioned in their favor," said Dr. Ahlwardt, as he walked up to Meyer's Hotel, Hoboken, "militate against them. Especially may I mention the benevolence and generosity of their gifts to charity, which they almost always make use of for personal and commercial reasons. No Jew will give largely to a charitable cause unless it foresees some advantages that will probably accrue to him from the publicity of his gifts. Where he is well known, he is inclined to make a show of his benevolence, but only, in reality, for personal reasons and because it will bring him business."

Dr. Ahlwardt allowed one solitary ray of light to fall upon the Jewish character when he admitted that in his family life the Jew was exemplary. "And in their unconditional keeping together as a nation," he added, "without a common language and without a fatherland, they are truly wonderful.

"I explain the fact that so few of them proportionately find their way into prison," said the ex-rector in reply to another question, "by the admitted smartness they possess which enables them to slip out of the clutches of the law when another man would unfailingly be caught. No man can come so near the boundary between honesty and fraud and escape arrest and imprisonment as the Jew."

"Is the anti-Semitic movement increasing or decreasing in Germany?"

"In Germany," said Dr. Ahlwardt, with a gleam of fire in his small gray eyes, "the anti-Semitic movement is increasing. Were it not for the unfortunate existence of the two schools I have mentioned, it would soon sweep all Germany from end to end."

"Do you get any support from the clergy, Dr. Ahlwardt?"

"The lower clergy in the Catholic Church stand very much upon my grounds," replied Ahlwardt. "In Vienna the pulpits are used in favor of the anti-Semitic movement. The upper clergy are—are—well, still on the fence," was the German phrase the speaker finally used.

"And the Protestant Church?"

"The Protestant clergy are partly against me," was the reply. "In the Reichstag they are in the 'centrum,' and their leader is Dr. Lieber. Dr. Lieber's mother was a Jewess; I think about one-third of the Protestants are with me."

"Has the Kaiser expressed any view?"

"The Kaiser's views are not known. He has never spoken openly on the subject."

"How often have you been imprisoned for your cause?"

"Five times I have been in the Ploetzensee Prison outside Berlin," replied Dr. Ahlwardt, smiling proudly. "The first time I served four months for insulting the Aldermen of Berlin by telling them they were all Judaized, ['verjudet.'] The second time I received five months for saying in the famous Loewe trial that the guns he supplied to the Government were purposely badly made and poor. The third time I served three months for a lecture I delivered in Essen, in which I was convicted of insulting the Justice.

"There are between 90,000 and 100,000 Jews in Berlin," Dr. Ahlwardt said, "and their influence is "dismal," (unheimlich.) The Jews in Berlin, he said, owned 40 per cent. of the ground property, and the mortgages on the remaining 51 per cent. were almost all in the hands of Jewish financial houses.

"The newspapers in New-York have not welcomed you to New-York," Dr. Ahlwardt was informed with some detail.

"It is no fault," he said, "it is well, I consider. The more attacks made upon me, the more will my views be brought into prominence. In Germany, where no paper can exist without the favor of the Jews, I have been bitterly and mercilessly attacked."

Dr. Ahlwardt explained that his title in Germany of "Rector aller Teutschen," was given to him when he was rector of the school in Berlin. When he became known as an anti-Semitic agitator, it flew all over Germany, and was used sometimes as a sneer, sometimes as a mark of respect.

"It has been said here, Dr. Ahlwardt, that one reason for your coming to America is that you are played out in Germany."

Dr. Ahlwardt smiled as he replied: "It is my principle never to answer attacks made upon me by Jews. A Jew cannot insult me. But this statement is wrong, for I am only just beginning in Germany, and I expect before long to play a very important part. The next vote I hope will triple our forces in the Reichstag."

At present Dr. Ahlwardt in the Reichstag is supported by 17 out of 400 members.

"You have also been accused of Anarchical tendencies."

"Nothing could be more absurd," laughed Dr. Ahlwardt, "I have nothing in common with Anarchism."

The noted anti-Semitic agitator told some amusing anecdotes about himself.

"I was going once from Frankfort to Berlin," he said, "and I entered a railway carriage in which were already seated five Jews and two Jewesses. There was only one seat vacant and I took it. Conversation began and I found that my companions were well-educated people. I led the talk finally upon the question of anti-Semitism, and, when my turn came, plainly stated my own views. Discussion followed and one of the gentlemen said: 'The question is certainly one upon which debate can throw much light, but who can tolerate the d—d nonsense, the Jew baiting and the inclination almost to violence, which that man Ahlwardt has brought into the country?'

"I kept my temper and remarked that I knew that man Ahlwardt almost as well as I knew myself. This Jewish gentleman could be persuaded to say nothing good about Ahlwardt, although he showed to me personally all the politeness and courtesy of debate that one man can possibly show to another."

Dr. Ahlwardt expects to stay in America three months. All his lectures will be delivered in German, and afterward the meetings will be open for questions and free discussion.

Dr. Ahlwardt wrote the following letter to the press of New-York City:

"At the invitation of a number of New-York citizens, I have come to America to represent my cause. I believe that anti-Semitism can succeed in this country if the masses can be convinced of the soundness of its principles. I ask you to visit my lectures, which I will deliver in New-York, so that you can judge for yourselves. Everybody will have the right to ask questions, and I hope justice will be done me."

LENOX CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT

Music from Women's Voices Only—Miss Maud Morgan the Conductor of the Chorus.

The Lenox Choral Society will give the first of three subscription concerts this evening in the Mendelssohn Glee Club rooms, Fortieth Street, near Broadway.

Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio and Mme. Camilla Urso are to be the soloists, and the chorus of the society, fifty women's voices, will give the choral numbers.

Women are becoming recognized leaders in the musical world of New-York City and vicinity. The Seidl concerts, which have been so popular in Brooklyn for the past few years, have been arranged and carried on by the strenuous efforts of a number of music-loving women, and the Lenox Choral Society proposes that its work shall have good and permanent results.

The chorus of the Lenox Choral Society is composed entirely of women, and the conductor is Miss Maud Morgan the harpist. The officers of the society are;

President—Mrs. Donald McLean; Vice Presidents—Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. J. Gregory McLoughlin, Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. William R. Beal, Mrs. James Whitely, Mrs. Williams Cummings and Mrs. William G. McCrea, Mrs. Henry A. Topham, Mrs. Francis Guerin Lloyd, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Mrs. David Welch, Mrs. David R. Sickels, and Mrs. Robert Bonyinge; Secretary—Mrs. William Bradley Randall; Assistant Secretary—Miss Mary Louise Rogers; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles A. Gould; Assistant Treasurer—Miss Lillian D. Ketchum; Librarian—Mrs. John A. Peck.

Board of Director—Marshall Ayres, John Boardman, Jr., Joseph Augustus Flynn, William S. Gray, Charles A. Gould, Dr. Victor H. Jackson, Francis Guerin Lloyd, William G. McCrea, Col. A. J. Alexander, the Rev. Dr. J. Millard Phillputt, the Rev. Dr. C. De W. Bridgman, the Rev. P. Serane Mesny, the Rev. C. W. De Lyon Nichols, William Bradley Randall, Robert Lockwood Rice, Albert Morris Bagby, Dr. Malcolm McLean, Charles Appleton Terry, Dr. F. R. L. Secord, Frederick Stell, Edwin S. Schenck, Louis Brown, Dwight M. Platt, Thaddeus Reynolds Beal, E. Van der Hoef Koch, Joseph Warren, Albert Ritchie, Millard J. Bloomer, Durando Nichols, and John Van Der Cook, Jr.

Chairman of Membership Committee—Mrs. Francis Guerin Lloyd; Chairman of Decorating Committee—Mrs. J. Gregory McLoughlin; Chairman of Printing Committee—Mrs. Clarence Corney.

Tickets to the concerts can be obtained by members only. The yearly dues of subscribing members are $10. Each member is entitled to four tickets for each concert. New members will be received upon application to Mrs. William Bradley Randall of 10 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

The two soloists for this evening will give, in the course of the programme, a duet written for them, and never before heard on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. They have just completed a professional tour of the world together.

As the society is an uptown organization, its future concerts will be given at a more convenient locality for the members. The concerts call for evening dress.

URGES ABROGATION OF THE TREATY

Admiral Belknap Thinks the United States Should Build up a Navy on the Great Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 5.—Admiral George B. Belknap, retired, has written a letter to Richard P. Joy of this city, commending an article written by the latter, and published in Cleveland, advocating the abrogation of the treaty with Great Britiain prohibiting the building of warships on the Great Lakes. Admiral Belknap says, in part:

If the shipbuilders at our ports on the great lakes cannot be allowed to compete with shipbuilders in other parts of the country in the building of vessels for our navy, by reason of the treaty with Great Britain, it is high time that such treaty were amended so that our shipsbuilding plants, wherever situated, may have an equal chance in the matter of Government work.

Independently of what Canada may be doing in the construction of steam vessels for her lake marine, readily convertible into effective gunboats, Great Britain relies upon the facility of the Welland Canal for the ready assembling of her gunboats and small cruisers in the great lakes in the event of war with the United States. With a fixed and well digested policy, indomitable push, and sleepless foresight, ever looking toward future contingencies and the expansion of the empire, British statesmen, when they do not play the part of a bully after the methods of Lord Palmerston, mask their designs under the cover of a velvet-handed diplomacy as seductive as it is dangerous. Too often, in truth, it lulls other powers, and especially the too trustful United States, into a blind and sometimes fatal sense of security. The siren song of Britannia is continually sounded in our ears in notes exalting the ties of kindred blood and tongue, but when we look about us and note the fact that three-quarters of our diplomatic contentions of any moment are with Great Britain and her superloyal colony, the Dominion of Canada, we may well look askance at their professions of fair dealing and sincerity.

Insatiate Britain, indeed, never relaxes her vigilance in any direction, and wherever she detects a crack of opportunity in any quarter she inserts on the instant a wedge of claim and demand, and, at the propitious moment for herself, drives it home with dogged purpose and resistless blows, regardless of the sensibilities or the rights of other powers, save, perhaps, Russia, France, and Germany. At this time, in fact, every mail from Alaska brings tidings of her alleged efforts to appropriate valuable points and islands along the coast line of that territory, just as she laid claim to the Island of San Juan in Puget Sound, after the conclusion of the treaty of 1846, defining our northwest boundary. The British maw, indeed, never gets its fill.

Commerce is the handmaid of civilization, and every nation has the indubitable right to protect its ships wherever they may be. Therefore our great tonnage on the lakes should have the protection that forts and ships of war alone can give.

What right has England to insist that the United States shall not keep a naval force of whatever strength they choose on the great lakes? Let the people of the great Northwest demand protection ashore and afloat, and where England or her middlesome province, Canada, mans or floats one gun let us meet each one with two.

There has long been a sentiment among lake shipowners in favor of the abrogation of the treaty, and Admiral Belknap's utterance meets their hearty approval.

Scarlet Fever in a School.

From The Philadelphia Times.

At Tuesday's meeting of the Board of Health, Medical Inspector Taylor reported that eleven cases of scarlet fever had been discovered in one class room in the Spring Garden Public School, at Twelfth and Ogden Streets. He asked that the room be closed for twenty days, in order to permit it to be thoroughly fumigated. The Inspector explained to the board that the class rooms were all communicating ones in the older school houses, but he thought that the closing of the one room in which the cases of fever were discovered would prevent a spread of the disease. Several members of the board took a different view, and advocated the closing of the entire school until the building had been fumigated and in a condition safe against a spread of the disease. The matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee with power to act.

Named by Bayard Taylor.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mont Clair, in Montgomery County, was named by Bayard Taylor during the course of a Spring day ramble in 1847. Taylor's association with the place should be sufficient to incite a desire to spell the name as he spelled it. The railroad company spells it "Mont Clare," which spelling originally must have been a blind guess by somebody who, perhaps, thought that if it wasn't correct it was near enough to pass.

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STRUGGLING FOR HARMONY

Republicans After Spoils, Democrats After a Policy.

BOTH ARE EMBARRASSED BY SILVER

Talk of a Joint Democratic Caucus of Senators and Representatives—Mr. Reed's Hard Task with the Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is manifest that an effort is being made in each party in Congress to get together. The Republicans of the Senate are at the task of organizing a majority of all the Senators and complete control of the Senate out of a plurality of Republicans. This is for spoils and for disciplinary purposes at the same time. If Senators can be drawn into a combination to elect officers they will expect to be rewarded with an equitable share of places. Policies are not being made much of. If they were, the silver question, upon being suggested, might break a combination just as it was about to become effective. The Northwestern men desire to have a good deal to say about Indians, lands, and Territories, and would have the committees on those subjects made up largely, if not wholly, of Senators who agree with the demands of the Northwest and West for representation and for appropriations.

The Democratic Senators also are making an effort to get together, but the impulse has not become so strong as to bring about a meeting to adopt a line of procedure. A joint caucus of Senators and Representatives has been suggested, but that meets with more favor from the friends of the Administration than it does from the silver men, who do not appear to be confident that they could hold their own. A visit of reconnoissance made to-day by Mr. Boatner to Secretary Carlisle to talk over the importance of Democratic concert of action, although referred to as unlikely to accomplish anything, may turn out to be helpful. Already the compromiser is about, and one of his suggestions is that for greenbacks retired an equal amount of silver certificates shall be issued. Another equally immature and useless proposition is that all but a hundred millions of greenbacks be retired and replaced by an equal volume of silver; and still a third proposition is to allow the use of a hundred millions of greenbacks for the National bank reserves.

Speaker Reed is developing an unexpected power of listening with patience. He appears to bear advising well, and eyen to enjoy it. He was in his room at the Capitol all day yesterday and again to-day, and without restraint members went in to communicate their wants or to remind him of requests already made in writing. The notion that the Speaker already has cast his committees, and that his listening is perfunctory and polite, merely, ought to be dispelled by his assertion that he has not yet made a beginning on the work of building up the committees. He has done the work before, however, and knows that when he shall decide that he has taken all the time he should to consider arguments and applications, and has picked out the Chairmen of a few leading committees, the final work necessary to fill out the ends will be trifling.

Mr. Payne of New-York having enjoyed the reputation of being at the head of Ways and Means, suddenly has lost his place among the gossips at the Capitol, and again it is understood that Mr. Dingley is to be the man, and that there never has been any intention on Mr. Reed's part that anybody else should have the Chairmanship. It will be easier to disappoint Mr. Payne than to refuse to put Cannon at the head of the Appropriations Committee. Payne will insist that he should be leader, but if he is only leader number two he will "take his medicine." Cannon is not so easily refused. He may become bitter and troublesome, and Illinois might accept his grievance, which would, of course, be paltry, but Mr. Reed, who must have heard that Harrison and McKinley both have friends at work in Illinois.

The House will meet again to-morrow, but the session probably will be brief and unimportant. Many members are absent, and others will go away for the next short recess, and until the committees shall be announced, the business will not get in motion.

SPEAKER REED UNDECIDED.

Newspaper Men May Yet Be Admitted to Old Privileges.

WASHINGTON Dec. 5.—The Washington Times is in haste when it calls Mr. Reed autocratic because he has deprived the newspaper men of a valued privilege accorded to them for the first time by the Democratic Fifty-third Congress. It is true that by insisting that the rules of the Fifty-first Congress should be adopted without modification he has canceled the privilege referred to. But it is entirely in his power to restore it if he is inclined to do so, and he has spent so much time in consultation with representatives of the press who are advocating its restoration as to show that it is a matter in which he is interested.

There is no doubt, however, that he finds the favorable action of Mr. Crisp in admitting newspaper correspondents to the members' lobby a very great embarrassment to him. He had been opposed to granting such a privilege, and considered it unwise to withdraw the opposition that had been maintained up to the time Mr. Crisp let down the bars.

It is not alone the newspaper correspondents who would be assisted by the extension of the privilege; it is a protection to members who would otherwise be compelled to see newspaper men in the common lobbies, where the members would be exposed to the attention of visitors whom they might desire to avoid.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEES WANTED.

Extraordinary Measures Proposed to Seat Republican Contestants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Great pressure is being brought to bear on Speaker Reed to appoint two Elections Committees in the present Congress. It is argued that in no other way can the large number of contested cases—thirty in all—be disposed of before March 4, 1897.

While the Speaker has reached no decision in this matter, it is believed that he will be so influenced by the representations of the contestants (who are Republicans, with few exceptions) that he will ask permission of the House to do so. It is remembered that the Fifty-first Congress, when Mr. Reed was previously Speaker, had nearly expired before the last of the contests had been passed upon by the house. At that time the contested cases aggregated but sixteen, only one more than half of the present number.

It is rumored that Speaker Reed will place Mr. Daniels of Buffalo, N. Y., at the head of one of these committees.

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Mild efficient 25c.

SITUATION IN THE SENATE

Republicans Making Preparations for Reorganization.

YOUNGER SENATORS TAKING THE LEAD

Committee of Nine Appointed to Confer with a Similar Committee of Democrats—Silver Gets Recognition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The attempt of the Republicans in the Senate, whose terms of service have been comparatively short, to secure ample recognition in the make-up of the committees thus far has resulted satisfactorily to them. There was another caucus of Republicans to-day after the adjournment of the Senate, and Mr. Sherman, who was authorized yesterday to submit the names of nine Senators whose duty it should be to confer with the Democrats regarding the committees, made his report. Mr. Sherman apparently had accepted the situation, for the names he suggested met with no opposition worthy the name.

This is the list: Mitchell, Oregon, Chairman; Teller, Cullom, Pritchard, Pettigrew, Quay, Platt, Gear, and Chandler. Four of these Senators are out-and-out silver men and one, Mr. Chandler, has intimated that he is not unfriendly to the free coinage movement. Five surely, and possibly six, favor the plan of immediate reorganization of the Senate, which is the keynote of the movement started by Senators Dubois, Pettigrew, and Gallinger.

There is some objection to the placing of Chandler on this committee for the reason that it is suspected that he is not as much in favor of reorganization as he professed to be a short time ago. His colleague, Mr. Gallinger, would have been more acceptable to the "younger element." This feeling did not cut much figure in the caucus and Mr. Sherman's selection was indorsed.

The nine Senators he has named will proceed to name a list of Republicans for the vacant committee places. When this task shall be completed the caucus will be asked to indorse it. There may be trouble in the caucus which will consider this matter because of the division of sentiment among the Republicans regarding the general subject of reorganization. Nothing was said to-day in the caucus about the control of the Senate. The older Republicans are disposed to wait until after the holidays, when it is expected the Utah Senators will be here.

It is believed the Democrats will not oppose reorganization so far as the committees are concerned. They held a caucus this afternoon, at which twenty-six Senators were present. Mr. Gorman, the Chairman, was authorized to appoint a "steering" committe of nine, six of them to have been on the same committee in the last Congress, to confer with the Republican committee for the purpose of reaching an agreement as to Senate committees. The caucus also decided on the nomination of Senator Harris for President pro tem. in case the Republicans should attempt to elect one of their own number to this office.

Several speeches were made in favor of permitting the Republicans to take charge of the committees if they should express a desire to do so. Senators Vest, Blackburn, and Mills advocated this course. The six members of the old "steering" committee who are to belong to the new are Gorman, Jarvis, Harris, Blackburn, Jones, (Arkansas,) and Cockerell. Mr. Gorman has not selected the other three committeemen.

Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Republican committee, said to-night that it would hold its first meeting Monday. The movement to organize the Senate will be advanced in the meantime as far as possible by the younger Republican Senators, who are ambitious to gain good committee assignments.

Whatever may be the outcome of the contest, it is certain the Finance Committee will continue to have a majority favorable to the free coinage of silver. The question how the Senate officers shall be parceled out is likely to cause much trouble.

THE SENATE TAKES A RECESS.

Its Next Session Will Be Held Monday —Various Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Dubois, (Rep., Idaho,) offered his resolution to amend the rules so as to divide the appropriation bills among the committees having charge of the subjects covered by the bills. The resolution was laid on the table, to be called up hereafter.

A protest from the Legislature of Montana against the issue of Government bonds was presented by Mr. Mantle, (Rep., Mont.)

Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) offered a resolution declaring it to be "the sense of the Senate that it is unwise and inexpedient to retire the greenbacks," and it was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Ore.,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a report as to whether any steps had been taken to procure plans for a public building in Portland, Oregon, for which appropriations were made in 1891 and in 1895, and, if not, why not.

The Senate adjourned at 1:35 o'clock until Monday.

REVISED APPELLATE COURT RULES

Examinations for the Admission of Attorneys Affected.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The Court of Appeals has adopted revised rules for the admission of attorneys and counselors at law. The expression "General Term," in each instance, is changed to "Appellate Division of the Supreme Court." Hereafter an applicant, to entitle him to an examination, must prove by his own affidavit his age, citizenship, and that he has studied law. Paragraph 3 of Rule III. has added: "The Regents' certificate above prescribed shall be deemed to take effect as of the date of the completion of the Regents' examination, as the same shall appear upon said certificate."

To the clause: "The State Board of Law Examiners shall be paid as compensation, each, the sum of $2,000 per year," is added, "and in addition, such further sum as the Court may direct, not to exceed $2,000."

The examiners are directed to hold at least one examination in each judicial department between June 10 and July 20 each year.

The rules of practice of the Court of Appeals have been amended, to take effect Jan. 1, 1896, as follows:

In all calendar causes a case shall be made by the appellant, which shall consist of a copy of the return and the reasons of the court below for its judgment, or an affidavit that the same cannot be procured, together with an index to the pleadings, exhibits, depositions, and other principal matters. Every opinion in the cause at Special Term, as well as at the appellate division of the Supreme Court, relating to questions involved in the appeal, is included in the foregoing provision.

UPTOWN POSTAL FACILITIES.

Eleven Branch and Sub-Stations Already Provided and Others Planned.

Postmaster Dayton has received reports concerning the Postal Service of the north side of this city which show that the section in question is now provided with four full branch stations, which are situated as follows: One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Third Avenue, Tremont, King's Bridge, and High Bridge, from which are made, in the most populous section of each, five; and in the rest of the territory three, daily deliveries. Frequent collection of mail matter from the street letter boxes is also made, in many instances the number of collections made being twelve daily.

There are also provided for the convenience of the residents of this section seven sub-stations for the sale of stamps, registration of letters, and issue of money orders. These, with the thirty-seven licensed stamp agencies are distributed over this section in such manner as to afford increased postal facilities.

That these facilities are taken advantage of it shown by the fact that during the year ended Sept. 30, 1895, the aggregate sale of stamps amounted to $91,-329.84, the money order business to $165,-413.82, and number of pieces registered to 13,987. Further improvements are in contemplation which will be pushed rapidly to completion.

The Turks May Yield

To all the powers, but the only thing that will conquer a stubborn Cough or Cold is

RIKER'S EXPECTORANT.

Only 60 cents a bottle for this swift, pleasant, and CERTAIN CURE for a Cough or Cold, Grippe, Bronchitis, Croup, or Pneumonia. Your money back if it fails. Of your druggist or at

Riker's,
6TH AVE., COR. 22D ST.

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Silversmiths.

A great variety of Solid Silver ware prepared for the Holiday Season. We would call especial attention to our

Enamelled Silver.

Our line of Enamels includes flowers in natural colors, landscapes, animals, and copies of noted paintings, executed in the highest style of the art. We are prepared to furnish Crests, Coats of Arms, scenes of hunting, golfing, etc., or any other special work that may be required.

37 Union Square, N.Y.
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TABERNACLE CHURCH'S TROUBLES

Judgment by Default on Claims of Pastor D. C. Potter for $23,876—A Sheriff's Deputy in Charge.

Judgment by default was entered yesterday against the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Second Avenue, near Tenth Street, for $23,876 in favor of George T. Freeman on assigned claims of the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, the pastor of the church.

One claim is for $11,700, for money loaned to the church by Mr. Potter between Oct. 1, 1886, and Nov. 4, 1895, with interest on $3,000 from Oct. 1, 1887; on $3,000 from Oct. 1, 1888; on $3,000 from Oct. 1, 1889, and on $2,700 from Aug. 1, 1894. The other claim is for $7,500 salary due Mr. Potter as pastor from May 1, 1893, to Nov. 2, 1895, at the rate of $3,000 a year, payable monthly, with interest on each monthly amount. The interest on the two claims amounts to $4,657.

The summons in the suit was served on Max Just, Secretary of the church, on Nov. 11, at 421 East Ninth Street, but no answer was put in and the judgment was taken by default.

Deputy Sheriff Butler said yesterday that he still held possession of the church, and would do so until the Sheriff's fees, amounting to about $80, are paid. He still has the three executions obtained against the church, one in favor of the Consolidated Gas Company for $371, and two in favor of Thomas H. Shaw for $696. The Shaw execution has been appealed, but the Sheriff has not been stayed by an order of the court. The claim of the Consolidated Gas Company is said to have been transferred to Mr. Freeman, but the Sheriff's fees were not paid.

ORIGINAL DRAWING OF THE FULTON

Presented to the Society of Mechanical Engineers by Miss Schuyler.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers held the third day's session of its annual convention at 12 West Thirty-first Street yesterday. Among the late arrivals were W. Barnet Le Van, Philadelphia; E. N. Thomas, Boune, Mass.; A. T. Knight, Manchester, N. Y.; W. B. Mason, Boston, Mass.; Charles L. Well Lansing, Mich.; D. J. Matlack, Philadelphia, and Arthur Lennson, Jr., Ansonia, Conn.

Papers were read at the morning session as follows: Albert Kingsbury, Durham, N. H., "Experiments on the Friction of Screws;" W. F. M. Goss, Lafayette, Ind., "Tests of a Ten Horse Power De Laval Steam Turbine;" and George W. Bissell, Ames, Iowa, "Recording Device for Testing Machines."

The afternoon session was taken up with a discussion of "The Best Method for Extraction of Oil from Condensed Steam When It Is Desirable to Use the Exhausted Steam Repeatedly for Boiler Uses."

Many of the members of the society, at the invitation of the Pond Machine Tool Company, visited their works at Plainfield, N. J., yesterday.

It was announced at the afternoon session that Miss Louise Schuyler of this city had presented to the society the original drawing of the steamboat Fulton, made by Robert Fulton in 1813. On motion of J. F. Halloway a vote of thanks was tendered Miss Schuyler.

ARRESTED A REGULAR CUSTOMER

Mrs. Sutton Was Discharged, as She Had Never Stolen Before.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sutton of Rahway, N. J., was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged with having stolen a feather boa worth $4 from a Sixth Avenue dry goods store on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Sutton was one of the regular customers of the place, and became very indignant when accused of the theft.

In the Court she told Justice Simms that she had never been guilty of such an act before. She said she was a respectable woman; and as the manager of the firm knew that this statement was true, he decided not to press the charge, and she was discharged with a warning.

DISTRESSING DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (the new blood purifier)

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

IN SILVER'S INTEREST

Senator Chandler Proposes International Free Coinage.

WALKER HAS A BANKING PROPOSITION

Senator Mills Seeks to Have Treasury Silver Coined—Railroad Regulations Proposed by Senator Call of Florida.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Consideration of measures relating to the currency is destined to occupy much of the attention of Congress at the present session. A number of free-silver coinage bills were introduced Tuesday. That was but a beginning.

Two bills introduced in the Senate to-day looked to the ultimate free coinage of silver. The first, by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) was a bill providing for the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, in connection with other nations, at the ratio of 1 to 15½. Section 1 provides that any person may deposit in the United States Mint gold or silver bullion, not less in value than $50, and the same shall be coined free of charge, (if the metal be sufficiently pure to need no refining,) the gold into the coins provided for by existing laws and the silver into dollars, nine-tenths fine, the weight of the pure silver in each dollar to 15½ times the 23 21-100 grains, being the weight of the pure gold in the gold dollar; that is to say 351 91-100 grains, which, with 39 99-100 grains of alloy will make the total weight of each silver dollar 399 9-10 grains, instead of 412½ grains as now by law provided. Other provisions of the bill are as follows:

Sec. 2. Payment shall be made to said depositor for such bullion in coins similar to those into which the metal is to be coined, or the Secretary of the Treasury at his option may pay the depositor in Treasury notes of convenient denominations, promising to pay an equivalent number of dollars, which notes shall be redeemable in gold or silver at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury. The silver dollars coined in accordance with this law, as well as the gold coins of the United States and the Treasury notes herein provided for, shall be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private. The existing silver dollars shall be retired and recoined according to the new ratio, the profit accruing therefrom to be applied to the expenses of maintaining the mints.

Sec. 3. This law shall take effect and become operative when similar laws shall have been adopted by the Governments of England, France, and Germany; which laws shall, in substance, provide for the purchase of gold and silver bullion without limit, and shall make legal tender of the gold and the principal silver coins and any certificate representing them, the ratio between the gold and silver to be the same provided for in this act; and when such laws have been passed by the Governments aforesaid, the President shall make proclamation accordingly, and this law shall then take effect and be in force.

To Coin Treasury Silver.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) introduced a bill providing for the coinage of the silver bullion now in the Treasury. This coinage is to be in the shape of half dollars, quarter dollars, and dimes, and in such proportion as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and to pay out such coins in the current expenditure of the Government.

Whenever the revenues of the Government are insufficient to meet the current expenditures the Secretary is directed and required to issue non-interest-bearing legal-tender Treasury notes in amounts sufficient to cover the deficiency, and pay out the same in the current expenditures of the Government; when these notes, so issued, shall be restored to the Treasury in payment of Government dues they shall be canceled and destroyed.

Whenever the gold reserve shall be in excess of $100,000,000 and legal-tender notes are presented for redemption in coin, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem them in either gold or standard silver coins at his discretion. When the reserve is less than $100,000,000 the Secretary is directed and required to redeem the same in standard silver coins of the Government, it being the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other upon the present ratio or such ratio as may be provided by law.

All laws which authorize the sale of interest-bearing bonds of the Government for any purpose are repealed by the last section of this act.

Mr. Walker's Banking Bill.

Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.,) has prepared a general banking and currency bill. The measure provides for the retirement of all greenbacks and Treasury notes, so far as the Government is concerned, without cost and without contracting the currency.

This object will be accomplished, under the bill, by having National banks turn into the Treasury all greenbacks and Treasury notes. For the notes turned in double their amount in currency addressed notes are to be issued to the banks for circulation. The Government is to guarantee the final payment of the one-half of these notes, which the bank originally paid in, and which are to be known as "greenbacks."

Section 6 of the bill, which relates to the new greenbacks, provides that the Treasurer shall forthwith redeem and destroy existing United States legal-tender notes issued under acts passed before July 1, 1890, in such manner as he may deem proper, equal in amount to 90 per centum of the aggregate of the coin, coin certificates, and United States legal-tender notes, including Treasury notes, received for "greenbacks" in blank, issued under Section 4, and the Treasurer shall set aside 10 per centum of such aggregate paid in for the current redemption fund, as described in Section 14.

Section 7 of the bill provides that when there shall be no more in amount of the legal-tender notes described in Section 6 outstanding than the amount of the gold then held by the Treasurer under existing law for the redemption of such notes, the gold so held shall then be set aside and used only to redeem and cancel such notes, and from and after that date so much of all acts and parts of acts as authorize, require, or permit the issue or reissue of such legal-tender notes shall have no force or validity, and from and after thirty days from the setting aside of gold herein mentioned such notes shall not be used by any banking association in redeeming its notes, or be counted in the reserve fund of any National banking association. Upon the execution of the preceding provisions of this section, the provisions of Section 6 concerning legal-tender notes issued under acts passed before July 1, 1890, shall apply to Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, so long as such notes are paid into the Treasury or presented for redemption. Thereafter the 90 per centum shall be covered into the Treasury as a miscellaneous receipt.

When all National notes are in, it is expected that the $346,000,000 United States legal

MR. GOULD ON TRANSIT

Thinks Elevated System Equipped with Electricity Best.

SAYS UNDERGROUND WOULD NOT PAY

His Views on Watering Stock, Lighting Cars, Overcrowding Trains, Municipal Ownership, and Increased Facilities for Travel.

The inquiry into the New-York street railway system before the Assembly Special Committee was resumed yesterday at the Hotel Metropole. The affairs of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad were taken up George J. Gould, the President of the company, was the principal witness of the day.

Mr. Gould said he lived in Lakewood, N. J., and had been President of the Manhattan road for the past three years and Director for ten years. He said he had investigated the subject of transit in New-York carefully.

"What do you think of building an underground railway?"

"I think it is possible to build an underground railway, but that it would not pay financially."

"Is that your opinion?" asked Mr. Wade, counsel for the committee.

"Yes, Sir. I don't think that an underground railway can ever be a paying investment in this city. It is not paying in London, where the circumstances are better than they are here."

Mr. Gould said the people of the northern part of the city were anxious to have the elevated line extended on the west and east sides.

"What do you regard, Mr. Gould, as the best and most feasible system of transit in New-York?"

"I think an elevated road equipped with electricity would be the best. We are at present experimenting with electricity."

"Have you any complaints coming in about overcrowding cars?"

"Yes; but I don't see how that can be remedied. In the morning everybody wants to go south, and in the evening they want to go north. You can't stem the tide. In Third Avenue, during the rush hours, we run trains on 60 seconds headway, and I don't think they can be run safely on much less headway than that."

Mr. Gould also said he was aware that complaints were being made about the lighting of the cars, and they were looking about for a better system.

"A year ago we were about to adopt Pintsch gas, but electricity came into prominence and we decided to wait. If we adopted electricity as a power, of course we should want to light cars with it."

"What are your legal expenses a year?"

"Three hundred thousand dollars."

Mr. Gould said the surface cars had an advantage over the elevated lines, as they had not to pay for right of way.

"Was the proposition ever made to you by any city official to extend your line northward?"

"A proposition was made to me by the city to extend our tracks to Fort George and Fordham on the east side, but then they insisted that we should build out to Yonkers and also connect with the Fort George extension; in fact, they made that a sine qua non. I was willing to extend the east side and west side tracks, but I believe if I complied with the King's Bridge proposition that the necessary cost of construction and maintenance would swamp the road. There are not more than 3,000 people in that section of the road."

Mr. Gould said he had not paid particular attention to the subject of the sale of public franchises. He was not favorable to the scheme of the municipal ownership of street railways.

"I don't believe in municipal ownership of railways," said he, "and think it would prove disastrous. I don't think that is a proper thing for Government to take up. That ought to be left to private capital. It is a move toward Socialism, and I think it would result, if put in practice, very disastrously. A Government railway is never so carefully run from a financial point of view, or a public point for that matter, as a private corporation. It has been tried in Europe and doesn't pay. The taxpayers pay the same with telegraphs. The postal telegraph in England has never paid. I am very much opposed to Government going into any business enterprises. They should be left to private capital to develop, and whatever debts there are in the business private individuals have to meet, and not the Government. We tried in a way Government ownership on the Pacific railroads, but the Government, instead of owning the roads, loaned them its credit. It turned out disastrously, not only for the Government but for the railroads as well."

"Would you favor the State having some supervision over railroads?"

"Yes, sir, certainly."

"What do you think of companies watering their stock?"

"I think it is unfortunate to have corporations water their stock; but capitalists won't invest unless they see some inducement."

"Suppose the law should require 50 per cent. of the subscribed capital stock to be paid in cash?"

"I would see no objection; at any rate I think some plan might be devised for better State control of railroads. There is an objection, however, and that is that it might prevent railroads from issuing bonds for improvements."

"It is suggested by some people," Mr. Wade said, "that the State or city build the railroads and lease them on a percentage basis to private companies to operate."

"Something like that is done in France," Mr. Gould said, "where private companies furnish the capital under agreement with the Government under which, after a long period, the roads become the Government's property. There is an agreement as to rates of fare and no competing lines are allowed to be built. That fixed fare repays the capitalists who advance the money to build the roads, but I believe even that doesn't work altogether satisfactorily."

"Is it good economy for the law to make transit companies a source of public revenue?"

"Yes, I think they should be made pay a fair proportion of revenue to the city."

Mr. Wade then spoke of one company under the Canton act agreeing to pay 3S per cent. of its receipts.

"Our company would be swamped under that restriction," replied Mr. Gould with a smile.

"Do you think it would be better for the law to limit the amount of your dividend to a fair return for your capital, and when it passed that sum a reduction in fares be made instead of your paying part of the excess into the State Treasury? That would benefit the people."

"I don't know," Mr. Gould answered. "The trouble about reducing fares is that to handle any other than the nickel coin makes it cumbersome and awkward, though I presume if fares were reduced by any road tickets would be sold."

This ended Mr. Gould's examination. He had been succeeded on the stand by Edward F. J. Gaynor, auditor of the Manhattan Railway Company.

"What roads does the company operate?" asked Mr. Wade.

"It operates the New-York Elevated Railway Company, the Metropolitan, and the Suburban Rapid Transit Company. The Manhattan Elevated Railway Company owns all the rights and franchises of these three companies."

"So that the Manhattan Railway Company operates all the elevated railways in New-York?"

"Yes, Sir. The stock of the other three companies had been exchanged for the stock of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, and they are consolidated."

The witness explained that in 1879 the the New-York and the Metropolitan Railway Companies were leased to the Manhattan Company, which guaranteed to pay each 10 per cent. on the capital stock of $6,500,000, and in addition to pay interest upon their outstanding debts at that time, and an additional payment of $10,000 a year.

The New-York had then a bonded indebtedness of $8,500,000, at 7 per cent., and the Metropolitan the same amount, at 6 per cent. In 1881 the Manhattan Company defaulted in its payment, and went into the hands of a receiver. After a few months a new lease was arranged, with the rental reduced from 10 to 6 per cent. on the capital stock. In 1884 the present arrangement was made, the three companies surrendering their stock, and becoming merged in the Manhattan.

"What is the assessed value of the property of the Manhattan Company at present?"

"The real estate held in full is assessed for $2,200,000; the assessed value of the elevated structures of the New-York Company is $4,250,000; of the elevated structures of the Metropolitan Company, $8,200,000, and of the elevated structure of the Suburban Company, $1,100,000; capital stock is assessed at $17,000,000. In 1895 the company paid the City of New-York $500,243 in taxes, while in 1894 $564,300 was paid. In 1895, the company paid $95,000 to the State of New-York in taxes, and in 1894 it paid $93,000. The gross amount of bonds outstanding is now $46,500,000, but $8,500,000 of these will be ordered on Jan. 1."

"How much in taxes has the company paid to the city and State since its inception?"

"Since its inception, the elevated road paid $6,021,000 to the city, and $1,221,000 to the State of New-York."

"What were the gross receipts of the company for the last fiscal year, ending July 1?"

"The gross income was $9,397,572; the operating expenses, exclusive of all taxes, were $5,415,964, leaving net earnings at $3,983,608. Then there was an income from other sources amounting to $287,134, which makes gross incomes $4,270,742. The interest on the funded debt was $2,095,722, the taxes $652,722, making $2,748,604, which sum deducted from the gross income leaves a net income to the company of $1,522,048."

"How many passengers did you carry last year?"

"Well, for the year ending Sept. 30 last, we carried 188,072,645 passengers. The total number of passengers carried since the railway started, up to Sept. 30, is 2,410,845,487."

"How many employes has the company?"

"About 6,000. We pay engineers $3.50 a day for nine hours' work; firemen $2, conductors $2.30, and guards $1.85."

Thomas G. Shearman was the witness after recess. He said he lived in Brooklyn, but practiced law in New-York.

"Do you believe in municipal ownership of street railways?"

"Yes, Sir, I do. I think that street railways should eventually be under the control of the city. I don't believe, however, that street railways should immediately be transferred to municipal ownership, not because I am specially interested in any corporation, but because I think the city would make a bad bargain, and pay extravagantly high prices for them."

Mr. Sherman also said he thought that street railway franchises should be sold to the highest bidder for a limited number of years.

"The city," said he, "at present does not get the market value or anything like the market value for any franchise."

Mr. Shearman said he was of opinion that a ten-year lease of a franchise would secure as good terms as a thirty-year lease.

"The lease should provide," said he, "that if at the end of the term another bidder should secure the franchise, the property of the old company should be purchased by the new company at a full and fair valuation, and no more."

Mr. Shearman said he was not in favor of local authorities taxing railroads. He would encourage railway companies to make improvements by not taxing improvements.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Shearman made frequent reference to the "crookedness of politicians," and Mr. Wade asked him if he thought the people of New-York deserved any sympthy when they put such men in power.

"Yes, I do," replied Mr. Shearman. "They deserve the pity which should be extended to those who are ignorant. I do not pity the wealthy citizens who acquiesce in such government and then object to the consequences."

Isaac Niver, a hatter of 715 Tenth Avenue, had a grievance against the belt Line Railway. Mr. Niver thought a passenger should be entitled to ride as long as he liked on a Belt Line car for 5 cents, instead of being compelled to pay an additional fare when the cars arrive at Fifth Avenue. Mr. Wade suggested that Mr. Niver see Mr. Vreeland, the President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and submit his ideas.

R. S. Guernsey, a lawyer, who said he had a great deal of experience in taxation, submitted a plan for the better enforcement of the present tax laws. He said these laws were pretty good, but they were not enforced.

An adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock this morning, when the Rapid Transit Commissioners will appear as witnesses.

Gold and Jeweled Veil Pins, Hat Pins, Hair Pins, Combs and Side-Combs, Gold Belt Buckles.

THEODORE B. STARR, Madison Square.

DINNER OF THE METHODIST HOSPITAL

Foster L. Backus Speaks in Praise of the Brooklyn Institution.

The eighth annual dinner of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital was given at the Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night, and about sixty well-known doctors and others were present. The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, President of the Board of Managers, presided.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Buckley, the Rev. J. S. Breckinridge, Dr. A. J. C. Skene, the Rev. Dr. R. B. Hull, the Rev. John F. Hurst, S. W. Bowne, Dr. T. B. Spence, Dr. C. R. Butler, and District Attorney-elect Foster L. Backus.

Mr. Backus, in response to the toast, "The General Outlook," said:

"When I read, before coming here, the story of the splendid work of the hospital; when I read what it had already accomplished, and what it aims to achieve; when I read that its doors were open to all creeds and all occupations, and that the only open sesame any man needed to gain admission to its doors was to come, saying, 'I suffer,' and, above all, when I read that in this institution bearing the Methodist name, whereas there were last year cared for within its wall 220 Methodists, there were 240 Catholics, I confess that like the disciples on the way to Emmaus my heart burned within me."

BUFFALO NEARLY KILLED OFF

All Large Game Rapidly Disappearing from the National Park.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 5.—If the present rate at which the wild animals in the National Park are being killed is continued it will not be many months before it will have lost all its largest game.

Not many months ago the park herd of buffalo numbered about 500, and to-day it is impossible to find fifty head.

A gentleman who came from the Park last week said that he visited every nook of the place and saw fewer than twenty. He was sent down as an official investigator. His visit was connected with the recent arrest of Thomas Courtney of Butte, who is now under bonds of $1,000 to appear before Judge McHatton and answer to the charge of killing twelve buffalo in the Park. He killed the animals recently and sold some of the heads and hides in Butte.

Young Men's Hebrew Association.

The twenty-second annual lecture course of the Young Men's Hebrew Association was begun last night in the assembly rooms of the Carnegie Music Hall, which were filled by a large audience. The opening prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. E. Davidson, after which followed a very entertaining programme of vocal and instrumental music.

Dr. S. Solis Cohen delivered a lecture on "Judaism, a Living Force." Oscar S. Straus, ex-United States Minister to Turkey, will give the next lecture of the series Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, at Carnegie Hall. His subject will be "Turkey and Russia."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Dec. 5.—Fire started in Allegan shortly before midnight last night, which threatened the destruction of a large portion of the business section of that city. The Chaffee House was almost totally destroyed, and many of the guests had narrow escapes. H. B. Peck's large business block, in which Allegan's best stores are situated, was damaged. The estimated loss is $100,000. Help was secured from Holland.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Dec. 5.—A branch store of the wall paper firm of P. E. Stone & Co. of Saratoga, situated in Burlington, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

DENISON, Texas, Dec. 5.—A number of business houses in Columbia, Texas, were burned yesterday evening. The loss was $24,000.

TAMMANY PRIMARIES JAN. 6

Executive Committee Decides Polls Shall Be Open from 2 to 9 P. M.

NO OPPOSITION WAS DEVELOPED

Fights Against a Number of the Leaders Will Be in Order —A Bid for the Convention.

Tammany will hold its primaries Jan. 6, and the primary polls will be open from 2 until 9 P. M. The primaries will be held under the primary election law, and the list of those who will vote at them will be filed with the County Clerk, under the provisions of that law. All officers of the primaries will be required to take the constitutional oath.

These things were practicalyl decided at the meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee, held at the Wigwam yesterday afternoon. Another thing that the Executive Committee did was to adopt a resolution asking the Democratic National Committee to select this city as the place for holding the National Convention next year.

Richard Croker, of course, was not present at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee, but his influence was. It was his interview printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Nov. 28, that inspired the braves to declare for open primaries.

Mr. Croker, however, persistently insists that he will take no further part in local politics. He will probably sail for Europe in January, and he may remain away until just before the election of next year.

Since his return he has refused to qualify as a Sachem of the Tammany Society, to which place he was re-elected in April. His friends have finally decided that it is no use to urge him to qualify.

For this and other reasons a call for a special meeting of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order to be held on Dec. 21, will be issued to-day. The Sachems will have a meeting on the same date, and will elect John C. Sheehan as a Sachem in place of Mr. Croker. Mr. Sheehan will then be installed by the society. Congressman George B. McClellan, who has not qualified as a Sachem, will be installed the same night. Col. McClellan was in Europe when the other Sachems were installed.

The action proposed yesterday at the Executive Committee meeting in reference to the primaries, will probably result in more Tammany men voting at the primaries than have voted at them in many years. It is not probable that the change will attract many Democrats to the primary polls who have heretofore opposed Tammany. There is nothing in the resolution that will prevent the old system of selecting their own Inspectors, but the Inspectors will have to be sworn this year, and in districts where there are contestants each contestant can have a watcher.

The primaries held in this way will probably suit the Tammany men, but the "outside Democrats" will not grow very enthusiastic over the plan.

From a purely Tammany standpoint, however, the change is a big one over the arrangements for the last primaries, when the polls were open only an hour.

The leaders against whom fights are almost certain to be made at these seven-hour primaries are Edward T. Fitzpatrick of the Fourth District, James W. Boyle of the Seventh, Thomas Dalton of the Seventeenth, George W. Plunkitt of the Fifteenth, William H. Burke of the Thirty-first, and Jacob A. Seabold of the Thirty-fourth. Other fights will develop later, but all these rows will simply be among Tammany men, and not as a result of any effort other Democrats may make to participate in the primaries.

All the thirty-five Assembly districts of the city were represented at yesterday's meeting of the Executive Committee. Chairman Peters of the General Committee, Chairman Purroy of the Committee on Organization, Chairman George B. McClellan of the Committee on Resolutions, Chairman Amos J. Cummings of the Committee on Printing, and Chairman Daniel F. Martin of the Law Committee, who are all ex-officio members, were present.

Congressmen Cummings and McClellan came from Washington especially to attend the meeting. Among the leaders or their representatives who were present were Thomas J. Dunn, Rollin M. Morgan, ex-Sheriff Sexton, Daniel M. Donegan, Charles Murphy, William Dalton, ex-Chamberlin T. C. T. Crain, City Court Judge Robert A. Van Wyck, City Court Judge-elect John P. Schuchman, Senator-elect Bernard F. Martin, ex-Senator Michael C. Murphy, James W. Boyle, James P. Keating, and Register-elect Sohmer.

Neither ex-Mayor Grant nor ex-Mayor Gilroy was at the meeting. They are not members of the committee. James J. Martin presided. Soon after the meeting was called to order, John C. Sheehan offered the following resolution:

Whereas, It is the aim and purpose of the Democratic Organization of the City of New-York to make every effort to insure the success of the Presidential candidates of the Democratic Party in the approaching National election, and to accomplish the most effective results all Democrats should participate in the affairs of the party. It is therefore earnestly urged that the Democrats of this city who believe the success of the party is paramount should take an active part in the primary elections to be hereafter called; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the primaries for the election of delegates to represent the Assembly districts in the Democratic-Republican organization of the City of New-York for the year 1896 shall take place on the — day of January, 1896, opening and organizing at 2 P. M. and closing at 9 P. M. at the places in each Assembly district to be hereafter designated. Said primaries shall be conducted strictly in accordance with the election laws, so far as the same are applicable. The election of delegates shall be by ballot. The Inspectors and tellers and the place for holding the primaries, shall be selected by a majority of the delegates representing the Assembly district organizations of the county. The Inspectors shall preside at said primaries and canvass the votes, and the tellers shall keep a complete list of the names and residences of the persons voting and assist the Inspectors in the canvass of the vote. Watchers shall be appointed for each candidate or number of candidates requesting and naming the same. Each of the persons selected as officers of said primary elections is required to take the Constitutional oath of office. At the close of the primaries the Inspectors shall publicly announce the number of votes cast for each candidate, and the statements showing the result of such canvass and the names of the persons who voted at said primaries shall be filed with the Clerk of this county.

This follows the wording of the statute relating to primaries as nearly as possible.

There was little in the way of discussion of the resolution. It was moved that it be referred to a committee of five to be appointed by Chairman Martin to make all the arrangements for issuing the call for the primaries, and to report to a meeting of the Committee on Organization to be held on Monday, Dec. 23.

Ex-Police Justice Welde wanted the resolution adopted at once, but as all other matters relative to the call for the primaries were to be left to the committee of five, it was decided to let the committee report on this matter also. The reference, however, had no significance. There was no opposition to the resolution, and the primaries will be held on the lines laid down in it.

The sub-committee of five was announced by Chairman Martin, as follows: John C. Sheehan, Henry D. Purroy, Rollin M. Morgan, William E. Stillings, and William Pitt Mitchell.

It was then decided that the primaries should be held Jan. 6. As stated, the Committee on Organization will meet Dec. 23 and receive the report of the sub-committee. The Committee on Organization will report the call to the General Committee, which will meet Dec. 27.

This business being disposed of, County Clerk Henry D. Purroy offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democratic-Republican organization of the City of New-York earnestly urge the claim of the city upon the Democratic National Committee as the most fitting place for the assembling of the next Democratic National Convention. In so doing we confidently direct attention to the fact that the comfort and convenience of the delegates and the large numbers of others attending the convention will, we believe, be better provided for here than elsewhere. Our city is the largest in the United States. It offers unsurpassed hotel and other accommodations for large numbers of persons. It can be reached by all the most important lines of travel. It has numerous public halls, ample for the accommodation of the convention, its delegates, and visitors. Its means of internal transit are unsurpassed. Distinct from these advantages is the steadfast allegiance and loyalty of the Democrats of this city to the party, and its candidates, even in the hour of defeat and their success under exceptional conditions, should entitle this city to the honor of being named as the "convention city." If it is selected our fellow-Democrats who attend the convention will receive a cordial and hearty welcome to the Empire City.

This was adopted unanimously.

Quaker Wisdom

"Vanity is the food of fools," but Quaker Oats is the food of the prudent. Millions eat it.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

THE INVESTITURE OF SATOLLI

Reasons for Postponing the Date of His Becoming a Cardinal by the Reception of the Beretta.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—The ceremony of the investiture of Mgr. Francis Satolli, the Apostolic Delegate in America, with the insignia of the Cardinalate, which had been fixed to take place at the cathedral in this city on Sunday, the 15th inst., has been postponed. The date upon which it will take place will probably be made known to-morrow.

The postponement was made necessary as a result of confirmation received at the headquarters of the delegation in Washington to the effect that Marquis Sacripanti of the Pope's household, bearing the beretta and the official briefs, only sailed to-day from Genoa on the steamship Fulda. As the steamer is not due in New-York until the 16th, and may even be delayed beyond that date, the change in the date of the ceremony of investiture was imperative.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons and Dr. Rooker, Secretary to Mgr. Satolli, had a conference to-night with the view of selecting a date for the ceremony, but the subject was left undecided while Dr. Rooker returned to Washington to further consult with Mgr. Satolli.

Rector of the American College.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5.—Cardinal Gibbons today receive a cable dispatch from Cardinal Ledochowski, Prefect of the Propaganda at Rome, announcing that the Pope had confirmed the appointment of Father W. H. O'Connell of Boston as rector of the American College at Rome. Father O'Connell has been Assistant Vicar General of the Boston Archdiocese for several years.

ANDREWS COMPANY OF CHICAGO ASSIGNS

Furniture Makers Forced to the Wall by Lack of Ready Money.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Andrews Company, manufacturers of fine furniture and office fixtures, and one of the best-known companies in its line in the country, confessed judgment to-day in the County Court in favor of the Globe National Bank on two judgment notes, aggregating $25,774.

An assignment was made to Frederick A. Holbrook, General Manager of the company. The liabilities are said to be between $350,000 and $400,000, and the assets are said to exceed the liabilities by about $100,000. The Sheriff is now in possession of the building and stock. The assignment was said to have been precipitated by the action of the bank in entering up judgment on the two notes held.

Frederick A. Holbrook, general manager and assignee, gave the following account of the assignment: "We had no idea that the Globe National Bank would take the step it did until the Sheriff appeared shortly after noon to-day. We have been doing all our banking at the Globe National, and at the Union National Bank. At the latter our account is protected by collateral, and we thought it was so at the former."

When asked as to the cause leading up to the assignment, Mr. Holbrook said: "Our house deals exclusively in the finer grades of office furniture, &c., and we have a reputation for this class of goods all over the United States. When the hard times came on, cheaper goods were in demand. We could not compete with the cheap houses, and the consequence was we were cramped for ready money."

J. H. High, attorney for the Globe National Bank, said this afternoon that he had little information as to who were the other claimants. "I understand," said he, "that the principal creditors are in New-York. They are personal friends of Mr. Andrews, and have advanced him money from time to time."

The officers of the firm are: President—Alfred Hinsdale Andrews; Vice President—H. L. Andrews; Treasurer—Z. S. Holbrook; Secretary—C. Frank Witzer. Jan. 1, 1885, the firm became the successor of Baker, Pratt & Co., New-York. It began with a capital stock of $4,000, and on that the first year did a business of $50,000.

DR. GIBIER IN PRAISE OF PASTEUR

Tells Columbia Students the Value of the Scientist's Discoveries.

Dr. Gibier, the manager of Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, delivered a lecture in the French language in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, yesterday afternoon, on the achievements of Louis Pasteur, the famous French scientist, who died in Paris a few months ago. Dr. Gibier spoke at length on the results of the investigations made by Pasteur regarding the germs which caused such diseases as consumption, fever, and hydrophobia.

"Science," he said, "is indebted to Pasteur for the more precise knowledge of germs and their destructiveness. The brewers are especially indebted to him for his marvelous investigation of the process of fermentation."

The lecturer then dwelt upon the personal characteristics of Pasteur. He was a charming man, Dr. Gibier said, and was always agreeable and gentle in his manner. "Pasteur's discovery of the non-spontaniety of generation of heat entitled him to a lasting place in the history of the world's greatest scientists," Dr. Gibier continued, "and through his death the whole world sustained a great loss."

LIVE STOCK MEN IN SESSION

Matters of Importance to be Considered in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—The Executive Committee of the National Live Stock Exchange met this morning at the Union Stock Yards. Routine work occupied the time until noon.

Important measures will come up before the committee to-morrow. One is the question of tax on oleomargarine, which the local members want repealed. Another matter that will claim attention is the matter of consular appointments, which the stockmen want made according to merit.

Another matter will be the memorial to be presented to Congress which is signed by every Western and Southwestern dealer. There are no less than twenty-one States directly interested in shipping live stock. It is the opinion of the members that National legislation is required to inform the shippers of live stock as to daily shipments from all of the twenty-one States referred to, which will indicate the number of cattle, sheep, and hogs that are in transit to different markets from day to day.

Churches Considering Union.

A plan has been under consideration for some time for the consolidation of the Central and Centennial Baptist Churches, Brooklyn. The former is in Bridge Street, near Myrtle Avenue, and the latter in Adelphi Street, near Myrtle Avenue.

At a meeting of the members of the Central Church, Wednesday night, the proposition was voted down by a majority of 22. The matter will now go before the Trustees of the church.

The Centennial Church was formerly presided over by the Rev. Justin D. Fulton.

MR. WURSTER NOT TALKING MUCH

He and Mr. Backus Guests of Brooklyn Young Republican Club—The Mayor-Elect Is Not Revealing Plans.

Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster and District Attorney-elect Foster L. Backus were guests of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, at the club's headquarters, in the Johnston Building, Nevins Street, near Flatbush Avenue, last night.

There was a large attendance, many of those present being women. Both Mr. Wurster and Mr. Backus were formerly connected with the club, and were indorsed by that organization during the campaign.

Ex-Judge Hiram R. Steele, President of the club, was in charge of the exercises. On the platform with the two guests were Justice Harriman, S. L. Woodhouse, ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, and Francis P. Williams.

Ex-Judge Steele spoke of the principles of the club and referred to the independence of Republicans in politics. When he introduced Mayor-elect Wurster there was applause. Mr. Wurster said the people should take a more active interest in the primaries than they do at present. He said that if the Republicans did what was right by the City of Brooklyn in their work in the coming administration, the people of the city would reward them.

He said he did not intend to give any outline as to his administration, and could not say more in that direction than he had in his speech during the campaign in the Academy of Music, when he said he was a plain business man, and that he would see that for every dollar expended by the city fully 100 cents' worth of value would be received.

Police Justice Harriman said it was not expected that Mr. Wurster would be the imitator of any Mayor, but he hoped Mr. Wurster would benefit by the good features of Mayor Schieren's administration.

Foster L. Backus declared that when he became the District Attorney he would see that the thieves and thugs who flock to Brooklyn from this city and prey upon the people as country children prey upon a strawberry or blackberry patch, would get the full extent of the law. He said that he intended to appoint Republicans as his assistants.

Charles A. Moore, President of the Montauk Club, spoke on good citizenship and moral forces in municipal politics.

Subsequently Mr. Wurster and Mr. Backus were introduced to the men and women present, and after they had shaken hands with all, refreshments were served in another room.

TAXES ON SALT MEADOW LANDS

Conflict Between Tax and Dock Board Departments.

Land under water, and valued at over $1,000,000, which has heretofore been untaxed by the towns of Unionport, Ludlow, and the adjacent villages in the annexed district, will be taxed this year by the Tax Commissioners.

Commissioners Barker, Wells, and Sutro have recently made exhaustive investigations as to the old methods of taxation in vogue in the annexed district towns, and they have found that thousands of acres of salt meadow land, parts of the Havemeyer, Roosevelt, Morris, Servin, Waterbury, Hunter, Huntington, and Lorillard estates, have hitherto been untaxed because the owners claimed that they were exempted by State grants made by the Legislature.

When the Commissioners made known their intention of taxing these lands, the various towns made a feeble protest. The Dock Department also claims the rights to certain of these water fronts, running from Clauson's Point, Pelham Bay, Ferry Point, and Throgg's Neck, claiming that the grants held to be valid by the owners are invalid.

Mr. Barker said yesterday: "The Corporation Counsel told us we had the right to tax, as the ownership is in dispute. If the Dock Department wins, we will wipe out the tax; if it does not, the tax stands."

KILANYI'S DEATH NOT SUSPICIOUS

An Autopsy Proves Conclusively that He Died of Consumption.

As the result of a statement made by Abraham Gruber, Coroner Hoeber yesterday ordered an investigation into the death of Edouard von Kilanyi, the producer of living pictures, who died Wednesday afternoon at 221 West Fortieth Street. Mr. Gruber, who had been a close personal friend of Kilanyi, based his request on the belief that Kilanyi had died suddenly while the cause of the death was said to be consumption.

An autopsy was made yesterday afternoon by Coroner's Physician Huber and the result showed conclusively that Kilanyi had died of consumption. Coroner Hoeber said that it was a wonder that the man had lived as long as he had.

The fact that no death certificate had been made out, which had excited Mr. Gruber's suspicions, was explained by the physician who attended Kilanyi as having been due to his inability to learn about the latter's family.

Improvements in Roselle, N. J.

ROSELLE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Roselle's new sewer to tide water on Staten Island Sound, the construction of which cost $32,000, and which was begun less than a year ago, when the town adopted the borough form of government, has been completed and accepted by the people. Roselle now has electric light, gas, sewerage, and a water system.

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We are nearing our century mark and are always on the alert to select for our patrons the best values, finest designs, and at the lowest prices.

Our contracts for fall Carpets and Rugs, made at the late low prices, are now the cheapest in the country.

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WANT THE CONVENTIONS

Meeting of the Committee of th Board of Trade.

NEW-YORKERS TO VISIT WASHINGTON

Will Endeavor to Persuade the Republicans to Have Their National Meeting in This City—What Hotel Men Promise.

The Convention Committee appointed by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation Nov. 3 met yesterday afternoon in the boardrooms in The Mail and Express Building. The various interests of the city desirous of securing for New-York either one or both of the National Conventions were represented, prominent among them being the Hotel Men's Association, the Young Men's Republican, and the Democratic Club.

W. H. Parsons, on being selected as temporary Chairman, made a short address in which he said that New-York ought to attract the politicians by reason of its many advantages. Yet, the fact remained that New-York relied too much upon its attractive locality, and was lacking in public spirit. She had permitted other cities to rush in and take what by right belonged to New-York alone. Her citizens were too conservative and too busy.

After some discussion on the subject of securing one or both of the conventions, Darwin R. James said he would like to hear from the Hotel Men's Association. Mr. Ford, who represented it, said that the matter had been discussed at the association's meeting last week, and that the association was willing to contribute its prorata share in money and work. The association promised, could a convention be secured, to entertain the visitors in a becoming manner, and that rates should not be raised.

Gen. Daniel F. Butterfield said that the Republican National Committee would meet in Washington on the 10th of the present month, and that as other cities would have representatives in Washington to urge upon the committee the attractions and advantages of their respective cities, he thought it would be well if New-York sent a committee there as well. Gen. Butterfield thought, in addition, that the committee, when there, should secure a suite of rooms in one of the leading hotels and establish headquarters.

This was discussed for a few moments, when, on motion, an adjournment of ten minutes was taken to permit the chair to select such a committee. When the recess had ended, Chairman Parsons said that he had met with a difficulty which only those present could settle, and that was, it being a Republican committee that was to be dealt with, should the New-York committee be composed of Republicans entirely, or should both parties have equal representation?

Lawyer George Gibbons in reply said that the men composing the committee should go to Washington as citizens of the greatest city in America, and not as Republicans or Democrats. Gen. Butterfield considered this was right. "Suppose he's a committeeman, he said, and a delegation representing a city should come to him and ask for his vote to secure a convention, and he found the committee was all from one party, he would fear it was a scheme in the interest of some one candidate."

It was suggested that the selection of the committee be left to the Chairman to appoint at his leisure, thus giving him a chance to consult with friends as to who it were best to place on it. This action was taken.

It was discovered that no permanent organization had been effected, and on motion the Chair was instructed to appoint a committee on permanent organization. He replied he would name one committee to act in both capacities. On motion of Gen. Butterfield, Chairman Parsons was selected as the Chairman also of the Washington committee. An adjournment was taken to meet at the call of the Chair.

HE SPEAKS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. De Young Tells of the Effort to Get Republican Convention.

"Vice Chairman M. H. De Young of the Republican National Committee arrived in this city yesterday from his home in San Francisco. He brought with him the main section of the boom for the selection of San Francisco as the city for the Republican Convention. He is the leader of the boomers, and he is full of enthusiasm. To hear him describe the rare beauties of San Francisco is a treat. Mr. De Young is at the Waldorf.

"You see," he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, last night, "they all want the convention to go to San Francisco—that is, all the men who will go to the convention. But the powerful men who will not go to the convention, but will have a hand in its affairs want to be in close touch by a short wire with their forces. That may operate against us. Why, there is no such city in the world for a Republican National Convention as San Francisco. Hotels? Why, we could accommodate ten conventions. The climate is the best in the world. The scenery is magnificent. Every man who comes out there to the convention will be treated as a guest of the city.

"It is not only the city of San Francisco but the whole of the great State of California that wants this convention. Mayor Rader of Los Angeles and H. Z. Osborn of The Los Angeles Express are now in Washington with others working. M. A. Hale of our State Central Committee and Col. Greoge Knight, the distinguished orator of San Francisco, are here in the city on their way to Washington. Col. Frederick is traveling in the West in our interests. When last heard from him he was in Wyoming. Gen. Chipman is going through the South. We are all going to meet in Washington next Sunday. We are going to get the convention if we can. We are not going to the National Committee meeting, which will be held next Tuesday in Washington, for the purpose of throwing our strength to any other city. We want the convention for San Francisco. If we don't get it, we will turn in and go to work just as loyal Republicans should."

"Who is California's choice for the Presidency?"

"We have no choice at all. We want the convention. We will give the National Committee full swing, and no local committee will interfere with it like the local committee did the last time we went to Chicago. No; there'll be none of that."

Mr. De Young then talked of the invasion of California by Japanese manufactured articles. He told how Japanese skilled labor only got $5 a month, and how cheap the many things they are now manufacturing can be had in California. He also had a scheme by which, he said, the Democrats could carry the next Presidential election.

"The solid South will go to pieces next year if they don't do something," he said. "But if they should nominate a Confederate General like Gen. Morgan of Alabama for President on a free-silver ticket, then the Democrats would solidify the South, and would carry the silver States of the West, and perhaps California, too."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller talked with Mr. De Young last night. He said that he was in favor of Chicago for the convention. Gen. A. L. Conger and William M. Hahn, the Republican National Committeeman from Ohio, said that if Cincinnati was not selected they would be in favor of Chicago.

Gen. Conger and Mr. Hahn both boomed McKinley. Gen. Conger said that Congress ought to pass a bill putting a duty on wool and agricultural products, and also a bill for the encouragement of American shipbuilding, and give the President a chance to sign it. He said that $100,000,000 a year went to foreign ships for carrying our goods, and that this was one of the reasons for the gold scarcity.

Mr. and Mrs. De Young will sail for Europe for a six weeks' stay one week from to-morrow.

St. Louis Hard at Work.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 5.—Subscriptions to the National Republican Convention Fund amount to $65,000. Three of the largest business interests, the bankers, the real estate men, and the brewers, have not reported, as they are holding off to make up any possible deficiency. A brewer has announced his intention of subscribing $5,000. Three of the leading hotels have received telegraphic instructions to reserve suites of room for delegations. The committee of invitation probably will start for Washington Saturday.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

are the best in fit and quality—absolutely the best. Better cloth was never woven than goes into them. If they don't fit—don't pay. That's a tolerably fair proposition, isn't it?

Made to measure, six for $9.00; laundered, six for $10; ready to wear, $1.50 each.

KEEP M'F'G COMPANY,

Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th Sts.

Branch stores in Boston and Philadelphia.

HISTORICAL WORKS AND NOVELS

Sale of Reprints of Rare Works—Complete Sets of Fielding and Smollett—Hallam's Works.

Among the books sold by Bangs & Co. yesterday, the second day of the sale of a consignment from England, were the following:

"The English Scholar's Library of Old and Modern Works," edited by E. Arber, fifteen volumes, original wrappers, uncut, London, 1878-82, including "Reynard, the Fox," translated and printed by Caxton, 1481; "The Return from Parnassus; or, the Scourge of Simony," 1606, London, 1878-82, $9; D. E. Baker's "Biographia Dramatica, containing historical and critical memoirs and original anecdotes of British and Irish dramatic writers from the commencement of our theatrical exhibitions," continued by Isaac Reed and S. Jones, 114 portraits and plates, London, 1812, $12.

Peter Bayle's Dictionary, a fine complete copy, with the suppressed life of David, notes by Des Maiseaux, portrait, London, 1734-38, very low at $5; Works of Right Hon.

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S Much Ado About Nothing—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—A Runaway Colt—8:00.
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES—Exhibition of Flowers and Butterflies—9:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—School for Scandal—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Frou-Frou—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sidewalks of New York—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Bowery Girl—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville, Drummond Comedy Co.—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Lorle, or Dorf und Stadt—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
MASONIC TEMPLE—Cuban Fair.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Pecheurs de Perles and Cavalleria Rusticana.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00, 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	29	26	28
6 A. M.	30	24	27
9 A. M.	31	25	27
12 M.	30	27	29
4 P. M.	30	27	31
6 P. M.	37	28	30
9 P. M.	34	28	29
12 P. M.	34	26	28

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....28.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....26.40
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....37.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....39.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Generally Fair, Colder in Morning.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 16, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THRESHING OLD STRAW.

It is quite natural that the Republicans in Congress and out, and in Republican or in some so-called Democratic papers, should criticise the policy of the Administration on the question of the revenue, but this kind of comment will, we hope, gradually disappear as the actual question before the Government becomes clearer. Mr. CLEVELAND has pointed out that the most serious difficulties of the Treasury relate, not to the amount of money in the Treasury, but to the kind of money in the Treasury, and therefore an increased revenue paid in paper which must immediately be paid out and kept in circulation will not be a measure adequate to meet the actual situation. We are convinced that this is a fair, complete, and practical statement of the case; that the public will recognize that fact in due time, and that enough sensible men in each party in Congress will be found to take reasonable action regarding it.

What is the use of incessant and perfectly barren discussion in respect to the part played by the revenue legislation of the past in bringing about the present situation? Perfectly honest men in one party will differ as to that with men just as honest in the other party. Each set can make statements which the other will find it hard to disprove, because they relate largely to inferences instead of to facts. Republicans can go on indefinitely declaring that if the McKinley tariff had not been repealed the revenue would have been ample, and that if the revenue had been ample there would have been no excessive drain on the gold reserve. Democrats can point to the operation of the McKinley law and to the errors made by its authors in their estimates of revenue under it, and declare that it brought about before its repeal a deficit that must have grown larger had the law been continued. Republicans can insist that the larger part of the money got by the loans of 1894 and 1895 has really been used to pay current expenses and that the loans would not have been required if these expenses could have been met from the revenue. The Democrats can answer that at the time of each of these loans there was plenty of money to meet expenditures, and that when the gold brought into the Treasury by the loans had been exchanged for paper the paper, by mandatory laws, had to be disbursed again, if not for ordinary expenditures, then in buying bonds, leaving the Treasury again exposed to the demand for gold. These conflicting arguments are convincing only to those who use them. They do not affect the other side. They cannot possibly lead to any agreement as to what must now be done. They are old straw, and the more they are threshed the less profitable the operation becomes.

Let us, Democrats and Republicans alike, agree to disagree as to the past, and try to see if we cannot agree as to some provision for the future that will be adequate and will be offensive to neither party. In any effort to do that it is clear that revenue legislation, and especially tariff legislation, is not a promising field, because the two parties are divided as to that by convictions of principle equally sincere on both sides. And while the two parties could hardly, in any possible contingency, agree as to any changes in the tariff, men of all parties can see that such changes would be very disturbing to business. When the present tariff bill was before the Ways and Means Committee the executive officer of a very large mill system in New-England came before them, and was asked for his opinion as to what should be done. His answer was: "As to our business, it is of far less consequence what you do than when you do it. We should vastly prefer that all duties on our goods be repealed to-morrow than that they should be debated for six months and left untouched." That is the general business view, dictated by common sense from actual experience. It is precisely the view that Speaker REED had in mind when he appealed to his followers for a period of "rest."

Then again, it is quite clear that it would be very difficult and probably impossible to obtain the consent of the Republican majority in the House to a bill for the unchecked withdrawal, by funding or otherwise, of the original greenbacks. But there is no reason why the Republicans should not agree to the funding of the Treasury notes of 1890. This, then, is the point to which the effort to agree may, in the first instance, and with the best prospect of success, be directed. It has the obvious advantage that it is not a matter of contention, while such withdrawal would be of the greatest benefit as to the really serious part of the Treasury situation. When the fever of debate on the first receipt of the message has died down this is the matter to be taken up.

JUDICIAL REVIEW POSSIBLE.

It is gratifying to know that the points in the wretched Langerman case, to which we have referred as plainly as with proper respect to the Recorder's Court we could, may now be subjected to judicial review, and some of the questions raised by the amazing incidents in that case may authoritatively be settled. Two writs were yesterday granted by Justice ANDREWS of the Supreme Court, one a writ of habeas corpus to produce LANGERMAN, the other a writ of certiorari, directing the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions to send to him all the records and papers in LANGERMAN'S case.

We cannot, of course, say what may be the scope of the proceedings before the Supreme Court, but it is probable that LANGERMAN'S counsel, on the record and papers called for, may ask for action by the court on the specific statements made by the Recorder in the amazing address preceding the release of the accused. It is also probable—since LANGERMAN is now in confinement as a witness in the case of perjury by his own accuser—that some explanation may be reached of the peculiar, and, we believe, unprecedented conditions under which the AUB girl is reported to be held in prison.

And there is a possibility—which is the most interesting point for the public—that a competent court may have something to say as to the habit Judges of Criminal Courts have fallen into of charging juries, practically, as to the facts, instead of confining their charge to the law. Of this habit the recent charge of the Recorder appears to be a very conspicuous instance, as it is certainly an extremely unpleasant one.

THE ALTERNATIVE.

The State Department appears to have quietly negotiated a treaty with Great Britain for the settlement by arbitration of the claims arising out of the seizure of sealing vessels in Bering Sea previous to the modus vivendi period. The President was able to announce in his message that such a treaty was all ready to be laid before the Senate for ratification.

This is an alternative to the plan of paying the lump sum of $425,000 which the Government agreed to last year, but which Congress failed to provide for. The President still thinks that that arrangement was a "judicious and advantageous one for the Government," and he earnestly recommends that it be "again considered and sanctioned." In this he is entirely right. Why go through the trouble and expense of arbitration over so small a matter which can be so easily and cheaply "settled out of court"?

The expense of a Board of Arbitration may exceed the $425,000 for which the whole thing could be settled, and it is not as though the validity of the claims was questioned. That was settled by the Paris tribunal which devised the ineffective plan for protecting seals. The claims must now be admitted to be valid, and the only thing to be determined is the amount of payment. The Government could afford to pay more than the award would be to save the trouble and expense of arbitration on that question, but the British Government could afford to take less from the same motive. The sum proposed is far less than the aggregate of claims; it is less than the probable award would be, and it seems ridiculous to reject this easy and friendly, as well as inexpensive, mode of settlement, and go through all the formalities of an expensive arbitration when there is no principle at stake.

The Administration has done its duty in providing for the alternative and having a treaty ready to submit to the Senate, but Congress will do the wise and sensible thing if it accept the old arrangement and provide for the payment of the lump sum.

IRON AND STEEL.

The sharp advance in the prices of iron and steel which began in the early part of May culminated in the first week of September. The starting point, however, was in March, but the upward movement had been slow up to the time when prices began to rise sharply in May. Since the first week of September prices of Bessemer pig iron and steel billets have declined rapidly, and now a large part of the advance has been lost. This was the inevitable and natural effect of the enormous and unprecedented output of pig iron at the furnaces. The highest quotations for Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg (about Sept. 5) show an advance of 72½ per cent., but this has now been reduced to 26½, the price having fallen from $17.25 to $12.65. There was an increase of 66 per cent. in the price of steel billets, but two-thirds of this has now been cut off by the decline from $24.50 to $18. The extreme fluctuations are shown by the following prices:

	March 1.	Sept. 5.	Dec. 4.
Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg	$10.00	$17.25	$12.65
Southern coke iron, No. 1, at Cincinnati	9.75	13.00	12.75
Steel billets, at Pittsburg	14.75	24.50	18.00

It will be noticed that the advance in the case of Southern iron was comparatively moderate, (only 34 per cent.,) and that nearly all of it has been retained.

While there are some indications that the price of crude iron and steel will suffer very little further loss, if any, and may rise again in the early part of next year, a decline of the prices of finished material and goods is expected, because the reduction at the base of the industry has not yet been followed by a proportional and similar movement in the products of the later stages of manufacture. Prices are sagging naturally where they are not sustained by combination agreements, and in all probability the combinations will be constrained to make concessions. The prices of iron and steel in September were abnormally high. Prices in accord with natural conditions will eventually be established on lower levels and consumption will be stimulated by the lower cost.

THE OLD SUGAR DUTIES.

We advise those who are now saying that it would be a good thing to re-enact the sugar tariff which was in force before the enactment of the McKinley tariff—that is to say, the sugar schedule of the tariff of 1883—to look at those old rates, to inquire as to the difference between the duty on raw sugar and the duties on refined grades, and to consider whether a restoration of that schedule would be advantageous or otherwise to the Sugar Trust. Those old rates on raw sugar did yield a great sum in revenue, but how large was the refiner's protection? While the duty on raw sugar testing at 95° was less than 2¼ cents a pound, the duty on sugars between No. 16 and No. 20, Dutch standard, was 3 cents, and the duty on all sugars above No. 20 was 3½ cents.

It was to take advantage of the difference thus disclosed that the Sugar Trust was organized, and the combination made a very profitable use of the old "differentials" in the last year or two years of the tariff of 1883. That difference would be a bonanza to the Trust now.

AHLWARDT.

It is unpleasant to assume an air of inhospitality to any stranger who may arrive upon our shores. If Dr. HERMAN AHLWARDT, who is known in his own country exclusively as a Jew hater and Jew baiter, had come to this country simply to recruit the energies exhausted by too severe a devotion to the service of Jew baiting, there would be no reason why any public attention should be paid to him. It is announced, however, that he has come in order to pursue in this country the anti-Semitic agitation which he has not found very profitable at home. If this is true, he is an extremely impudent, meddlesome, and mischievous person.

It may be that in Germany and Austria some natives find themselves put to inconvenience by the competition of Jews in business, and really imagine themselves to be oppressed by their Jewish fellow-citizens. That seems to be just now the case in Vienna. That may serve as some sort of excuse for the Austrians and Germans who organize themselves into anti-Semitic organizations and furnish a livelihood to anti-Semitic agitators in the one occupation in which they are not in danger of Jewish competition. But it furnishes no excuse at all for one of these anti-Semitic agitators to transfer his agitation to a country in which he cannot have been put to any inconvenience by the Jews, nor have come into competition with them. Nothing could be more superfluous than the presence of Dr. AHLWARDT in this country upon such an errand.

For what is it that a German anti-Semitic agitator means to do in this country? It can be nothing else than to show the inhabitants that they do not sufficiently dislike their Jewish neighbors and fellow-citizens, and to furnish them reasons for disliking them more. The stupefying impudence of this performance upon the part of a stranger is its most obvious quality, but not its worst. Nothing could be more malignant or more devilish that the attempt to stir up strife among people who are living in amity, and no punishment could be too severe for the person who succeeded in such a nefarious attempt. What AHLWARDT must aim at, if he aims at anything beyond the extraction of money from foolish Germans who like to hear the Jews reviled, is a revival of the persecution of the Jews, which was the blackest blot upon the history of Christendom throughout the Middle Ages, which has been, even since the Middle Ages, the blackest blot upon the history of Spain, and which is even now among the darkest disgraces of Russia. Of course such an attempt cannot be successful in any civilized country. The most that AHLWARDT can hope to accomplish is to stir up a few local riots against the Jews. His highest triumph will be attained if he can excite a crowd to the point of rending a Jew's garments or of smashing a Jew's window. If he attains even that moderate success he will be in danger of being locked up and served extremely right. But the mere attempt by a foreigner to stir up strife by anti-Semitic agitation in this country will at once raise the foreigner from the status of a foolish and spiteful person to that of a public nuisance.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The division in the ranks of the Republican Party in this city may possibly serve the purpose of testing the efficacy of the law regulating primary elections. It has been practically a dead letter because its application depends upon men belonging to the same party organization, and some kind of adverse interest is necessary to secure the enforcement of a law by exacting penalties for its violation. So long as a party organization is at peace within itself the requirements of the law can be ignored with impunity, for there is nobody to complain, and it is only when there is a faction with strength and resolution enough to fight whose rights have been trampled upon, that anything is likely to be done for a strict application of the law.

What anti-Platt Republicans complain of just now is the enrollment, which they declare to be largely fraudulent, but the law has nothing to do with enrollment and does not define the qualifications of voters at primaries further than to say that they must be qualified to vote at the regular election and shall have "such other qualifications as shall be authorized by the regulations and usages of the party holding the primary." The Republican organization in this city determines the qualifications of voters at its primaries by simply enrolling them as members of district associations. Prima facie, the enrollment entitles them to vote, and the law does not apply to that process.

It would no doubt recognize as the actual qualifications, when the right to vote was challenged, those prescribed for enrollment, persons not possessing these being disqualified, although their names were on the rolls. The law provides for watchers and challengers and makes it a misdemeanor to vote or attempt to vote "at a political caucus or convention without being entitled to do so," but it does not make a penal offense of fraudulent enrollment. There can be no criminal proceedings against officers or committees in charge of the enrollment, and the only point of attack would be violation of the law in the actual conduct of the primary by its officers or the voting or attempting to vote of persons not possessing the qualifications authorized by party regulations or usage. Assuming that some members of a party organization would institute a prosecution against other members, it would not be easy to prove lack of party qualifications.

In fact, the legal regulation of primary elections and party conventions has thus far amounted to nothing because it still leaves everything practically in the hands of those who control the organization, and it is doubtful if it can be effectively used by the anti-Platt men to protect them against the consequences of a "bogus enrollment."

The only effective regulation of primaries by law would be one which would lay down all the rules for their conduct and provide for responsible officers to conduct them. In fact, it would have to establish a regular election of candidates for each party, as a preliminary to the election of public officers.

TO GRAPPLE WITH THE EXCISE QUESTION.

Mr. SAXTON has appeared to be rather shy of the overtures of the Chamber of Commerce in regard to the amendment of the excise laws, and it is not certain whether he and a committee of legislators will co-operate in the proposed plan of action. The Chamber of Commerce committee, though a majority of its members are known Republicans, may be regarded as non-partisan in its purposes and disposed to have this question dealt with in a non-partisan way for the benefit of the city. But the Lieutenant Governor and the Republican members of the Legislature are partisan politicians and are likely to be chary of taking any practical action or assuming any positive attitude on this question before the opening of the session and the holding of caucuses.

There may be some difficulty in the proposed co-operation, because the Chamber of Commerce committee is appointed to consider the excise and Sunday selling questions only in their relation to this city, while the politicians invited to confer with it will be pretty sure to look upon it chiefly in its relation to State politics. But there is no reason why there should not be a conference, whether there is co-operation or not. In fact, it will be well to find out definitely whether there is any chance of co-operation, and, if not, the committee of citizens should proceed to decide upon the legislative action required and then press with all the support it can command for the adoption of such legislation.

There is really but one thing that it is essential to insist upon, and that is that whatever change may be made in the general provisions of the excise law, this city shall be permitted to decide for itself the Sunday selling question. There is no objection to having the same "option" given to all cities of the first class, or to all cities, or to every community of the State. What especially concerns the City of New-York is that its own people shall decide the question for themselves, and it asks no special privilege and has no desire to impose a policy upon other communities which their people object to. It simply asks that the State do not impose upon it a restrictive policy which is against the public sentiment and against its interests, and which it is expected to apply and enforce rigidly while it is evaded elsewhere.

The Chamber of Commerce committee may have occasion to stand up in defense of the city's interests in other respects, if any hostile excise legislation is proposed, like that threatened by Senator RAINES, but the point at which it should aim in its positive efforts for a change is "home rule," or local option on the Sunday question. That does not necessarily imply open saloons on Sunday on any terms or conditions, for there are people, including at least one member of the committee, who declare their belief that the people of the city would vote against it, but it implies the adjustment of the law to public sentiment, whatever it may be.

"HARNESSING NIAGARA."

Our readers may remember a wonderful article that appeared in Blackwood's Magazine some months ago, from the pen of Prof. GEORGE FORBES, "How I Harnessed Niagara," or something like that. We ourselves dealt with him merely on broadly human grounds, and simply pointed out what a preposterous ass his paper showed him to be without going into his technical competency for the part of the work which he really did. He was tremendously funny with his tales of how he browbeat "his millionaires" and how he abused conductors, and how American electricians slunk away before his glance. Especially was he funny when he resented a very handsome "testimonial" that the company had given him, and that he disliked because it dealt only with his technical competency, while he thought himself less deserving of admiration for his engineering skill, remarkable as that was, than for his modesty and wisdom.

Still there was nothing in all this to show that the man, monumental jackanapes though he was, might not be professionally all that he maintained. It was true he talked like a man who had had only one job in his life and meant to make the most of it. But it seems that even his professional performance was not what he attempted to make it out. The Westinghouse Company wrote to The London Times in correction of what the representative of the company described as his "imaginary" statements. It set forth that he not only did not devise the machines employed at Niagara, and for which he claimed the credit, but that the company declined to construct the machines he did devise, upon the ground that they were impracticable, and set to work to design others which are those constructed and employed. Prof. ROWLAND of Johns Hopkins, who was also consulted about the electrical plant, asserts that his opinion had been misrepresented by FORBES, for the greater glory of FORBES. And now, in the current number of the Popular Science Monthly, comes Mr. E. A. LE SUEUR, who was also employed in the work at Niagara, describes allegations of FORBES as "incorrect" and as "nothing short of dishonest." So that it appears that if FORBES had pitched his praise of himself ten octaves lower he would have come off with a far better reputation as a specialist than is likely to be left to him, and without the reputation for general absurdity which nobody can take away.

Mr. LE SUEUR, however, makes the mistake of taking FORBES too seriously, and even goes the length of intimating that FORBES'S paper may stir up international ill will. This is all wrong. There is really no reason why anybody who is not a friend of FORBES should object to his writing about America. It is to be hoped that he will write more, and in the same vein, equally appealing to the sense of humor which he denies to Americans even while he ministers to it, and equally calculated to promote international good will by promoting the gayety of nations.

A newspaper that receives an advance copy of any document, or any piece of news or information, in confidence, and under pledge not to publish it before a certain specified date, and then breaks faith by premature publication, ought to be put on the black-list and thenceforth be held unworthy of trust. Certain newspapers rather prominently identified with the Western Associated Press have recently been pronounced guilty of this unpardonable sin, and their own associates are the accusers. At this season of the year, when advance copies of many official reports are given out at Washington, newspapers with a weak moral sense are naturally put under an unusual strain of temptation. The strain has overcome some of The Associated Press papers. Of the many hundred newspapers receiving The United Press reports, not one broke faith by publishing any of these documents in advance of the specified date.

Mr. EDWARD F. J. GAYNOR, auditor of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, has heard complaints about the way cars on that company's lines are lighted! Really? To learn that an elevated road official can, not to say does, hear the cries of lamentation and anger which the entire population of this city and all its newspapers have been making for years is to learn a fact not less surprising than it is agreeable. Now at last we almost hope that after a while, with an indictment or two based on the criminal use of low-grade oil to assist their hearing, other officials connected with the road may begin to note sounds of this kind. And after several more whiles, perhaps, real lamps will replace the present blinky, smoky, smelly contrivances. We shall see then what we shall see—if we have any eyes left by that time to see with.

Once the term "political offenses" had everywhere a definite and well-understood meaning in which the idea of criminality had little or no part. The Saturday Review, in an article on the arrest of ARTON, says that so low now is the standard of morals in Europe that glaring frauds, like those associated with the name of Panama, are tacitly accepted as coming under the above-mentioned category simply because they are the offenses ordinarily committed by politicians. The change is certainly remarkable, and traces of it can be seen here as well as Europe.

TROOPS REVIEWED BY GEN. MILES

The Head of the Army Meets His Old Command at Atlanta—Jerseymen Attend the Fair.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles held his first review to-day since being appointed to the chief command of the army. The Fifth United States Infantry, stationed here, was his command for eleven years when he was Colonel. The Ohio National Guards were in line with the regulars to-day. To-night a reception was given in honor of Gen. Miles, at Fort McPherson.

Adjt. Gen. William Stryker of New-Jersey and Judge Sims of the Supreme Court of that State headed a party of about 100 Jerseymen who reached Atlanta to-day and called on President Collier at the Administration Building.

They presented a letter of regret from Gov. Werts, who was unable to attend New-Jersey Day on account of the approaching session of the Legislature. Mr. Collier made a brief speech in reply, extending to the New-Jersey people a cordial welcome to the exposition.

Maryland Day Postponed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5.—The first detachment of the Maryland party arrived here to-night, but the military and several hundred of the civilians were delayed by a storm on the Chesapeake Bay, and will not reach Atlanta until midday to-morrow. This causes a change in the original programme. The military parade which was to take place to-morrow, and the speeches at the exposition by Gov. Frank Brown, Mayor Hooper of Baltimore and others, have been postponed until Saturday.

"The Culminating Point."

From Notes and Queries.

When on a visit to a rural rectory I was informed that no words were allowed in the sermon that the rustic congregation did not understand. After the service was over I inquired what they could have understood by "the culminating point." The rector honestly replied, "Nothing at all."

"TRISTAN UND ISOLDE" ONCE MORE

First Performance in the Regular Series of Subscription Nights of German Opera.

Messrs. Abbey & Grau announced for this season a series of ten German opera performances, to be given on Thursday nights. The first of these took place last night in the presence of an audience whose size was in striking contrast to that of the audience present at the performance of "Hamlet" on the previous night. It was a truly German audience, and it may be said to have passed an expert opinion on the performance. They had the benefit of hearing the opera after two dress rehearsals before the regular attendants of the opera. It can only be said that they heard "Tristan und Isolde" sung as they never heard it before. The performances of the principal artists were admirable in almost every respect. In their essential features they did not differ from those already given. But there were some differences in degree.

Mme. Nordica's Isolde showed distinct improvement. It was more free, and, therefore, more effective in its voicing. She was less uncertain of herself, and she sang with great abandon and with surprising power. It is not too much to say that in its careful elaboration of dramatic details, Mme. Nordica's Isolde is superior to any other witnessed in New-York. The present soprano lacks the imposing voice and potent personality of Mme. Lehmann, but that seems to be all she lacks.

M. Jean de Reszke's Tristan again displayed the same remarkable vocal beauty and emotional intensity as before. M. de Reszke, however, showed a tendency to lose some of his dignified repose last night in the places where that is most necessary, and this is a fault he will need to guard against most carefully. His splendid temperament had its unfailing influence, and his skill in the management of dramatic contrast was, as it always is, most excellent. The other members of the cast were the same as heretofore, and their work differed in no essential way. M. Edouard de Reszke's massive declamation always comes upon the hearer like a new revelation. Miss Brema continues to indulge in excessive portamento, and Signor Kaschmann's Kurvenal was generally commendable. The orchestra showed improvements in its work. Mr. Seidl conducted with his customary skill. The audience was very enthusiastic.

Miss Nethersole as Frou-Frou.

Olga Nethersole acted Gilberte Sartorys in an English version of the famous Meilhac and Halévy play, at the Empire Theatre last evening, to the manifest satisfaction of a large assemblage of well-dressed persons. All the signs of great popularity attend the progress of this comely and very earnest young actress. She is certainly very good to look at, though her taste in dress is outre.

As an actress, she has some good gifts. Her voice is both strong and pleasing, her features are mobile, and her facial expression is often illuminative. She is naturally imitative. In this play of "Frou-Frou" she is at a disadvantage. She has no frou-frou. Her idea of Gilberte is not that dainty, fascinating creature who represented the lightness and the irresponsibility of fashionable Paris in the Second Empire, but a juvenile heroine, who wears long curls before her marriage, and puts her fingers in her mouth.

Still, New-York has seen many Frou-Frous not comparable with Miss Nethersole's. She touches the notes of the rôle effectively enough in her own way. Her treatment of "great" scenes, like the stormy interview between Gilberte and Louise, will always strongly impress susceptible persons. To be sure, she was really no more effective in that episode last evening than that admirable actress, Miss Viola Allen, often has been on the same stage, or than Miss Odette Tyler was in the one satisfying scene of the ill-fated "Younger Son." It is all in the opportunity. How the house rose to Miss Tyler after that simple scene!

Many profound observations about the manner of the performance of "Frou-Frou" last night suggest themselves, but life is short. The best acting Miss Nethersole has ever done in New-York was in the scene of the confession to André in "Denise." There she accomplished exactly the purpose she aimed at. Her conception of the scene may be open to question; but granted the conception, the execution was perfect. But more of that anon.

THE GARDNER-GARDINER QUESTION

Mr. Appleton Morgan's Futile Call for Useful Documents.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My attention is called to a communication in your this morning's issue which contains divers extremely interesting items of information as to the Gardner-Gardiner family.

With Gardner-Gardiner I have nothing to do. But, apropos des bottes, this communication states that the signer, Asa Bird Gardner, lately appeared before a standing committee of the Board of Aldermen and produced records proving that a society calling itself "The Military Society of the War of 1812" was really, by succession, "The Veteran Corps of Artillery," which went out of existence some half a century ago.

If this latter matter is of sufficient public interest to justify this note, I beg to state that I was present, as counsel for Christopher R. Forbes, before that standing committee of the Board of Aldermen, and that I do not recall that Asa Bird Gardner presented any records on any subject whatever on that occasion.

A good deal of matter has lately been printed in The City Record concerning that session of the standing committee of the Board of Aldermen. There was a page or so about it last week, and a page or so more appeared yesterday, I think. But, on the most careful reading of it all, I am unable to recall ever having heard any of it before, and it seems entirely de novo and gratuitous so far as anything which happened at that session of that standing committee is concerned.

I don't, of course, wish to raise any question as to who writes what The City Record prints. But I am, perhaps, competent to say that I did serve Asa Bird Gardner with a notice to produce certain documents, with which notice he did not comply, and that in The City Record—while my notice to produce is printed in full—the fact that such notice was not complied with and that nothing was produced in response thereto is carefully left unmentioned.

APPLETON MORGAN,
Vice President of the General Society of the War of 1812, and of Counsel for Christopher R. Forbes.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1895.

PORTRAITS AT THE GROLIER CLUB

Engravings of French Authors Made Between 1100 and 1800.

An exhibition of engraved portraits of French authors taken between the beginning of the year 1100 and the close of the eighteenth century are on exhibition at the Grolier Club, 29 East Thirty-second Street. The exhibition was opened last night with a private view for members only, and will be continued from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. each day until Dec. 28. The public interested in engravings will be admitted upon cards furnished by members of the club, on application.

The engravings, most of which are first portraits of the people whom they represent, are by the following well-known engravers: St. Aubin, Gautier de Larmessin, Lud. Simon, Le Beau, Edelinck, Grateloup, D. Ticart, B. Picquet, Tardieu, Moncornet, and Guslaf.

There is also on exhibition one of the first colored plates made on a block by Seargent. The collection by Grateloup consists of six engravings, which are said to be very valuable.

A Card from the Turkish Minister.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I read with amusement the account published in your to-day's issue about an interview I had the honor of having yesterday with one of the gentlemen of your staff on a matter I could not possibly know anything of, and I beg to inform you that, thanks, I suppose, to the normal temperature of my room, my teeth did not "chatter," as strangely alleged, nor was I "scared," which latter sensation I do not remember having ever experienced.

MAVROYENI,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1895.

PROTESTATIONS OF PORTE

Note to Assure Mr. Terrell that the Missionaries Are Safe.

HASSAN KALEH AND ZILLEH RIOTS

Indisposition of the Powers to Make Themselves Ridiculous Before the World—Action Is Expected.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 5.—The Porte yesterday sent a note to A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, notifying him that new and stringent orders had been given to the provincial officials to protect foreigners, and also assuring him of the safety of the American missionaries at Kaisarea.

The daily official report yesterday stated that the Armenians at Zilleh and Kaisarea fired upon the Mussulmans in the open bazaar. A riot ensued, but the officials immediately restored order.

The dispatch further says that Said Pasha's son is with him at the British Embassy.

The Sheik Djemaladin Afghani, a British subject, has fled to Switzerland. He was suspected of liberal leanings. The foreign diplomats assisted him in his flight.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Armenian Society to-day a letter was read from Mr. Gladstone, in the course of which he said: "We still have some hope in the indisposition of the powers to make themselves ridiculous before the world."

The Chronicle a few days ago wrote to Mr. Gladstone asking him whether he considered that the time had come for further action of a non-partisan character for the purpose of concentrating English and European attention upon the sufferings of the Armenians, and also asking him if he would share in such action. In his reply, which The Chronicle will publish to-morrow, Mr. Gladstone says:

"My personal participation in any political movement would be injurious, and I must avoid it; but I should heartily welcome any movement likely to assist the Armenian cause and to wrest from the Sultan the victory he has hitherto obtained over Europe."

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, denying the rumors that the Porte has definitely refused to grant the firmans for the extra guardships, and that some of the powers had withdrawn their demands.

The dispatch asserts that all the powers are united, and are determined to carry their demands to a successful termination. The Sultan has been unofficially informed that if he continues to maintain his stubborn attitude, a forced entry of the Dardanelles will possibly be made.

The dispatch adds that a massacre has taken place at Hassan Kaleh, twenty miles east of Erzeroum. The Armenian monastery there was sacked and burned, and the Bishop, Vicar, and other inmates killed.

The Telegraph has a dispatch from Vienna stating that fifty-seven persons were killed in the massacre at Hassan Kaleh, and sixty-three at Zilleh. This latter place seems to be identical with Filleh, where a massacre is reported to have occurred. The Chronicle at Kodja, capital of the Vilayet of that name, are in a condition of panic, fearing that they will be killed.

The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the reports that the representatives of the foreign powers in Constantinople presented an ultimatum to the Porte relative to the extra guardships is incorrect.

There has been no appreciable change in the situation, though it is true that the diplomats have made further representations that have resulted in a free exchange of views. There is a strong feeling that the delays that have attended the settlement of this question will not be allowed much longer.

A dispatch referring to the fact that Said Pasha has sought refuge in the British Embassy says that Said asked to be allowed to reside at the embassy. He had been ordered by the Sultan to reside in the Yildiz Palace, but declined to do so, believing himself to be in personal danger. Consequently, he availed himself of the hospitality of the British Ambassador, Sir Philip Currie.

The report circulated yesterday that the Sultan had changed his mind in regard to the appointments of Turkhan Pasha as Turkish Ambassador to Germany and appointed Zia Pasha, Turkish Ambassador at Paris, to go to Berlin instead, is confirmed. It is also announced that Munir Bey, son of Mahmud Djelleledin Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works, will succeed Zia Pasha as Turkish representative at Paris.

Although frequent meetings of the Sultan's Cabinet are held at the palace to discuss the question of the admission of extra guardships through the Dardanelles, no change in the position of the Porte has been made known, and the situation, consequently, remains as before.

Advices received here from Marash and Hitlis say that the missionaries at Marash are safe, and not at all apprehensive of further danger, but that the missionaries at Bitlis are in a state of anxiety.

THE DESTITUTION AT ERZEROUM.

Review of the Massacre and Plunder Worse than Sassoun's.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A letter descriptive of recent events in Ezeroum, Asiatic Turkey, has been received in Boston from a correspondent who says that the city is quiet and the Government is trying to reassure the people. But, he adds, it did that prior to the massacres, and the people are in a state of nervous panic. The strain to which they have been subjected has been wearying and the future is uncertain. The doors of the houses were beaten in and the houses plundered of everything, and many of the poor people have not even money enough to get the doors repaired, and they are afraid to sleep behind broken doors.

About 700 houses and about 1,500 shops were plundered of all that was in them. The number of killed can never be known, for there were many strangers in the city, but it must be very near 1,000 if it has not exceeded that figure. The number of wounded in the hospital is over 100 and many remain in hiding. The very large proportion of killed demonstrates the fact that the attack was with intent to kill, which is confirmed by the awful nature of the wounds.

The present condition of the people is about as bad as that of the Sassoun people after the massacre. There no houses remained, but the people could get to districts where they could be housed and scantily fed. Here no district has escaped, and the stories from villages of the outlying districts are heart-rending. The attack seems to have been almost universal, and very bloody. The wanton destruction of property that could not be removed was very marked. Boxes and furniture were split, and provisions that could not be carried away were destroyed. Pickles and preserves were emptied into the flour boxes. Potatoes, beets, flour, and other provisions were piled in the middle of the floor and trampled into pulp.

In Erzeroum alone there are between 2,000 and 3,000 people who are destitute of fuel, bedding, and food, and the majority have only the clothes they have on their backs. The remnants of the villages are even worse off. Seventy-five thousand dollars was to have been expended in Sassoun this Winter. The Sassoun affair is forgotten in this thousand-fold more dire calamity that has befallen the country.

The wave started at Constantinople, and has so far swept through Trebizond, Baiboort, Erzingan, Erzeroum, Bitlis, Harpoot, and most of the intervening districts. Of the districts aside from the cities that have suffered are Vegung, at the west; Kemakh, Erzingan, Terjan, Baiboort, Kooroo Chai, Ezroomslain, Keepo, Passen, Kharoos, Alashgird, and Byazid. The entire Erzeroum Province has been deluged in Christian blood, and the bulk of Christian property has been plundered or destroyed.

The Government is making a show of distributing the plunder collected from the barracks to the rightful owners, though this attempt is rather farcical. A few will get something back; a good many will get nothing. The Government is giving out bread to the destitute. How long this will continue is not known.

More recently there was a scare, and the firing began to be general all over the city. The people became terrified, and rushed for places of safety. Ten or fifteen were killed. However, the Government took prompt measures to suppress the firing, and it continued only about an hour.

It started from the quarrel of two soldiers over loot, in which one shot the other. The Consuls have done all they possibly can for the safety of the city. The English Consuls have done everything for the safety of life and property. The Consul has suggested that the various Governors be made personally responsible for the safety of the foreigners, both Consuls and missionaries.

Only foreign occupation will establish a beneficial change. The reform scheme was born dead, and there is no hope from that quarter. If Europe delays longer the suffering this Winter will be most harrowing.

The Turks declare that the Armenians made an attack on the Government House, and so the affair began. This declaration is absolutely without foundation. There was no attack even contemplated by Armenians. The first man shot was an aged priest, who was at the Government House to present a complaint to the Governor. He had been robbed in his own house in the village of Tivnig, and only got off with his life by giving a note for $500 for five days. He was an inoffensive old man, and would be the last man in the world to offer an attack.

The attack was made by Moslems after leaving the mosques after the noon hour of prayer, and it was simultaneous all over the city. The Armenians were in their places of business, the most of which were simply death traps in case of any sort of attack. The silversmiths' row was cut off at either end and not a man escaped, and the shops were not only plundered, but wrecked.

The more violent Armenians, the Hunchagists, had determined to keep perfectly quiet till the scheme of reform was well tried.

Those who are forced to give up plunder are bitterly complaining that they were told to plunder, and now are forced to give up what they got, besides having ruined their Armenian neighbors and friends. The scheme of reform has now become an impossibility. The only hope of this land is foreign occupation. This part of the country will undoubtedly fall to Russia.

We hope the time is not far distant when we shall see order restored on a permanent basis. Very many bread-winners have been killed. The bread provided for the coming Winter has been plundered. All opportunity for winning bread is cut off. The remnant of the people are left in utter destitution without any opportunity of obtaining their bread.

They cannot get out of the country because the Government will not let them. Even with Government permits, very many have no means of transport and the season is late and many would die of exposure. These unfortunate people are in as wretched and pitiable a position as is possible for people to be in. They have waited on the Western nations. As the West was not able to better their condition politically, now is the time for the preservation of the lives that remain. Two cents a day will give a man about one and one-half pounds of bread.

RUMOR THAT THE SULTAN IS INSANE

His Sycophants Regard the Grand Vizier as Their Enemy.

ROME, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Constantinople received in this city states that the Sultan has become insane.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Tageblatt says that the Sultan's sycophants regard the Grand Vizier, Halil Rafaat Pasha, as their greatest enemy. It was due to them that the Sultan recently summoned Said Pasha, who, however, to their horror, spoke in the warmest terms of the Grand Vizier.

WHERE TRANQUILLITY REIGNS.

Sublime Porte's Amazing List of Localities Not Disturbed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"With the exception of the incidents of small importance that took place at Marsovan and Zeitoun, already mentioned in my previous telegrams, a perfect tranquillity reigns at the Vilayets of Diarbekir, Smyrna, Trebizond, Hedjar, Conia, the islands of the archipelago, Broussa, Bagdad, Van, Beyrout, Erzeroum, Kastamouni, Adana, Monsoul, Yemer, Crete, Salonica, Adrianople, Janina, Scutari, Monastir, Tripoli, of Africa, Mamouretul-Aziz, Syria, Bassorah, Sivas, Alep, and Kossovo, and at the Sandjaks of Tchataldja, Zos, Jerusalem and Ismid.

"Thanks to the measures taken by the Imperial authorities, the inhabitants of Divrak and Antikabad, who suffered during the disorders in these villages got back their stolen cattle and articles."

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIANS.

A Meeting Held in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church.

A meeting was held in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, Ninety-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, last night to raise funds for the relief of the persecuted Armenians and the endangered missionaries in Turkey. The first speaker was a native-born Armenian, who appeared in his native dress. He spoke through an interpreter, and told the audience of the outrages inflicted upon the Armenians by the Turks. Every cruelty was inflicted upon them, he said, and the patience of the Christians had become exhausted.

Members of families had been killed, while the Sultan looked on with apparent unconcern.

The Rev. Foster Strong, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, followed with a brief address.

Dr. William H. Tomson, who was born in Syria and whose father was a well-known missionary, said:

"It is a great mistake to suppose that this question is a political one. I do not think there exists another Government on the face of the earth so capable of murderous and outrageous deeds as that ruled by the Sultan of Tukey who actually stimulates and allows such diabolical crimes."

After the meeting a collection was taken for the relief of the Armenians.

TERRIFIC GALE IN ENGLAND.

Falling Chimneys, Masonry, Signs, and Shutters in London.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A terrific gale prevailed throughout England and off the coasts this morning. Outward-bound vessels were driven back to the ports from which they had sailed and other sailings were postponed until the weather should become more favorable. All outdoor work in the shipyards at Bristol was suspended, owing to the violence of the gale.

The steamer Majestic, which sailed from Liverpool for New-York yesterday, was detained at Queenstown until 3 o'clock this afternoon in consequence of delay to the Channel packet with the mails.

Many accidents occurred in London through falling chimneys, masonry, signs and shutters. The telegraph wires in the North of England are all prostrated.

The Lloyds agent at Brow Head reports the wind blowing a hurricane from the northwest, accompanied by a thick, misty rain, and the sea is very rough.

Many Wrecks on the Baltic Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Telegrams from Baltic Sea ports report continuous gales on the Baltic, which have caused many wrecks.

Davout, Chancellor of the Legion.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Gen. Davout has been appointed Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion in 1861, an Officer in 1870, a Commander in 1871, a Grand Officer in 1880, and a Grand Cross in 1887.

Gen. Léopold Claude Etienne Jules Charles Davout, Duc d'Auerstadt, born Aug. 9, 1829, is the grand-nephew of Napoleon's great Marshal. He is a graduate of Saint-Cyr, a veteran of the Franco-German war, a member of the Superior Council of War, the author of a "Project of Military Reorganization," which is one of the present Ministry's cherished schemes; a very painstaking, very learned, and much admired officer. When the Military Medal was conferred upon him, in 1891, Gen. de Gallifet made an enthusiastic review of his services to the French Army.

Quentin in Hammerstein's Place.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—Herr Quentin, National Liberal, Burgomaster of Herford, Westphalia, has been elected to the Reichstag for that place, in the place of Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung.

Gas Explosion Kills Three Men.

DUBLIN, Dec. 5.—Three men were killed in one of the streets of this city to-day by the explosion of gas in the underground gaspipes which they were repairing.

GOMEZ AND MACEO ROUTED

Spanish Capture Camps and Pursue Rebels to Trilladeros.

VALOR OF TWO ENGLISH OFFICERS

Documents of the Insurgent Government Were Obtained — Leader Zayas and Capt. Incenza in a Fight.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—The Spanish column under command of Gens. Valdez and Navarro, numbering 1,250 men combined, had an engagement Dec. 2 with the united insurgent forces of Maximo Gomez and Maceo, which have formed a junction in Riforma, between Las Villas and Camaguey. The rebels, who were 4,000 strong, lost a large number of killed and wounded. The Spanish troops captured the rebel camp and pursued the insurgents to Thrilladeros.

In the reports of the battle received here especial mention is made of the valorous conduct of the English officers, Lieut. Winston Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lieut. Barnes, both of the Fourth Hussars of the British Army, who recently joined the Spanish forces in Cuba.

In the rebel camp was found a number of documents pertaining to the Government of the so-called Cuban Republic. The Spanish troops were reinforced by Gen. Aldecoa with his command, bringing their number up to 3,000 men, and this force followed the retreating rebels.

Capt. Incenza of the Spanish Army has had an encounter with a band of rebels under the leader Zayas, in which twenty rebels were killed and wounded. Zayas's horse was killed under him.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Spanish Minister, Señor Dupuy de Lome, to-day received a dispatch from Havana announcing that the combined forces of Maceo and Gomez had been met by the Spanish troops under Suarez Valdez and Garcia Navarro between Ciebo de Avila and Jicotea.

The rebels fled eastward, closely pursued by both Spanish commands, as well as the forces of Gen. Aldecoa. The Minister says this dispatch leaves no room to doubt that the Maceo and Gomez forces have joined outside of the Santa Clara district, and disposes of the rumor that they were marching on Matanzas.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Daily News, in its issue to-morrow, will say, if it is true that Winston Leonard Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, has fought with the Spanish troops in Cuba against the rebels, it may lead to embarrassment. He holds a lieutenant's commission in the British army. He obtained leave of absence in October, and started to spend his holidays in a tour of the West Indies.

Filibustering Cubans in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 5.—The largest Cuban expedition that ever left Jamaica has been organized here, and it is expected that the party will have sailed within about two days. An English warship left here yesterday to cruise in waters on the north side of this island.

Gil Gongajos Shot at Matanzas.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from Havana to The Imparcial says that Gil Congajos, the rebel leader who was recently captured and tried by court martial, was shot at Matanzas yesterday morning.

Martinez Campos Returns to Havana.

HAVANA, Dec. 5.—Capt.-Gen. Martinez Campos arrived here this afternoon from Santa Clara.

BLACK SEA FLEET AT ANCHOR.

Second Division of Italian Squadron in Readiness at Gaeta.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Cologne Gazette says it is reported there that seven warships and nine torpedo boats, forming the armed reserve of the Black Sea fleet, are anchored at Sebastopol.

It is asserted in naval circles in St. Petersburg that a month ago, when Russia assumed that Great Britain might enter the Hellespont alone, orders were sent to Sebastopol to arm the vessels, raise their crews to the full complement of men, and hold the fleet in readiness to sail upon twenty-four hours' notice.

ROME, Dec. 5.—The second division of the Italian naval squadron, which is now at Gaeta, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to sail for the East.

A QUEER VERDICT IN FRANCE.

Gervais Praised for His Temerity and Censured for Lacking Prudence.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—A Paris dispatch to The Globe says that the court of inquiry investigating the circumstances of the recent grounding of the French warships Formidable, Admiral Courbet, and Admiral Baudin in the Mediterranean has congratulated Admiral Gorvais for his temerity in attempting the manoeuvre with his flagship, the Formidable, which was the principal cause of the vessels' going ashore, believing that it would prove to be of great utility in actual warfare.

The court censures the Admiral, however, for not having sufficiently taken into consideration all the possibilities of the manoeuvres. The court also reprimands the navigators of the Admiral Baudin and Admiral Courbet for not maintaining proper distances, thereby contributing to the disaster.

SOCIALIST OFFICE IN HAMBURG.

Press Agitation to be Conducted Outside of Prussia's Jurisdiction.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist organ, announces that the offices of the Socialist Party which were recently closed in Berlin have been removed to Hamburg, outside of the jurisdiction of Prussia.

Subscriptions will be received in Hamburg for purposes of press agitation and subvention, which work will be conducted from that city. The political department of the party will be directed by Herren Auer, Bebel, Liebknecht, and Singer, from their room in the Reichstag Building.

MADRID'S CITIZENS AROUSED.

Meeting to Protest Against Apathy About Municipal Council.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—A meeting composed of leading citizens was held here last evening at which it was resolved to organize a monster public meeting to be held Sunday, Dec. 8, to denounce the corruption exposed in the Municipal Council and the passive attitude of the Government in the matter.

The shops will be closed and all business usually conducted on Sunday suspended. The Government has already prohibited the agitators from marching in procession through the streets.

Death of Chalamet, French Senator.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—Jean Marie Arthur Chalamet, member of the French Senate for the Department of Ardèche, died to-day. He was seventy-three years of age. M. Chalamet was a Republican.

Jean Marie Arthur Chalamet, born at Vernoux, in the Ardèche Department, Dec. 19, 1822, was graduated from the Superior Normal School in 1846. He was a Professor of Rhetoric at Tournon, Caen, Clermont-Ferrand, and Lyons, until 1871, when he was elected a member of the National Assembly. He was an opponent of the Broglie Cabinet in 1877, a reformer of methods of superior instruction in 1878, an Under Secretary of State in Gambetta's Cabinet, in 1882, an anti-Clerical always. He published a book on "La France au XVIe Siècle," was a Councilor General of the Ardèche, and had been appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honor for his services as an instructor.

Wayne MacVeagh Gets an Audience.

ROME, Dec. 5.—King Humbert to-day gave an audience to Wayne MacVeagh, the American Ambassador.

Let the sunlight of art and beauty into your home with one of Cowperthwait's Reliable Carpets. 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

THE FAIR OF CUBA'S DAUGHTERS.

Looking down upon the floor of the great hall in Masonic Temple these nights, is like gazing into a kleidoscope where the colors are of surpassing brilliancy and the movements too quick to follow with the eye.

Whatever is charming in Spanish-Cuban life may be seen there, from the unaffected simplicity of the dark-eyed little tots who glide about the floor, to the vivacious and beautiful women who have given even their jewels for the Cuban cause.

Americans who have assisted the fair of Cuba's Daughters—and the hall has hardly been large enough to accommodate them—are charmed with the informal reception they received from the ladies. While they have left the hall with depleted purses, the visitors have been quite satisfied that, as long as there are Cuban women to urge on their fathers and brothers, the Spaniards will have to fight better than they have yet fought to retain the island.

The first person that is pointed out to a visitor to the fair is Miss Cespedes, daughter of the martyr President. She is very beautiful, and disposes of flowers at such a lively rate that Thorley and Fleischman, who have undertaken to keep up the supply, are kept very busy to keep the stock replenished.

The most dashing figure on the floor, however, is Miss Cespedes's assistant, Miss Atkinson, an American girl, who has been generously endowed by the Goddess of Beauty. To her efforts is due, in great part, the great sale of flowers.

The visitor to the fair must not be startled. To have a repeating rifle placed under one's nose, a dainty finger on the trigger, and a pair of saucy eyes gleaming over the barrel is apt to make the visitor nervous, but when he gives up 25 cents and is told that the gun was not loaded, he recovers his breath and self-possession. The young woman who so easily relieves visitors of stray quarters is Miss Benechaud, who secured for the fair the villainous-looking machete, for which a raffle will be held to-morrow night. The machete is a sword about twenty-nine inches in length and two in breadth, and cut off diagonally at the lower end. It is the national weapon of the Cubans, who use it for cutting sugar cane and in other domestic pursuits. A Cuban can handle a machete so deftly, although it is a heavy weapon, that he can peel an orange bit by bit. The Spaniards are so fearful of this weapon that they hesitate to face the Cuban cavalrymen.

The young woman who takes an absorbing interest in the raffle for a wooly lamb is Miss Agramonte. She is willing to break away from the fascinating occupation long enough to tell the visitor that her brother Frank, who went to Cuba with Maceo's first expedition, now lies in Castle Morro, not knowing when he may be put to death.

The tall, striking looking woman who talks excitedly to a well-built man of Anglo-Saxon parentage is Miss Molina, to whose efforts is due in great part the success of the fair. The gentleman talking to her is from Minneapolis, and he visits the fair because in the Northwest there are a great many sturdy men who are willing and ready to fight for Cuba because they are "out of jobs," and would rather fight than loaf.

Many Cuban sympathizers visit the fair, their sympathy being shown in different ways. The one who attracted most attention last night was a tall dark man who had many of the Spanish traits, although he is an American.

"I don't mind telling you who I am," he said to the reporter. "My name is John L. Decker, and I live at 161 West Fifteenth Street."

His eyes fairly blazed as he spoke of the struggling Cubans.

"My father," he continued, "fought all through the civil war in the Union Army. He was a patriot, and so am I, and I intend to show my sympathy for these people, who are fighting for the same object as we fought. I have given $25 to this fair, though I am only a waiter, and I am willing to go down and risk my liberty and my life for the cause."

Nobody is better able to speak of the present condition of his countrymen than E. del Castillo, a prominent Cuban of this city, who was exiled from the island. He said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night:

"The Cuban forces are now moving rapidly toward the west. The first battles were fought in the east, near Santiago de Cuba. Our forces have crossed over the line of defense, which Campos considered impenetrable. Even the provinces of Matanzas and Havana are now threatened with invasion.

"Numerically, our army is about 40,000, while the Spaniards have about 100,000 men. Nearly half of these are concentrated in Las Villas, endeavoring to check the joint forces of Gens. Gomez and Maceo. Nearly all the towns and seaports are in the hands of the Spanish, while the revolutionists occupy the outlying districts. Spain has lost since the war began last May, about 25,000 men through battle and sickness.

"The Cuban army to-day is badly in need of arms. Fully 10,000 of the men have no weapons to fight with. We have enough men, if they were only armed, to keep the Spaniards at odds. The strength of our army lies in its cavalry, which is one of the finest in the world. It is made up of planters from the eastern part of the island, where the people are noted as fine horsemanship. They use the machete with fearful effect. The Spanish cavalrymen, on the contrary, are the worst on earth. I saw 500 of them take their first lesson in shooting, and after the smoke cleared away not one was in the saddle.

"Our latest private advices are, that Gomez has fought a battle which entailed heavy losses to the Spaniards. There was fighting for thirty-six hours. Gens. Valdez and Sanches were utterly routed, while Gen. Aldeve was reported killed. The fight was near Las Villes. The moving forces of the two armies are about equal, as the Spanish authorities are using half their men to garrison the towns. As the Spanish have control of the mails and the telegraph wires, our advices all come through private messages to Key West.

"The plan of campaign of the Cubans now is to carry the towns by assault and destroy them, or, at least, the ones of service to the Spaniards. In order to get food our army is trying to organize bodies of laborers to till the soil. There have been up to this time no desertions to speak of, and we intend to fight until there is none left to carry on the contest."

The fair has proved so successful financially that it will be continued till Monday night. The Metropolitan Opera Company has given a box, for sal eby the managers. As fast as the goods are disposed of, a fresh supply is sent in, and the fair managers feel very grateful to the New-York merchants for the interest taken in their enterprise.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Horace E. Scudder of Boston is at the Murray Hill.

—Senator-elect Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga is at the Gilsey.

—The Rev. John B. Brunesson of London is at the Buckingham.

—Senator Henry J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Ex-Gov. John D. Long of Massachusetts and Senator George W. Robertson of Peekskill are at the Grand Union.

—Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young and Mrs. George Hearst of San Francisco, and Martin W. Cooke of Rochester are at the Waldorf.

—Horacio Guzman, Minister for Nicaragua at Washington, and Col. James S. Richardson of New-Orleans are at the St. James.

—Senator Richard F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Col. A. L. Conger of Ohio, and Justice Martin L. Stover of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Byron Weston and Dwight L. Moody of Massachusetts, and Deputy Attorney General G. D. G. Hasbrouck of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Ebbitt—George R. Evans, New-York.

—Cochran—Mrs. F. L. Sommer, Frederick Island, New-York.

—Riggs—Mrs. M. A. Rousseau, S. Avery, J. R. Talbot, New-York.

—Arlington—Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Jenkins, Robert M. A. Lloyd, Dr. and Mrs. P. T. Francke, New-York.

—Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Parsell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry V. Parsell, Jr., E. B. Cuthbert, New-York.

—Raleigh—T. W. Dunn, W. T. Hicks, A. Robbins, L. V. Twyeffort, W. H. Ballander, A. H. Ward, F. D. Wood, H. R. Sadler.

—Willard's—J. M. Larbuck, John Thompson, A. L. Moore, W. E. Losee, Emil Harnel, Mr. and Mrs. Cassius Fauquahar, New-York.

—Shoreham—E. Sherman Fitel, James A. Rorke, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Merrill, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore D. Rich, Mrs. R. A. Canfield.

British Cruiser Diana Launched.

GLASGOW, Dec. 5.—The new British cruiser Diana was launched here this afternoon. She is 300 feet long and of 5,600 tons burden. Her indicated horse power is 9,600 and her guaranteed speed is 19½ knots. Her hull is of steel and her ram of bronze.

INFECTION IN THE DUST

Dr. Hance Tells of Experiments In Adirondack Cottages.

HOW CONSUMPTIVES ARE BENEFITED

Precautions in Cleanliness That Secure Freedom from Danger—Advice of Value to the Public in General.

President Joseph D. Bryant was in the chair at a meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night, and there was a distinguished and interested audience present when Dr. Irwin H. Hance read a paper on "A Study of the Infectiousness of the Dust in the Adirondack Cottages."

The subject referred to the methods employed in the sanitarium on the Lower Saranac, which is for patients suffering from tuberculosis, to do away with all danger of their transmitting the disease.

The sanitarium treatment is largely open air and climatic, and the main effort is to so arrange that no sputum shall become dry and thus in the form of dust transmit the bacilli of the disease.

Dr. Hance at first spoke of the extent among the laity and not a few physicians of a dread of the disease, which operated cruelly on sufferers from consumption. This dread had made parents refuse to let afflicted children come home through fear that they would infect other members of the family, and other heartlessness due to misapprehension or ignorance had resulted. All this was due to ignorance of the real danger, and how to combat it.

Investigations as to the real danger were made by Dr. Hance, in a large colony of consumptives, and his experience authorizes him to say that the products of excretion are the dangerous factors. Destroy them, and there is no danger.

The breath of a consumptive is not dangerous. Experiments have proved this beyond a doubt. The tubercular bacilli are in the sputum, for all practical purposes, and they are dangerous when in dust, and carried in the air. Few patients, however, understand this when they arrive at the sanitarium. When they are acquainted with the danger they may spread, and are cautious, the places where they live are as safe as those in which healthy people live.

Dr. Hance told of experiments made with dust from seventeen buildings at the sanitarium and guinea pigs. The method was inoculation. Eighty-one animals were treated. Five died of tuberculosis and four of some other infectious disease the precise nature of which was not determined. The five that died of tuberculosis were of a lot of ten which were inoculated with dust taken from what was known as the Red Cottage. This had been occupied by two consumptives, one of whom persisted in expectorating about the place. No dust from any of the sixteen other dwellings infected any animal with tuberculosis.

This, said Dr. Hance, clearly demonstrates how one careless patient may render his fresquentations dangerous to well people, while it proves that a large colony of consumptives need not be dangerous if properly instructed and are obedient to warnings.

Aids to recovery or retarding or arresting the disease at the sanitarium, an avoidance of overcrowding, perfect ventilation, wainscoting that can be readily cleaned, absence of wall paper, stain furniture, iron bedsteads, hard-wood floors, the largest possible window surface—In a word, cleanliness, light, and air—and no chinks or crannies that cannot be reached.

The results have been so encouraging as to be wonderful. Out of from twenty to twenty-five attendants, on the average none has ever developed tuberculosis, and the statistics of the sanitarium are bright in comparison with those of hospitals and other places for consumptives.

When precautions are observed there is freedom from danger, and much more will be accomplished by the location of the public. Consumptives, added the lecturer, are better off in the mountains than in hospitals.

The sanitarium was begun twelve years ago with a small farmhouse and six patients. Now it has property worth $75,000.

The buildings of the colony, very attractive and comfortable structures, were shown in seventeen stereopticon views, and when Dr. Hance's paper had been read he was heartily applauded.

Prof. E. G. Janeway told of a visit to the sanitarium, and said that he would feel safer in one of its cottages than at some fashionable hotel frequented by consumptives. He advised his patients not to go to hotels frequented by consumptive patients unless they knew that the landlords took proper precautions. The destruction of sources of danger was of the highest importance.

"If," he said, "the care taken in this sanitarium were taken in New-York City we would see less consumption."

Dr. Janeway spoke at length on the dangers of expectorating in public places and conveyances.

Prof. H. M. Biggs of the Bacteriological Division of the Health Department said that with proper precautions consumptives are not a source of danger. Heretofore they have been shunned by relatives and friends. Many are entirely ignorant of the proper precautions to be taken. If they are not observed there is very great danger.

Not a few physicians, he said, are guilty of criminal negligence in not properly instructing patients, and in spite of what has been learned and the warnings of the past ten years, much remains to be done to avert danger.

The paper was discussed further by Dr. H. P. Loomis, Prof. A. Jacobi, and Dr. Smith. The latter said that he hoped that Dr. Hance's paper would have a large circulation among country practitioners, as many country houses were nurseries of tuberculosis by reason of carpets, dust, dark rooms, and lack of thorough cleaning and ventilation. Dr. Smith spoke also of the perils of the sleeping car.

Dr. Bryant spoke of the importance of the subject in paying tribute to Dr. Hance, and referred to efforts when he was Health Commissioner to excite interest in regard to it. From twenty-five letters sent to prominent physicians to ask if the subject demanded action, came five replies. Two correspondents had a languid interest in the subject, one was in doubt, one earnest and awake, and one said "no" emphatically.

"I regard this discussion," added Dr. Bryant, "as an earnest that steps are being taken which shall bear great fruit."

The following nominations for officers to be elected Jan. 2, 1896, were made: Vice President—Drs. E. H. Grandin, V. P. Gibney, and R. W. Taylor; Trustee—Dr. Janvrin; Committee on Library, to Serve Four Years—Ds. Collier, C. G. Coakley, A. Rose, and F. H. Wiggin; to Serve Five Years—Drs. Dillon Brown and B. F. Curtis; Committee on Admissions—Drs. R. A. Murray and I. H. Girdner.

Drs. Justin Herold, J. D. Nagel, and S. W. S. Toms were elected Resident Fellows.

CHARLES FROHMAN AT THE GARRICK

He Is to Manage the Theatre for Richard Mansfield in the Future.

Charles Frohman will be the active manager of the Garrick Theatre, beginning on Monday next, in virtue of an agreement made between Richard Mansfield and himself yesterday. Mr. Mansfield has realized for some time past the impossibility of his giving the Garrick the attention which its management requires, and attending at the same time to his duties as a traveling star, and the result has been a request from him to Mr. Frohman that the latter take active charge of the theatre, which Mr. Frohman has consented to do.

Mr. Mansfield will remain the lessee of the Garrick, and will play his annual engagements in this city in that house, but Charles Frohman will hereafter figure as the sole manager of the house, Mr. Mansfield and Mr. Frohman sharing in profits and losses.

The value of the control of this beautifully appointed and already fashionable theatre to an entrepreneur who has so many enterprises in hand as Mr. Frohman is easily understood. Meanwhile, Mr. Mansfield's plans for a new career as a metropolitan manager must be held in abeyance. His annual tour has begun most prosperously, and his "time" has all been filled for him by Mr. W. A. McConnell until late in June, 1896. After this week he will not be seen in New-York until next season.

Baron Banffy's Niece Kills Herself.

VIENNA, Dec. 5.—News was received here from Presburg, Hungary, to-day that Mrs. Daniel, twenty-six years of age, a niece of Baron Banffy, the Hungarian Prime Minister, had committed suicide.

SENATOR RAINES'S PLANS

HE WILL TRY TO AMEND THE EXCISE LAWS.

His Views Include Abolishing Commissioners and Taxing Saloons.

Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., has a plan for taking the power of granting licenses from Excise Commissioners.

The Senator yesterday outlined his plan as regards excise matters as follows:

"In order to take the saloon out of politics no commission or set of men should have the power to grant a license. The Excise Commissioner must become an official of the past. We all know that those engaged in the liquor traffic are more or less influenced politically by the officials who have something to do with granting them the privileges or of punishing them for violations of the law.

"The thing is to decrease the number of saloons or places engaged in the liquor traffic, and there are two ways to do it. First, by giving the power of limitation to some official or board. This, of course, would be to continue one of the chief faults of which I have already spoken, and the traffic would remain as it is now. Now, the other method would be to impose a higher tax for the privilege, and I think this the most feasible plan by far of all mentioned."

In answer to a question as to the size of the proposed tax, Senator Raines said he thought $1,000 would be prohibitory, but that he should advocate a high tax.

As to where the tax should go, the Senator said: "I think it should be divided between the State and the various localities. The State is put to a large expense in the matter, and it should have half of the revenue or some part of it at least."

He also thought that the people in each locality should have the power of voting as to whether they should have saloons or not. On the question of Sunday opening, he thought no bill advocating it would be submitted to the Legislature, and said he himself was personally opposed to it.

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS AT APPLETON'S

D. Appleton & Co. invite book lovers to their show rooms, which beautiful books, bindings, and posters have invaded, for this is the manner of beautiful things. They have no sooner appeared at the door than it is no longer possible to shut it; Titania comes, and instantly her entire train follows in a cavalcade. The man with the lamp in Goethe's work thought that the bridge was passable enough when it was made of jasper only; but no, it had to be ornamented with jewels. There are admirable tales, instructive histories, indispensable text books, irreproachable typography; on white pages, letters as distinct as a white seal is on a blackboard; and yet more marvels are to come.

Hall Caine's "Manxman" appears in a limited edition of 250 copies, the preface in each of which is signed in his handwriting, so clear and rounded that the calligraphist whose name was Angel and whose fame provoked the proverbial phrase, "to write like an Angel," would have envied him. The work, in two volumes with wide margins, is illustrated with forty gelatine prints of photographs of the actual scenes, churches and castles described in the romance. There are the homes of Pete, Kate, and Philip, Sulby Glen, Caesar Cregeen's first mill, Lezaire church, where Pete and Kate were married, Elm cottage, where they lived; Lovers' Walk, the scene of Kate's flight, Ramsey Harbor, the scene of her attempted suicide; various views of Peel, of Tynwald Hill, the scene of the fisherman's demonstration, and Rushen Castle.

There is "Uncle Remus, His Songs and Sayings," by Joel Chandler Harris, in 250 copies, the preface in each one of which is signed by the author, and in one of which the following autographic lines appear:

"Oh you nennter be a stoppin' an' a-lookin';
Ef you fool wid ole Satan you'll git took in."

The work contains 112 illustrations by A. B. Frost, the most expressive of American artists, and is bound in white vellum and gold.

There is the "Natural History of Selborne and Observations on Nature," by Gilbert White, with the text and new letters of the Buckland edition, an introduction by John Burroughs, and eighty illustrations from photographs and drawings by Clifton Johnson, whose works, "The Farmer's Boy," and "The County School," are among the most valuable documents of our time.

Mr. Johnson says of the illustrations, "

BLACK'S CLEVER BOWLING

Won the Game for the Roadsters with His Last Ball.

TOURIST CYCLERS BEATEN BY TWO PINS

Close Contests in the New-Jersey Associated Cycling Clubs' Tournament—Each Team Won a Game.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Tourists' Cycle Club of Paterson and the Union County Roadsters of Rahway tried conclusions on the 5-lyceum alleys here to-night in the Associated Cycling Clubs series. Both games were of the sensational order. The remarkable spares made by both teams would have given an ordinary man heart disease. The Roadsters won the first game, the score being 844 to 842. As usual, the Roadster rooters, led by Drumpelmann, Marsh, Young, and Trimmer, made the walls shake with their Comanche yells. It has been said that the Roadsters can make more noise at a bowling game than any two wheeling clubs in the country, and this was fully substantiated to-night.

The Tourists had the first game well in hand, leading by 50 pins, when the incessant cheering of the Roadsters, which has rattled so many teams, told on the Tourists, and steadily their lead was cut down. When Black came up for his last roll in the first game, the Roadsters were 18 pins behind and the game was conceded to the Tourists, but Black's nerve did not desert him. He took a long look at the pins and the stillness was intense. When he made a strike, hope revived, and on the next ball all the pins fell, and the yelling was intense when the Rahway boys, through Black, had gained the victory. Drew rolled the good score of 225.

The Tourists again started off in the lead in the second game, and held it until the fourth when the Roadsters led by 6 pins, when they fell behind. Capt. Chamberlin made a most phenomenal spare in the third frame of the second game. On his widest ball he got 6, leaving two pins standing on each corner. On his second ball he just grazed the outside pin on the right side of the alley, striking the adjoining pin, which slid across, knocking down the other two. The Roadsters were unable to regain the lead lost in the fifth frame, and were defeated by the score of 848 to 820. Following is the summary:

FIRST GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.				TOURIST C. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	3	6	188	Coombs	2	3	136
Martin	2	5	157	Lockwood	2	4	150
Chamberlin	2	6	171	Bryson	7	2	181
Mooney	3	4	156	Drew	7	2	225
Black	3	4	172	Taylor	2	4	150
Total	13	22	844	Total	15	20	842

FRAMES.

Union Co. R. 86 174 259 324 390 488 603 698 774 844
Tourist C. C. 90 165 230 337 440 515 595 689 767 842

Scorer—E. A. Pelouse, Union County Roadsters. Umpire—J. L. Young.

SECOND GAME.

UNION COUNTY R.				TOURIST C. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Howard	2	6	168	Coombs	2	5	170
Martin	2	5	156	Lockwood	2	4	158
Chamberlin	3	4	170	Bryson	1	7	167
Mooney	4	4	174	Drew	2	7	172
Black	2	5	158	Taylor	3	5	181
Total	13	24	826	Total	12	28	848

FRAMES.

Union Co. R. 83 163 258 350 419 505 576 658 742 826
Tourist C. C. 102 201 276 344 412 507 612 704 772 848

Scorer—E. A. Pelouse, Union County Roadsters. Umpire—J. L. Young.

WON BOTH GAMES.

Kings County Wheelmen Defeat the South Brooklyns at Bowling.

The Brooklyn cyclers continued their tourney last night at the Casino alleys on Fifth Avenue, the home of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. The Kings County Wheelmen were the opponents of the home team, and the visitors easily captured the two games. John Bierbeck, a well-known south paw twirler, rolled his first games with the Kings County Wheelmen, and added materially to his team's success. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

SOUTH BROOKLYN WHEELMEN.				KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hudson	1	4	129	Taylor	1	5	132
Hyde	1	2	113	Sharp	2	6	165
Murphy	0	6	134	Benn	1	5	134
Tebo	3	3	138	Bierschenk	3	5	174
Benson	3	3	118	Martin	3	3	156
Total	5	18	632	Total	10	24	761

SECOND GAME.

SOUTH BROOKLYN WHEELMEN.				KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Hudson	3	2	149	Taylor	4	4	178
Hyde	1	4	114	Sharp	0	5	126
Murphy	3	0	123	Benn	5	3	199
Tebo	1	5	141	Bierschenk	2	6	171
Benson	2	1	113	Martin	2	4	150
Total	10	12	638	Total	13	22	824

Elizabeth Cyclers Win and Lose.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 5.—The Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers' bowling team rolled two games Wednesday night at Ridgefield with the Bergen County Wheelmen. The Elizabeth team won the first game by a score of 836 to 716, and were defeated in the second game by a score of 697 to 717 for their opponents.

HEARING THE TROTTING CASES.

Board of Review Hands Down Decisions—Mr. Gocher Made Secretary.

What started as a comparatively quiet session of the Appeal Court of the National Trotting Association has developed into a most interesting one. When the Board of Review closed its doors to the public on Wednesday afternoon a matter came before the assembled members that was not on the docket. M. M. Morse, the Secretary, tendered his resignation, chiefly on account of ill health. This was accepted, and William H. Gocher of Cleveland was at once appointed to this important position.

Since the National Trotting Association was formed in 1870 four men have filled the office of Secretary. George H. Smith of Providence, R. I., was the first one, and in 1872 he was succeeded by D. F. Longstreet of the same city. The latter resigned two years later, and Thomas J. Vail of Hartford next held the position. Mr. Vail had to resign in May, 1887, and Mr. Morse, who then resided at Paw Paw, Ill., and was well known in the West, was elected. He removed to Hartford, and has done excellent service, making a good record with both horsemen and associations. Being quite an old man and suffering from a chronic stomach trouble that seriously interferes with the close attention to office duty necessary throughout the year, Mr. Morse has been desirous of resigning the Secretaryship for some two years. As it was difficult to find a man as well qualified for the work, other officials induced him to remain till the present session of the board.

While the change came as a great surprise to every one outside of the official circle, Mr. Gocher was not elected in a hurry. He has been engaged in turf journalism for ten or twelve years, first in Canada and afterward in New-York and Chicago. About five years ago he went to Cleveland and founded the American Sportsman, a weekly publication devoted to trotting matters. Last Winter, when the American League was formed at Cleveland for the protection of all reputable sport against severe legislation, Major P. P. Johnston, President of the National Trotting was elected as the leader of the new organization. Mr. Gocher, who had taken an active part in forming the league, was chosen as Secretary, and the latter called Major Johnston into close relations with the young journalist.

It is understood that the supreme officer of the National Association made up his mind some months ago that Mr. Gocher would make a suitable Secretary. The question of the change was quietly discussed this week among the members of the board, with the result that Mr. Gocher received their unanimous support. William Russell Allen, who represents the Central District, was in town, but not officially, as Col. William Edwards appeared for that section. Mr. Allen received an invitation to attend the special meeting and vote on the appointment, but he was at the Kellogg sale and did not return in time. Frank Bower of Philadelphia, one of the three members for the Atlantic District, which is represented at this session by ex-Congressman J. C. Sibley, came over by special request and supported his confreres in their choice.

Mr. Morse will look after the affairs of the association till his successor can arrange his business affairs at Cleveland. One of the stipulations was that Mr. Gocher should give up his connection with journalism, and he expects to be ready for duty at Hartford about New Year's. John H. Shults, one of the best-known patrons of trotting in the country, is a friend and admirer of the new Secretary, and he gave a dinner in his honor to that effect and a few prominent local horsemen at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. Afterward, the members went to Madison Square Garden and watched the sale of the Stony Ford trotters.

The regular session began yesterday morning and lasted till 6 P. M., when an adjournment was made till this morning. Several cases were heard and passed to executive session. The first one was from Goshen and concerned a match race between the young trotters Ella Madison and Gerhard for $750 a side. It was held June 20 of this year, and Ella Madison got the decision. Charles E. Ahrens of Jersey City, owner of Gerhard, entered a protest on the ground of a foul drive in the first heat. This was not allowed by the judges, and the matter had to be decided by the board. Mr. Ahrens has since died and his estate was represented by counsel. A. J. Miller, owner of Ella Madison, was also defended by counsel. The case was passed to executive session.

B. T. Birney, who was fined $200 as the driver of the "ringer" Morgan Patchen at Point Breeze, Philadelphia, October, 1894, asked for a return of the penalty. He presented evidence through counsel that he had merely been engaged at the last moment to drive the horse. This case was also passed for further consideration.

John F. Gibbs, the Fleetwood trainer, had got into trouble in connection with the engagements of the fast trotter Cephas. Two associations, one at Rigley Park, Portland, and the other at Baltimore, held him for entrance fees. In the Rigley case it was shown that the entry was conditional, though the management advertised that they would receive any such entries. The Baltimore claim seemed to be a stronger one, but decision was reserved in both appeals.

It is understood that the board has decided to establish a precedent regarding entries, and make a ruling that where there is a special announcement "no conditional entries received," and this is not strictly adhered to, no one shall be held liable for non-payment. This practically relieves Gibbs from the suspension at Rigley Park, and will have a similar effect in many other cases now pending.

An application from the association at St. Stephen, New-Brunswick, Canada, that was heard on Wednesday, came up again yesterday. It concerned the withdrawal of a horse by telegraph the night before a race. George Carvill of St. John, New-Brunswick, had done this, and when the judges took charge of his trotter and started him, Mr. Carvill sued in the courts and recovered $40 as damages. The board was asked to defray the expense of the suit, some $900, and expel the man who brought the action.

The argument for the association was made on Wednesday, and John Boden, Secretary of the State Racing Commission, who represented Mr. Carvill, appeared yesterday afternoon for the defense. The board is inclined to punish Mr. Carvill for going outside of its jurisdiction, but as yet no order has been made.

Several decisions were handed down. Arthur Short, accused of connection with the ringing of Ben Ali under three aliases, proved his innocence and was exonerated. Daniel E. Beyer, Orwingsburg, Penn., who confessed his guilt in the case of Roachmane, alias Peter, was not so fortunate, as his application for removal of expulsion was denied.

The temporary reinstatements of Frank Matty, Syracuse; George G. Rohens, Grand Rapids, and Frank E. Wallingford, Boston, were ordered to stand. Rohens drove Alcryon in the famous stallion race at Boston in 1889, won by Nelson. Ira Ryerson, Goshen, N. Y., and Dr. E. S. Williams, a Connecticut turfman, both asked for a removal of expulsion. They had been temporarily reinstated, but their conduct has been so unsatisfactory that even the "ticket of leave" is canceled.

The case from Mineola, in which the judges had allowed Queen Bess to start after she fell and was outside the distance in the second heat of a race, resulted in the affirming of the ruling at Chicago last May, that the mare should be sent to the stable. The purse must be distributed among the next four horses in the summary.

John Kenrick's application for release from payment of entrance money at Haverhill was carried over to the next session. William A. Sheridan's protest against Paul at Saugus, Mass., last October, on the ground that Golden, the driver, had failed to weigh in, was dismissed. A similar case from Fall River against Bertie B. Wilkes was decided the same way.

Dr. J. E. P. McCuskey, Lancaster, Penn., expelled for violation of the rules as a judge, gets reinstated, as the board considered he had been sufficiently punished. Other cases will be given out to-day, and the board will probably clear the docket by to-night.

MR. COOLBAUGH'S TROTTER.

Winner at World's Fair, but Was Disqualified in New-York.

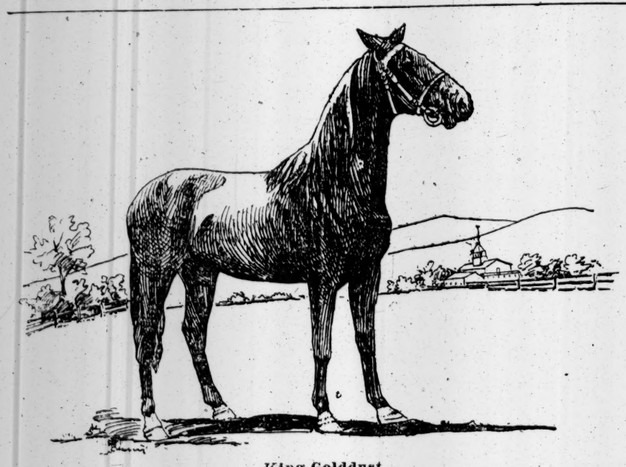
Though the Morgan breed of trotters is one of the oldest, it has continued to hold its own against all the more modern strains. The descendants of the wonderful little giant, Justin Morgan, whose origin has given rise to a discussion that would fill volumes, inherit the perfect gait, rapid action, great endurance, and model manners of their famous ancestor. On the hillside farms of Vermont and New-Hampshire they have been reared and developed for generations with little or no outcrossing, while in other States their merits receive recognition not only as roadsters, but on the race track as well.

In order to preserve the Morgans as a distinct strain, Joseph Battell of Middlebury, Vt., who owned Daniel Lambert, by Ethan Allen, and after his death, in 1889, purchased Denning Allen, another son of the champion stallion of his day, started a register somewhat on the plan of the one founded on the standard adopted by the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders. In recognition of Mr. Battell's efforts, the National Horse Show Association made a class for Morgan stallions this year. The Vermont breeder entered Denning Allen, and carried off first premium with that sturdy old sire, whose twenty-one years have had little outward effect on his compact, strongly built body and cordy legs. His competitors were two in number, and one of them, a chestnut of five years, named King Golddust, was sent out of the ring, so that Ben Thurston had a walk-over for second place.

The stallion that was disqualified for alleged lameness is registered among Morgans as Ed Golddust. He was bred by Hornby Brothers of Eminence, Ky., and his sire, Indicator, was got by a son of Vermont Morgan, popularly known as Dorsey's Golddust, and noted on the turf through the doings of Lucille Golddust, one of the best campaigners of her day. Hornby Brothers sent him to the World's Fair in 1893, where he won first prize over a large field of three-year-olds. Soon after L. L. Dorsey of Louisville, who had owned the sire of King Golddust, purchased the colt, and at the October meeting of 1894 in that city gave him a record of 2:30. Last March F. W. Coolbaugh of the metropolis bought the young stallion and used him on the road at East Orange, N. J. When the Monmouth County Horse Show took place in August, Mr. Coolbaugh entered his trotter as a roadster, but an injury to one of his fore feet, from which he had not recovered, made King Golddust so lame that he could not do himself credit in a driving class.

As the horse had got entirely over this temporary trouble, his owner was greatly surprised when he was disqualified for lameness at Madison Square Garden last month. A letter was addressed to the President and Secretary of the National Horse Show Association a few days later by Mr. Coolbaugh setting forth the facts and asking why a sound horse should be "turned down," while another, whose legs are not above suspicion, won a premium. Up to Friday last no reply had been received, and as Mr. Coolbaugh did not make a protest against the award and disqualification he is not likely to get any redress.

Those who have seen King Golddust on the track or road pronounce him an exceptionally good animal, and his owner has not lost faith in him on account of his unpleasant experience in the show ring. Since taking the record referred to, he has worked a mile in 2:20, and a quarter in 0:34, with little training.



King Golddust,
Mr. Coolbaugh's Morgan Trotter.

LUCKY PRIZE WINNERS.

How the Ribbons Were Distributed at the Orange Horse Show.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—The second night of the horse show at the Orange Riding and Driving Club brought a large and fashionable crowd to the academy in Halstead Street this evening, and many handsome and striking costumes were seen, the boxes being all well filled. The event of the evening was the review of the members of the Essex Troop, the crack military organization of the State. They made a fine appearance in their natty uniforms, and won lots of applause from the moment they cantered upon the tanbark. They went through all the cavalry evolutions with remarkable precision for the limited space afforded them.

The judging was carried on with dispatch. The most interest centred in the road tandems. Plenty of applause was given them. The winners of the prizes were as follows:

Class 4, Pairs of Roadsters.—First prize, $35, David B., b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, and Nutt Boy, b. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, owned by William W. Cunningham; second prize, $15, Emily L., br. m., 16.3 hands, 7 years, and Gypsy, b. m., 15.3 hands, 8 years, owned by John A. Gifford; third prize, Volante, br. g., 15.2 hands, 8 years, and Royal, br. g., 15.1 hands, 11 years, owned by Thomas Old.

Class 6.—Pair of horses, 15.1 hands or over and not exceeding 16.1 hands—First prize, $35, Sparkle, ch. g., 16.1 hands, 6 years, and Fisk, blk. g., 16.1 hands, 6 years, owned by S. Heinnemann. Second prize, $15, Major, b. g., 15.2 hands, 6 years, and Dott, b. m., 15.2 hands, 6 years, owned by Richard Coyne, Jr. Third, Leda, b. m., 15.2 hands, 5 years, and Cissy, br. m., 15.2 hands, 4 years, owner by George H. Gaston.

Class 17.—Saddle horses, 15.2 hands and over—First prize, $25, Gypsy Queen, blk. m., 16 hands, 5 years, owned by Stanton Elliott. Second prize, Patty, blk. g., 15.3½ hands, 7 years, owned by Charles A. Sterling. Third prize, Cloverton, ch. g., 16 hands, 6 years, owned by Charles Hathaway.

Class 12.—Road tandems—First prize, $25, Meteor, b. g., 15.1½ hands, 6 years, and Ruth, blk m., owned by W. Gould Brokaw. Second prize, $15, Lady Jess, br. m., 15.1¾ hands, 6 years, and Highflyer, br. g., 15.2 hands, 7 years, owned by H. H. Salmon. Third prize, $10, Saltseller, ch. g., 15.2 hands, and Pepperbox, ch. g., owned by Frank C. O'Reilly.

Riders of Essex Troops; Prizes of Silver Plate Offered by Board of Directors for Equipment, Riding, and Stud.—First, Private F. L. Van-Ness; second, Private H. L. Jenkinson; third, Private L. P. Ward.

Class 40, for Best Performance of Private Coachmen Employed in the Oranges.—First prize, $25, John Witherton, in employ of James G. Marshall; second prize, $15, Charles Pinney, in employ of W. W. Tucker; third prize, James Farley, in employ of E. M. Lockwood.

Class 50, Local Four-in-Hands, Special Silver-Plate Prize, valued at $25.—Roy Punch Paragon, and Perfection, owned by Charles Hathaway and James G. Marshall; driven by James G. Marshall.

Class 23, Horses, Suitable for Making Hunters.—First prize, $15, Whoa Bill, b. g., 17¼ hands, 7 years, owned by C. H. Stenken; second prize, $10, Cassimer, b. g., 16 hands, 6 years, owned by E. M. Lockwood; third prize, Trilby, s. m., 16 hands, 6 years, owned by Theodore Bailey.

Class 26, Hunters and Jumpers, Over 15.2 Hands, Prize of Silver Plate.—First, Lightfoot, blk. m., 15.3 hands, 6 years, owned by W. D. Grand; second, Quarrilla, br. m., 15.2½, 7 years, owned by R. L. Stevens; third, Julia, b. m., 15.3 hands, owned by J. G. Marshall.

TROTTERS AT LOW PRICES.

The Average for Horses Sold at Madison Square Garden Was Small.

There was a dull market at the sale of trotters in Madison Square Garden yesterday. The reason for this was the absence of any desirable stock. Undeveloped youngsters, old stallions, and brood mares went for a song. This is shown by the fact that the amount paid for the ninety-one horses sold yields a rate of $131.

Even the first of the dispersal sale of the Stony Ford Stud last night failed to attract the bidders. James Butler paid $550 for an unnamed filly of two years, by Alcantara, out of Camille, a noted brood mare, and this was the top figure for the lot consigned by Charles Backman. Alma, a sister to the old champion, Dexter, went for $250 to A. A. Bonner, son of Robert Bonner, who paid a fortune for the white-legged record breaker back in 1867. She is twenty-three years old, has a record of 2:28¾, and is the dam of America, 2:23½.

There was considerable gossip regarding the sale of the fast mare Zembia on Wednesday afternoon. The man who bid $2,600 is W. W. Kimmey, a well-known local dealer. His credit was good, and upon a deposit of 25 per cent. was not required by Kellogg & Co.'s cashier. As he did not return in the evening with the money, a telegram was sent to John H. Woodbury, who proved to be the real buyer. The next morning Mr. Woodbury sent word that he had not ordered any one to purchase Zembia, and a search for Mr. Kimmey was instituted at once. Up to last night, when the market closed for the day, he had not been found. E. R. Bowne, who acted for Lewis G. Tewksbury of this city, the consignor, came to remove the mare's trappings yesterday, and learned of the default. Peter C. Kellogg, the auctioneer, says that Zembia will not be put up again.

The sale ends to-day, with the balance of the Stony Ford stock, and some lots from various owners.

Following is a summary of the best prices:

CONSIGNED BY CHARLES W. MILLER, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

El Monte, b. f., 1892, by Monterey-Panay, by Berlin; D. G. M. Brundage, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	$130
Pansy Blossom, 2:28¾, blk. m., 1890, by Albert W.-Pansy, by Berlin; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	225
Pansy, 2:24¾, blk. m., 1881, by Berlin-Lady Hubbard, by Benicia Boy; Henry Pierce, San Francisco, Cal.	160
Diablo, blk. g., 1892, by Monterey-Thalia, by Berlin; Angelo, blk. g., 1892, by Monterey-Perplexed, by Lockamith; H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	450
Addie Lee II., 2:23¾, b. m., 1886, by Electioneer-Addie Lee, by Black Hawk; H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	290
Oro Fino, 2:18, b. m., 1885, by Eros-Manette, by Nutwood; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	600
Calabar, b. s., 1887, by Guy Wilkes-Rosedale, by Sultan; W. H. Clark, New-York City	250
Princessa, b. m., 1889, by Sable Wilkes-Minnie Princess, by Nutwood; T. H. Forrest, city.	200
Daphne, b. m., 1885, by Kentucky Prince-Annie E., by Stapleton; H. N. Bain, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	170
Doc, ch. g., 1892, by King Clay-Lona, by General Benton; M. McDonald, city.	230
Queen Wilkes, 2:23¾, blk. m., 1879, by George Wilkes-Lady Ethan, by Ethan Allen; J. W. Daly, Mount Kisco, N. Y.	200
Calino, b. g., 1891, by Calabar-Neola, said to be by Sidney; P. H. Pendleton, Brooklyn, L. I.	260
Belinda, br. f., 1893, by Calabar-Honey B., by Charley B.; G. B. Rogers, Parkville, L. I.	220

CONSIGNED BY CORNELIUS HILL, ALBANY, N. Y.

Tincture, b. f., 1891, by Piedmont-Thalia, by Electioneer; J. Martin, Bethlehem, N. Y.	$170

CONSIGNED BY H. D. & R. C. THOMPSON, MALONE, N. Y.

All Silk, b. f., 1891, by Alfonso-Alberta, by Alcantara; C. Nolan, Philadelphia, Penn.	$260
Quib, b. f., 1893, by Wilkemont-Querida, by Bona Fide; J. McDonald, city.	240
Query, b. m., 1889, by Amender-Querida, by Bona Fide; J. McDonald, city.	220

CONSIGNED BY D. FLYNN, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Letitia, ch. m., 1888, by Leland-Bonnie Rose, by Kentucky Prince; J. Van Brunt, Bay Ridge, L. I.	$160

CONSIGNED BY C. J. DROOGAN, ALBANY, N. Y.

Acma, ch. g., 1888, by Alert-Gypsy, by Epicure; H. Miller, New-York City.	$170
Valdine, 2:33, br. g., 1881, by Administrator-Emily C., said to be by State of Maine; W. Miller, New-York City.	$180

CONSIGNED BY W. J. PENMAN, NEW-YORK CITY.

Chetwood, 2:27, gr. s., 1884, by Chichester-Vanity Fair, by Alexander's Abdallah; J. Martin, Bethlehem, N. Y.	$230

CONSIGNED BY J. F. CALDER, UTICA, N. Y.

Stirna, blk. m., 1890, by Ambassador-Shadow, by Saddlerville; F. Farnsworth, New-London, Conn.	$160

CONSIGNED BY CHARLES BACKMAN, STONY FORD, N. Y.

Bay filly, 1894, by Antonio-Aurelia, by Kentucky Prince; G. H. Ticehurst, Bay Shore, L. I.	$160
Donnacona, b. s., 1890, by Kentucky Prince-Alma, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	350
Bay filly, 1894, by Antonio-May Rose, by Kentucky Prince; J. H. Shults, Parkville, L. I.	125
Chestnut filly, 1894, by Antonio-Bonnie Rose, by Kentucky Prince; J. H. Shults.	150
Larona, b. f., 1891, by Nutwood-Velvet, by Volunteer; W. F. Daniels, New-York City.	210
Chestnut filly, 1893, by Alcantara-Camille, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; James Butler, New-York City.	550
Oonah, br. f., 1891, by Kentucky Prince-Astoria, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; John Splan, Cleveland, Ohio.	235
Bay filly, 1894, by Antonio-Niagara, by Smuggler; J. M. Force, Brooklyn, L. I.	180
Palisades, b. c., 1892, by Alcantara-Elise, by Messenger Duroc; Charles Caffrey, Camden, N. J.	200
Elise, b. m., 1877, by Messenger Duroc-Green Mountain Maid, by Willis's Henry Clay; H. Ryerson, Goshen, N. Y.	160
Alma, 2:28¾, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian-Clara, by Seely's American Star; A. A. Bonner, New-York City.	250
Chestnut filly, 1893, by Antonio-Consuella, by Kentucky Prince; W. H. Clark, New-York City.	125
Total for 91 head	$11,930
Average per head, $131.	

Schaefer Ready to Meet Slosson.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—"Jake" Schaefer will begin earnest practice at fourteen-inch, balk-line billiards to-night at his Dearborn Street room, in anticipation of an early match with George Slosson, who lately expressed a willingness to meet him again. Charles J. H. Parker leaves for New-York to-day, and while there will try to arrange a game with Slosson. Schaefer's arm gives him no trouble, and he expects to play as well as ever. He ran 200 points in four innings last night, an average of 50.

A RECORD FOR LOCAL MEN

The Racing Board Accepts the Claim of Henshaw and Hedstrom.

HALF MILE ON A TANDEM IN 1 MINUTE

Western Cyclists Relegated to the Professional Ranks, and Also Suspended—Diffenderfer in Class B.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Two well-known Class A wheelmen of the metropolitan district are credited in the bulletin of the Racing Board this week with a tandem record of which they may be proud. The young men in question are C. S. Henshaw of the Greenwich Wheelmen and Oscar Hedstrom of the Harlem Wheelmen. The acceptance of their record will be found in the bulletin which follows:

Records Accepted.—One-half mile, Class A, tandem, unpaced, flying start, by C. S. Henshaw and Oscar Hedstrom, White Plains, N. Y., 1:00. Henshaw and Hedstrom also held the mile unpaced tandem record (2:06 3-5) from Oct. 5 to Oct. 23.

Suspensions.—For competing in unsanctioned races: R. Davis and Benjamin Heald, Grinnell, Iowa; Frederick Terraberry, Malcolm, Iowa; Henry Evans and E. Pearson, Holdredge, Neb.; E. D. Southwick, Alma, Neb.; Earnest Carpenter, Bertrand, Neb., for sixty days from Nov. 27.

Declared Professionals.—E. K. Krauss, Guthrie, Oklahoma, under Clause A; F. C. Dolcater, Guthrie, Oklahoma, under Clause A; Carl Metcalf, Guthrie, Oklahoma, under Clause A; Henry Shuttle, Warrensburg Ill., under Clause A; also suspended from all track racing for six months from Nov. 27, for false entry; Daniel Deal, Warrensburg, Ill., under Clause A; also suspended for six months, for false entry, from Nov. 27; E. E. White, Taylorsville, Ill., under Clause A; also suspended for sixty days, for competing at unsanctioned races, from Nov. 27; Roy Peebles, Carlinville, Ill., under Clause A; also suspended for six months from Sept. 2, for competing under an assumed name; Alexander Deineck, Elkader, Iowa, under Clause A; also suspended pending investigation of charges of having "fixed" a race. W. W. Davidson, Elkader, Iowa, under Clause A; also suspended pending settlement of charges of having "fixed" a race; Wilbur Wandell, Brush Creek, Iowa, under Clause A; also suspended pending settlement of charges of having "fixed" a race; Roy Jewell, Strawberry Point, Iowa, under Clause A; also suspended pending settlement of charges of having "fixed a race. Louis Haffner, Girard, Iowa, under Clause A; Arnold Oelke, Farmersburg, Iowa, under Clause A; Alexander Malton, Omaha, Neb., under Clause A; J. C. Arkley, Lompoc, Cal., under Clause A; E. Barker, Lompoc, Cal., under Clause A; L. Downing, Lompoc, Cal., under Clause A; Lyman Saunders, Lompoc, Cal., under Clause A; B. C. Stuart, Lompoc, Cal., under Clause A.

Transferred to Class B.—By vote of the Board, A. F. Diffenderfer, Binghamton, N. Y., acting under Article IV., Section 7, By-Laws.

BLOOMERS AND GOWNS.

The Changed Attire of Wheelwomen at the Liberty's Fair and Its Effects.

On the road the men wonder what she looks like without the bloomers, in street attire or evening dress, and when there comes some occasion like the fair of the Liberty Wheelmen, in Brooklyn, where the wheelwomen enthusiasts are playing the fair lady behind gayly decorated booths, the same men wonder who they are and what they look like in riding dress. To use an unhandsome simile, it is as confusing to the recognition as to meet a policeman without his uniform, is this metamorphosis of bloomer girl to society flower.

There are some embarrassing but amusing incidents at the Brooklyn fair now running, due to the failure of devoted swains of the cycle path to recognize their friends of the bloomer brigade. It does change the fair ones, that comfortable and hygienic riding rig, and that it is not for the better is attested by the marked surprise and increased attention they receive on the floor of Columbus Hall, Fulton Street, where the bazaar is running.

The beneficial effects of the exercise evident in bright complexions and buoyant carriage are evident, however, and they are enhanced by the aesthetic touches of evening attire. The floor scenes are full of animation and interest.

The club will reap a handsome harvest from its venture, and it will be almost wholly due to the energy and devotion of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee, the members of which are gathering dimes by the basketful in connection with the various voting contests. They hustle about, ever busy, yet ever smiling and winsome, practicing an art as old as their sex, but putting into it a vim and piquancy as refreshing as the sport they espouse.

Miss Bookelman, Chairman of the committee, in a white silk gown, is here and everywhere, superintending, suggesting, and smoothing all difficulties. Miss A. G. "Dutch" Vail wears a décolletée costume of Nile green crepon, with lace edgings, and moves about adding life to the scene in every direction. Another member of the committee who seems an essential figure in the floor group is Miss Lillian Taggart, a stately and gracile brunette, whose gown of pale pink and white point d'esprit makes a becoming frame to the picture she presents. She sells "votes" on the canary bird problem, and some one will get the bird for his vote. Miss Fishbough makes a witching flower girl, and her patronage is very large. She wore a pink silk waist and black skirt, both decorated with a Dresden figure. Two of the prettiest gowns at the fair are those of Miss Effie Whitlock, at the flower booth, and Miss De Nite, at the candy stand. The former's is of yellow, with lace edgings, and in her hair nods a yellow aigrette. Miss De Nite's dress is of dark green China silk, with mantilly lace, which has a superb effect at the neck and shoulders.

Some of the other pretty costumes at the fair are: Mrs. Mitchell, yellow and black brocade; Miss K. Daniels, black silk, diamond ornaments; Mrs. Lutz, black velvet and brocade, diamonds; Miss MacNair, black satin, diamonds; Mrs. E. Sindrim, corn-colored silk, with a black net and diamond ornaments; Mrs. Maud C. Moreland, cream and navy blue silk; Miss Florence Nash, black silk; Miss May Furey, pink chiffon and cream lace; Miss Anna Furey, white Swiss; Miss Marie Berg, pink crepon.

The refreshment table is presided over by Mrs. J. T. Fitzpatrick, attired in black satin. Her assistants are Miss N. Nichols, light blue crepon, with lace trimmings; Miss S. McCabe, black silk; Miss K. Fitzpatrick, Nile green crepe de soie; Miss M. Keegan, light blue satin, with pink garniture; Miss M. Geraty, peacock blue silk; Miss M. Platt, light yellow crepon.

The feature of last night was an exhibition of fancy dancing by the Schwalbach children, Ethel and Mildred, and Midgie Rivers. It was enthusiastically received. To-morrow there will be a matinée entertainment for children.

READY TO CONVINCE SPALDING.

President Willison to Give Him Proof in the Famous Suspension Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5.—Chairman Gideon of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board having refused to publish the evidence in the Cabanne-Titus-Murphy case, A. G. Spalding sent the following telegram to the President of the league:

CHICAGO, Dec. 3, 1895.

A. C. Willison, President of the League of American Wheelmen:

In answer to my request asking that the evidence in the Cabanne-Titus-Murphy case be furnished the condemned, or published, Chairman Gideon replies that it cannot be done except by direction of the National Assembly. Can it be possible that the League of American Wheelmen grants such arbitrary power to its Racing Board as to expel men for life and withhhold from the accused the evidence upon which they have been convicted? They have never been able to obtain such evidence, and in common fairness to the condemned, and on their behalf, I request you, as President of the League of American Wheelmen, to order its publication. Please answer.

A. G. SPALDING.

In reply, Mr. Willison immediately sent the following:

CUMBERLAND, Md., Dec. 3, 1895.

Mr. A. G. Spalding, Chicago:

Dear Sir: Your telegram of even date was received this evening. In answer would say:

I cannot see the advisability of publishing the testimony in the Cabanne-Titus-Murphy case, whether the decision of the Racing Board be right or wrong. Such unsavory news matter is invariably devoid of any good results.

A similar case to the one under discussion occurred in Hartford a few years since, and the result was that the public lost, for a time, all confidence in the honesty of cycle racing.

If the men who have just been suspended were guilty of entering into such an agreement as is charged, they should be severely punished and the terms of the sentence are fixed by our Racing Board.

This board consists, not of Mr. Gideon alone, but of five men selected with the advice and consent of the representative league officials in the several districts. These men have no personal interest in the matter, and even now would reverse their decision if evidence were forthcoming to disprove the charges.

Mr. Gideon's letter to you, dated Dec. 2, reads, in part:

"* * * * If Mr. Spalding desires to inspect the evidence I shall be very glad to give him an opportunity to do so if he will call at my office."

Surely no proposition could be more open or more just.

The racing season is ended and the fiscal year of the League of American Wheelmen is nearly closed. In February the National Assembly will meet and a new administration will be inaugurated. Thus you are afforded ample time and opportunity to investigate and answer charges.

If, either by new evidence or rebutal, you can disprove the said charges the Racing Board will, beyond peradventure, remove the suspensions.

Desiring that justice and justice only be done, I remain, yours truly,

A. C. WILLISON, President L. A. W.

In view of the above Mr. Gideon is having the convincing part of the evidence arranged, and will send it to the League attorney, Mr. Gerlach, who will in turn allow Mr. Spalding to look at it as President of the Board of Trade. This action is being taken in order to satisfy that body that matters are as stated, but in no way will the evidence be made public.

RIVERSIDE WHEELMEN NOTES.

Fitch Withdraws from the Opposition Ticket, Assuring Gentle's Election.

The withdrawal of J. F. Fitch yesterday from the head of the opposition ticket practically assures the election of James M. Gentle as President of the Riverside Wheelmen. Mr. Fitch has been President of the club for two years, and feels that it is time somebody else filled the position. The other opposition candidates will fight out the issue, and the contest promises to be interesting. The voting will take place this evening from 7 to 9 o'clock, in the clubhouse, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Following the election there will be a general meeting of the club, at which considerable business of importance will be transacted.

"Tom" Ward, the veteran, wins the club mileage contest with a record of 8,000 miles. Thirty-five members of the club have each covered over 1,000 miles this year, and these will receive mileage trophies at the dinner to be tendered the racing men on the 14th inst.

A statement was made yesterday to the effect that the Harlem Wheelmen had four midnight runs, (One Hundred and Tenth Street to Parrytown) to their credit and the Riversides only one. The reverse is the case.

At the Eighth Battalion games on the 13th inst. the Riverside men expect to make quite a showing, particularly in the cycling events. In these Goodman, Barbeau, Judge, Liebold, Granger, Beam, and Barth will take part.

A general meeting of the club will be held previous to the annual meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, when it will be determined what course to pursue toward securing a vindication for "Freddie" Titus. The Class B crack

WARD TAKEN TO MEMPHIS

Alleged Defaulter Brought from Central America by Police.

DENIES THAT HE COMMITTED A CRIME

Claims that the Company of Which He Was Secretary and Manager Owes Him a Large Sum of Money.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 5.—The steamer City of Dallas, having on board A. K. Ward, the Memphis man who is said to be a defaulter, got in about midnight. Chief of Police Mosley of Memphis left with his prisoner for that city this morning.

Chief Mosley says there is no truth in the story that Ward surrendered voluntarily. Ward claims that he went aboard the City of Dallas intending to surrender. Mosley says he and his men had traced Ward until just before he boarded the steamer. A man named Beldon, said Mosley, told where Ward was. When the officers arrived at Puerto Cortez, Beldon sought them and proposed to produce Ward for $1,000. Mosley ascertained that Beldon really knew Ward's whereabouts and succeeded in learning that he was in hiding on the City of Dallas Beldon made considerable money out of Ward.

Chief Mosley states he would not live in Central America under any consideration, and tells of how he was compelled to pay $4.30 in American coin for two ham sandwiches.

Ward is glad to return to Memphis and seemed perfectly contented as he sat in the car with the officers. The prisoner apparently did not realize his position. He unconcernedly talked of his doings and appeared to consider them every day occurrences. He denies being guilty of all the things charged against him.

He was Secretary and General Manager of the Memphis Barrel and Heading Company, and was a part owner in the concern. He denies that he committed a forgery to obtain money and that he floated worthless paper. He says he acted within the law in all his transactions, and that the only way he can be sued is through a civil court. He claims no criminal proceedings can be made out and that he never negotiated a loan without proper authority and that all the money was expended in a legitimate manner.

Ward claims to be worth $100,000 in his own name, and that fully $30,000 is due him by different persons. The Memphis Barrel and Heading Company, Ward says, was on the verge of ruin on a number of occasions and he placed $64,000 of his own money to its credit. This sum, he says, is now due him. He says he told the Board of Directors that the outstanding debts of the concern amounted to $55,000, when they really amounted to $155,000. He did not have the moral courage to wait for the crash, and left Memphis. He intended to go to his plantation in Mississippi, but was advised to go to Central America. When he and his wife left Memphis he had $8,000. Only $75 of this amount is now left.

When Ward boarded the City of Dallas he was in disguise. He wore a native costume and had a handkerchief over one eye. He says he is very glad to get back to the United States.

Checking the Dueling Student.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In one German university at least the dueling German student has received a sad check. The Alma Mater in question is Halle, and she has lifted up her protest, and said that her children shall seam each other's faces no more. The following notice has been posted on the blackboard; it is signed by the University Rector and the University Richter: "Gentlemen students are hereby reminded of the penalty for dueling; those who are not ashamed to show themselves in the streets with by-dueling-occasioned unhealed wounds have to expect the severest punishment. Not only are the beadles required to pay attention to the enforcement of this rule, but the police are also to intervene. Halle, Nov. 11." This sounds like business, and the beadle of the German university has evidently more serious duties than his cousin with the accent on the last syllable who carries the silver stick before the Vice Chancellor in the universities of England. Another danger which threatens the harassed undergraduate is, apparently, cigarette smoking. The Viennese authorities have confiscated an immense quantity of cigarette paper. It seems to have been intended for the use of Roumanian students, and it bore a mysterious imprint with the words "Liga de Lux," (sic.) The League of Light may have only referred to a smoking club, but the police said it meant high treason. The cigarette has a new terror; that one can inhale treason as well as tobacco smoke is a danger which the Faculty has failed to signalize.

A Fortune Hidden in a Book.

From The London Daily News.

In the east end of Paris there is a sort of rag fair in the street known as the Cours de Vincennes, and here a poor lad quite recently bought a book for fourpence which turned out to have a fortune of £6,000 inside the covers. It was an old volume of the illustrated magazine called Le Voleur, and the money was in good State and railway securities to bearer. The lad's parents were so ignorant that they did not know whether the documents were of any value. They accordingly consulted the nearest dealer in wood and charcoal, men of this sort always having had the reputation in Paris of being capitalists in a small way. The man explained the nature of the find, and then agreed to keep the affair a secret and to help to dispose of the securities. Accordingly he went off with the lad's father to Belgium to negotiate the sale. A fatal mistake was made, however, in offering some of the securities much under their real value, and the money changer to whom the men applied gave them in custody. Then the facts came out. It seems that the book belonged to a man named Haas, who died at Vaugirard, apparently so poor that his nephews found his entire possessions did not suffice to pay for his funeral. The nephews, when informed that they were heirs to £6,000 which he had left, thought the first letter they received announcing the fact was a hoax, and they took no notice of it.

Prices of Coins at Montagu Sale.

From The London Daily Telegraph.

Coin collectors were attracted in large numbers to the sale of the first portion of the famous collection formed by the late Mr. Hyman Montagu, Vice President of the Numismatic Society, at Sotheby's, and in the course of the day some remarkable prices were obtained. Mr. Montagu possessed the largest and finest cabinet of coins in the country, and had enriched it by the Addington, the Brice, and other well-known collections. Yesterday's lot included a gold stater of Epilus, £44 10s.; stater of Epaticcus, £42 10s.; Offa penny, silver, £10 5s.; penny from the Shepherd collection, £12 5s.; two others from the Borghesi and Brice collections, £11 and £11 10s., respectively; another, unpublished, £10 15s.; penny without bust, found in Ireland, £15 15s.; penny of Cynethyrth, found in Hampshire, £27 10s.; another penny from the Pembroke and Shepherd collections, £27; three others, £27 10s., £13 10s., and £18 10s., respectively; Geolwulf I. penny, £11 10s.; penny of Beornwulf, found in Surrey, £26; another penny from the Cuff and Addington collections, £26; penny from the Shepherd collection, £28 5s.; penny of Geolwulf II., a remarkable coin, supposed to be unique, £50; another penny from the Shepherd and Brice collections, £16; Ecgberht penny, £20 10s.; a penny of Cuthred, an unpublished variety, £20 10s.

An Odd Palmistry Suggestion.

From The London Daily News.

As a means for bringing the "science" of palmistry into more general notice, The Palmist has an odd suggestion. It is that in some convenient hall in London the public shall be invited to submit their hands for inspection to selected experts of the Chirological Society in order to gain some prizes or, medals for the first and second best pair of hands, (in a chirological sense,) males and females, which may be the nearest approach to the society's tests of perfection; arrangements to be made for ingress and egress along a passage or space in front of the "experts," each of whom shall take notes silently of any specimens of excellence.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE CUBANS

Revolutionists Pleased with the President's Message—Spain Very Sick.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I have just returned from an extensive tour through the West, and hasten to tell you that the people there are up and doing in regard to Cuban affairs. It might safely be said that everybody out there is in warm sympathy with the Cuban patriots in their noble efforts to free their island from the cruel despotism of Spain.

Even in the large cities where there are hardly any Cubans at all, the American people, without regard to political party affiliations, are enthusiastic for Cuban independence to a high degree. In fact, I know from personal observation that if the question of American recognition of Cuban belligerency was left to a popular vote, the revolutionists would be recognized by a majority of millions. As for the East and the South, it was evident to me before I left New-York that the Cuban cause was a winning cause everywhere in the United States.

On my return I have found among the news awaiting me the information that the Spanish authorities in Cuba, not content with the daily "fishy" war reports cabled to us for the purpose of discouraging American sympathy with the patriots, have established a "News Bureau," a sort of "Liars' Club" (limited,) to be kept in operation during the session of our Congress, with the object of counteracting anything that may leak out which tells in favor of the Cubans. This bureau has started out by sending, on the very opening day of our Congress, the report of the complete routing of Gomez and his army, coupled with a letter from a stray "Autonomist," and another from an "American lady," both depreciating the Cuban side of the question, and asking our people not to be "naughty" again by sympathizing with the Cubans.

A few days ago the Spaniards were reported routed by the Cubans at Taguasco in Las Villas, and the news was confirmed. Now "The Liars' Club" reports the complete obliteration of the patriots on the same day. I do not pretend to know who is telling the truth in this matter, but the sarcastic smile on the lips of every Cuban I meet makes me think that the patriots have now, as they have always had from the beginning, "the frying pan by the handle."

I hear a great deal lately about hypnotism in regard to certain newspaper reports; that is to say, that certain newspapers which were formerly very warm for the Cuban cause have succumbed to the powerful influences of Hindu psychology, which the Spanish nation inherits from its semi-Arabian origin. It is asserted that men well educated and thoroughly posted in history, who evidently know that in ancient and modern times both in Europe and America great soldiers have found it consistent with humanity and civilized warfare to burn and destroy—legitimately—any of the means of defense of the enemy, in order to come off victorious in the cause they believed just, are now clamoring for a civilized warfare on the part of the Cubans because they have decided to destroy some of the sugar-cane plantations which keep the Spanish tyrants in funds to provide ways and means to exterminate the Cubans, forgetting that the Spaniards have murdered the Cuban wounded, and the sick in the hospitals, and lately butchered a lot of defenseless men, women and children without any apparent reason for it. That the same men, after months of writing about Cuban independence, Spanish brutality and our duty in sympathizing and helping the Cubans, should suddenly turn about and eat all they have said can only be conceived of as a clear case of "malarial up-to-date blarney, Veuve Clicquot-Spanish hypnotism."

Somebody suggests that a certain "woman adept," who is a friend of a certain Spanish diplomat in Europe, and at the same time of some other "Neophite," has put to sleep somebody else in order to throw the mighty influence of some paper on the side of tyranny against our brave neighbors, who are fighting for American freedom. I do not know what it is, but certainly the cause of despotism in America has enlisted lately some powerful friends in its favor.

This seems the more noticeable when we see the generous and almost unanimous aid lent to the Cuban cause by the great American press. And the American people, who are not much given to hypnotic theories, wonder and ask, "What is it?"

Of course at the Cuban headquarters they enjoy the fun immensely every time "The Liars' Club" gives out one of its great conundrums, because somehow or other they get almost every week letters from the leaders in the field, and the two newspapers published by them there and sometimes a letter from some of the men killed by the Spanish war reports, even one month after their death, in which they described their battles; and I can assure you, the laugh is on the other side every time. So it goes on and the Cubans seem to be perfectly happy so far, in spite of the fact that the Spaniards have the telegraph, the mails, &c., and they treat us a huge joke the news which the Spanish authorities give out to the world every morning as a breaking cocktail.

In regard to President Cleveland's message, please make a memorandum of the facts. The average Cuban is perfectly satisfied with it. The President, not taking any notice of the Spanish "fishy" news, and with characteristic American common sense informs the Nation of the following facts: That there is a war in Cuba of even more importance than the previous one; that the Spanish Government does not seem to be able to stop it; that the American people sympathize and should sympathize with our neighbors, the Cubans; that said war is a sore to our commercial relations; that the war is carried on with cruelty; that he hopes peace and order will prevail at last, and that our people should observe strict neutrality between the Spaniards and the Cubans. To all of which a great chorus of "Amens" in Spanish and English can be heard from Maine to the Pacific.

Spain is sick, believe me; very sick.

The Spanish authorities and their hypnotized friends are disappointed with the President's message. They expected truly that the President would order the immediate suppression of all newspapers in sympathy with the Cuban cause, the expulsion of all Cubans from the territory of the United States, the impeachment of the judge and incarceration of the jurors who acquitted the Cuban alleged filibusters; the unconditional calling off of the universal sympathy of the American people with the Cuban Republic; the denial of any state of war in the island, and the official branding as bandits and marauders, of the noble patriots who were inspired by our example of 1776, the official confession of all our sins to Spain, and the solemn promise that the United States will never, never again, do anything, or say anything, in favor of the cause of liberty.

Well, the message came, and the war goes on, and it will go on, belligerency or no belligerency, until there is not a Cuban left or Cuba flies her flag of the republic. The Cubans have their established Government; the Spaniards have practically abandoned two-thirds of the island to the Cubans. There will be no sugar this year; that you can rest assured of. Expeditions keep on getting into the island from everywhere; Spain is bankrupt; 120,000 soldiers are in the island asking which way to go, and the Winter is nearly over, although Martinez Campos placed all his hopes on the Cuban Winter, with 95° Fehrenheit in the sun on the coldest days.

So, from a Cuban standpoint, "everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high." Let the new "Liars' Club" keep its news bureau going and hypnotism make converts. The day of Cuban redemption is closer at hand than even the most sanguine Cubans realize. Spain should try to shoot off the English flag from Gibraltar, which undertaking, although difficult, would be more consistent with Spanish dignity than attempting to subdue a brave people who have no further use for her in America.

If the Government of the United States, by act of Congress or by proclamation of the Executive, should grant belligerent rights to the Cubans, the war would end soon, and the patriots would feel very grateful. If no recognition is granted, no alteration in the Cuban programme will be necessary, as the patriots will keep on fighting until they are free, if it takes twenty years.

If an army of 120,000 Spanish soldiers and a lot of Generals are held at bay for nearly a year by less than 25,000 badly armed Cubans, it seems to me very easy to discover that if the Cubans are not "de jure" belligerents, they certainly are belligerents "de facto." No proclamation, no assertion of opinion, can change these undeniable facts. No humbug or prevarication of the Spanish "Liars' Club" recently installed in New-York can alter the situation, which is very critical indeed, of the proud kingdom of Spain. No sugar, no money; no money, no means to fight. Every day lost to Spain means ten days gained to the Cubans. Then soon the Summer, yellow fever, rains, demoralization; and next—Spanish total eclipse in America, visible everywhere, except in the asylums for lunatics.

In Spain itself many newspapers are telling the Spanish people that Cuba is lost. Campos sent word that the whole island is in rebellion, and proves it by asking for 50,000 more soldiers. Autonomy? Thanks, 'tis too late. The Autonomists are all with Gomez and Maceo now, and everybody hails the idea of the coming independence of the island. No hypnotism of any kind can stop it. Gen. Campos knows it now, and his friends in Spain begin to talk of danger to the little Alfonso's throne and impending revolution in the Peninsular, leaving the door open for Campos to hurry to Spain to save the monarchy while some other poor devil will be sent to Cuba to deliver the keys of Morro Castle to the President of the Cuban Republic.

Meanwhile beware of the "home-made" news from the "Liars' Club." Let the American people not stake one cent on the possibilities of Spanish victory in Cuba. Remember, unless Cuba wins, no sugar, and then no tobacco, and then either Cuba free or a heap of ashes.

RACONTEUR.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1895.

A CUBAN ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

T. E. Palma Says Congress Now Has the Salient Points of the Situation.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

A statement has appeared in to-day's issue of a New-York paper purporting to contain my views on that part of the message of President Cleveland bearing on Cuba. I beg to say that I have expressed no views or opinion on the subject, nor have I authorized any person to do so on my behalf.

Were it necessary for me to do so, I would with pleasure declare that I sincerely believe that Mr. Cleveland, as an American and as a man, participates in the same feeling which animates the people of the United States toward Cuba. I fully understand that as chief of the executive power of this great Republic his high official duties forbid the expression of his own private feelings. In his official capacity he has laid before Congress the real condition of Cuba; that is to say, the existing state of war there—an insurrection more active than the previous one, which lasted ten years; the futile efforts so far made by the Spanish Government to restore peace, the cruelties which appear to especially characterize the sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, and the loss and material damage to the United States as a necessary consequence to the disturbed condition. The President clearly shows to Congress the salient points in the Cuban situation, and gives to that body strong and sufficient grounds to enable it to come to a decision, such as the granting to the Cubans the rights of belligerency, which would be fully justified by the premises, and which would place them on terms of equality with the Spaniards, compel the latter to give to the struggle the character of a civilized war, and at the same time make the Cubans responsible for their acts.

The President has not overlooked the fact of the universal sympathy of the people of the United States with the Cuban people, struggling for freedom, thereby strengthening the premises laid by him before Congress.

T. ESTRADA PALMA.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1895.

TWIN BROTHERS MARRY TWIN SISTERS

Romantic Incident in an Ohio Town on Thanksgiving Day.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is a tinge of romance about the double wedding of twins which occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Slayman, in Beach City, Thanksgiving afternoon. Miss Florence Slayman became Mrs. Harry Poorman, and the latter's twin brother, Philip, married Miss Sadie, the twin sister of Miss Florence Poorman.

The couples stood up to take the marriage vows at the same time, being attended by relatives. The ceremony uniting the couples was performed by the Rev. J. Perkins of the United Brethren Church, in the presence of a large number of the immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties.

The twins who figure in this double marriage were born Nov. 24, 1863, the Poormans at Edinburg, Wayne County, and the Slaymans near Beach City. Harry Poorman is a sketch artist, and Philip Slayman a stockman.

A brother of the twins, Winfield Slayman, is responsible for bringing the quartet together. He was devoting his attentions to a Miss Ackerman, whom no has since married, and who was bridesmaid at Sadie Poorman. Winfield brought his brother Philip with him at one time, and out of his meeting with Miss Poorman there grew a correspondence, which ripened into a proposal. Arrangements soon were made for a Thanksgiving wedding. During these two courtships Harry Poorman and Florence Slayman were introduced, and they, too, became involved in a correspondence. Winfield's marriage occurred, and the other four were the attendants at the ceremony. The double wedding arrangements were hurriedly made. Philip Slayman and Sadie Poorman announced their nuptials, and the others were to be the attendants.

Harry Poorman and Florence Slayman concluded that they were in love for each other, and when a relative suggested that the twins celebrate their nuptials at the same time they readily acquiesced. Mr. Poorman is now at the bedside of a sick sister in Massillon, and Mr. and Mrs. Slayman are visiting relatives in the eastern part of the county. The four expect to meet at the Poorman home here Sunday.

Patriotism of the Duc d'Orleans.

From The London Daily News.

Our Paris correspondent writes: "The Duc d'Orléans has found in the drama of 'Duguesclin' an opportunity for shining as a patriot. He wrote under the date of Nov. 10 in these terms to M. Déroulède, the author: 'I have just read your fine drama, and feel I must tell you how deeply it stirred me. I know that you are not a Royalist, and do not therefore congratulate you in my character of a pretender. I write to you as a Frenchman whose heart beats in unison with the proud and noble and patriotic sentiments you express with so much talent and warmth. The Prince is affected by the justice you render to his ancestor. The soldier thanks the soldier. . . . Royalty is not of any party, says your Duguesclin. Henry IV., who won the throne less by his sword than by a plébiscite of hearts, thought so, too, when he said he was of the religion of all brave and good fellows. From exile I send you, who are brave and good, my hearty thanks, my sympathy, my bravo! Philippe.' M. Déroulède, in his reply, says: 'I am not a Royalist. My preference has always been for an authoritative republic, based on a plébiscite, but I do not exclude from the plébiscite the candidature of any Frenchman. My passion for France makes me willing to accept blindfold any elected chief, no matter what his origin may be, who delivers her from parliamentary anarchy in which all the strength of the nation is being wasted.'"

A Summary of Cuban News.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

We get the usual budget of Cuban news this morning, and it is of the usual plus-quam fragmentary kind. The best way to deal with it is by a careful précis. Thus: (A) Spanish successes. (a) The insurgent chief Rega has submitted. (b) The Puerto Rico battalion has left Madrid for Cadiz. (c) The Imparcial announces that Col. Nario has defeated Antonio Maceo four times, and killed twenty men. Remarks—(a) All insurgents are ex officio chiefs. (b) Cadiz is not in the sphere of operations? (c) First, is The Imparcial impartial? Second, Col. Nario appears to have cowardly attacked a woman. Third, it will take a long time to suppress the rebellion at five deaths per victory. (B) Insurgent successes. (a) Chief Roloff, the cavalry leader, has burned a town which once had 4,500 inhabitants. (b) Mr. Amos Cummings is going to propose that the United States recognize them as belligerents. (c) Gen. Camellas has dysentery. (d) Chief Garcia says that the insurgents will avoid battles. Remarks—(a) It does not appear that he burned the 4,500 inhabitants. (b) See A b. (c) All Spanish Generals ex officio have dysentery. (d) See, mutatis mutandis, A c 3. Such is the war in Cuba.

Wilhelm's Interest in Music.

From The London Daily News.

The Emperor William's interest in music was (our Berlin correspondent says) lately shown in a very practical way. The other day, when he was shooting in the Forests of Letzlingen, the band of the Uhlans played selections during dinner. The Emperor with his suite went up to the musicians and made some observations about the way in which an Italian popular song, "Funiculi Funicula," had been played, saying that it should have been taken quicker. Thereupon the Emperor took the baton, and under his conductorship the song had to be repeated. He further conducted some military marches. Five songs by Count Philipp von Eulenburg, the German Ambassador in Vienna, pleased the Emperor so much that all had to be repeated.

ANOTHER CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS

The City of Quincy, Mass., Elects Him as Its Mayor.

From The Boston Globe.

Charles Francis Adams, second, whom the Democrats and the independent Republicans of Quincy elected Mayor on Tuesday, is a son of the late John Quincy Adams and a great-grandson of President John Quincy Adams.

He was born in Quincy in 1866. He took a preparatory course for college at the Adams Academy, and entered Harvard in 1884. Prominent in athletic sports, and President of his class, he was still a close student, especially of history and political economy, and was graduated with a "cum laude" degree from the college, and the compliment at the hands of his classmates of being made first Marshal on class day.

After a year of travel he entered the Harvard Law School, and three years later received the degree of that institution. He was subsequently admitted to the bar.

As "Charlie" Adams, the coach of the winning "Varsity crew of '91, he will always be dearly remembered by the boys of old Harvard. It was he who did all the groundwork and was the exclusive coach up to three weeks before the Yale-Harvard race, when the veteran Kees took a hand with Mr. Adams to polish the boys up as he usually does.

Year after year Harvard's crew had met with defeat, but young Adams said when he took the brawny eight in charge that he would again bring the college colors to the front with the oar, and his hard work and his persistency to do a thing when once he sets his mind to it won the victory.

But yachting has always been Mr. Adams's favorite sport, and from his boyhood he and his brother George have been the most progressive yachtsmen in New-England waters. In all the races the Adams boys have sailed, whether in the little Dandelion or Rooster, or in the big forty-foot Gossoon, Charles F. has always been found at the tiller. He has shown his mettle on more than one occasion, and no position requires a cooler head and more active mind in case of emergency than this. And these same qualities are found even more evident in Mr. Adams as a business man.

Mr. Adams became associated with Judge Bumpus of Quincy in practice. On his father's death he assumed control and management of the vast estates and the many interests of the Adams family.

It was in 1892 that Mr. Adams first distinguished himself in local politics. His could hardly be called a political campaign in his candidacy for Quincy's City Council, for he received the nomination of both parties in Ward 1. But it was as a Democrat that Mr. Adams first came before the citizens, and his indorsement by the Republicans, who were far in the majority in that ward, was a great compliment.

It was also on the Democratic platform he stood when he was elected at large the next two years by a vote that ran far ahead of his ticket. He has been Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Council, and no member has had more influence by his sound, logical reasoning, or has commanded more respect by his fairness of views, than Mr. Adams.

It is safe to say that no man of his age stands higher in financial circles in Boston. He holds many positions of trust and is directly interested in the management of over $11,000,000 worth of property. He is managing Trustee of the Adams Real Estate Trust, involving $3,000,000. He manages the estate of the late John Q. Adams. He is Trustee of the Quincy Savings Bank, of the National Sailors' Home, of the Boston Ground Rent Trust, with a capital of $3,000,000. He is Director of the American Loan and Trust Company, the Electric Corporation, the Kansas City Desiccating Company, the West Michigan Lumber Company, the Kaw Valley Town Site and Bridge Company, and holds several other private positions of trust and responsibility.

Armenians Coming to America.

From The Galignani Messenger.

A sight that will linger long in the memory was witnessed the night before last at the Gare St. Lazare. Huddled together against the wall, with bundles of clothes piled around them, and dressed in costumes strange to the ville lumière, were a couple of hundred beings. They looked like hunted dogs and clung together, dazed at the noise and light. In truth they were a band of Armenians flying from their country. Without knowing a word of English they have decided to go to America to seek fortune.

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SPECIAL TERMS FOR ... ON GUESTS.
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31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

A CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
by specially chartered steamer, January 29, 1896. To Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo, Jerusalem, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice, &c. Only $550 and up, all excursions, fees, &c., included. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on Burnside and Andrews Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Andrews Avenue (as now proposed) distant northerly 154.35 feet from the intersection of a certain curve connecting the said easterly side of Andrews Avenue with the northerly line of Burnside Avenue; running thence easterly and at right angles with Andrews Avenue 278.45 feet to a point in the westerly line of Burnside Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue upon a curve to the right with a radius 230 feet, for a distance of 107.02 feet; thence again southwesterly still along the northerly line of Burnside Avenue, upon a curve to the right with a radius 1,920 feet for a distance of 200.91 feet; thence still along the northerly side of Burnside Avenue and upon a curve to the right with a radius 19,176 feet for a distance of 38.74 feet, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Andrews Avenue 154.35 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, November 19th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation.
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York for the appointment of three Commissioners to determine whether a rapid transit railway or railways for the transportation of persons and property, as determined by said board, ought to be constructed and operated.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Frederic R. Coudert, George Sherman, and William H. Gelshenen, having, by an order of the General Term of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department entered in the above entitled matter on the 25th day of November, 1895, been appointed Commissioners under and in pursuance of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, entitled "An Act to provide for rapid transit railways in cities of over one million inhabitants," as amended by Chapters 102 and 556 of the Laws of 1892, Chapters 528 and 752 of the Laws of 1894, and Chapter 519 of the Laws of 1895, to determine and report after public hearing of all parties interested whether the railway determined upon by the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York and mentioned in the petition of the said board presented to the said General Term on or about the 14th day of June, 1895, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the said city on the 10th day of October, 1895, ought to be constructed and operated, do hereby appoint Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners for the City of New-York, Room No. 903 at No. 256 Broadway, in the City of New-York, as the time and place for their first sitting, and that at that sitting and at such adjourned sittings as may be thereafter held, they will hear all persons interested in the said matter.

Dated New-York, November 27, 1895.
F. R. COUDERT,
G. SHERMAN,
W. H. GELSHENEN,
Commissioners.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT. BUREAU FOR THE COLLECTION OF TAXES.
No. 57 Chambers Street, (Stewart Building.)
New-York, December 2, 1895.
NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The Receiver of Taxes of the City of New-York hereby gives notice to all persons who have omitted to pay their taxes for the year 1895, to pay the same to him at his office on or before the first day of January, 1896, as provided by Section 846 of the New-York City Consolidation act of 1882.

Upon any such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of December, 1895, one per centum will be charged, received, and collected in addition to the amount thereof; and upon such tax remaining unpaid on the first day of January, 1896, interest will be charged, received, and collected upon the amount thereof at the rate of seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the first day of October, 1895, on which day the assessment rolls and warrants for the taxes of 1895 were delivered to the said Receiver of Taxes, to the date of payment, pursuant to Section 848 of said act.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND
CUBAN
FAIR
IN AID OF THE
Sick and Wounded
OF THE
Cuban Revolution,
Under the Auspices of
THE DAUGHTERS OF CUBA.
At Masonic Temple,
23d Street and Sixth Avenue.
Continues Until Saturday, Dec. 7.
Admission, 25 cts.

To those who sympathize with the cause of Cuba, and who are willing to assist the Cuban patriots in their struggle for liberty, this Fair is intended to offer an opportunity for benevolent aid. Means with which to care for the sick and wounded is one of the chief essentials of warfare. The prolonged struggle against oppression and malgovernment in Cuba makes these means an imperative necessity.

The news columns have told how attractive is the Fair. Aside from the humane object for which it is held, the display is well worth a visit.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Sole Manager. Begins at 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mats. at 2. 250th Performance. TO-NIGHT, SOUVENIRS. TRILBY. SOUVENIRS. DEC. 16—A STAG PARTY.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mats. at 2. MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE. To-night and To-morrow Matinée and Night, FROU-FROU. Next Week, Evenings and Sat. Mat.—CAMILLE. For the Wednesday Matinée—DENISE.

BROADWAY Theatre. Last 3 Weeks. GEORGE EDWARDES COMPANY, presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera, HIS EXCELLENCY. Evenings at 8:10. Matinée Saturday. FRIDAY NIGHT ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. DEC. 18—100TH PERFORMANCE, SOUVENIRS. THE GAY PARISIANS. Evenings, 8:30 sharp. Matinée Saturday.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St. DAVID BELASCO'S THE HEART OF MARYLAND. ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. at 8:15. Sat. Mat. at 2. MR. JOHN DREW in CHRISTOPHER, JR. NEXT WEEK—PRINCESS BONNIE.

PALMER'S THEAT

MR. PHELAN ON THE STAND

The Former Dock Commissioner Examined at Length.

TELLS ABOUT HIS OFFICIAL ACTS

A Lively Contest with Commissioner Terry—Delos McCurdy Unable to Wholly Control His Witness.

Ex-Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan was the chief witness before Commissioner of Accounts Terry in the examination yesterday of the affairs of the Dock Department while it was under the control of Tammany Hall. He was aggressive and made things lively from start to finish. There was continual sparring between Commissioner Terry, who conducted the examination, and the witness, and several times Delos McCurdy, counsel for the witness, was compelled to interfere and tell Mr. Phelan that he should answer the question and not make comments.

Mr. Phelan evidently came prepared for a contest. This was indicated by the manner in which he threw off his overcoat and seated himself squarely in the witness chair. He was accompanied by his private secretary, and he carried a bundle of papers in his hand.

Andrew J. White, who was formerly a Police Justice and subsequently a colleague of Mr. Phelan in the Dock Department, was an interested listener.

The contest between the examiner and the witness began immediately after Mr. Phelan had been sworn and had given his name and residence.

"What is your business?" asked Commissioner Terry.

"That depends," replied the witness with a smile. "When I was in the Dock Board I was the Treasurer."

Q.—What is your business now? A.—I am retired from active business now.

Q.—How long have you been retired from business? A.—What do you mean by business?

Q.—Well, I mean working for a living—a means of earning money. A.—Well, that depends. When I was in the Dock Board some people said—

Before the witness could continue, his counsel broke in with:

"Now, Mr. Phelan, just answer the question."

The question was repeated, and Mr. Phelan said:

"I am Treasurer of the Manhattan Storage Company, and am interested in the Gansevoort Cold Storage Company, and in other business enterprises. I am a stockholder in the Goode Cordage Company. I am not connected with the dredging business in anyway, and have not been since 1890, when I was Treasurer of the American Dredging Company, which did a great deal of work in the Panama Canal."

Q.—How long were you in the Dock Department? A.—From June, 1891, to May, 1895, about three years and eleven months. I was Treasurer all that time.

Q.—What were your duties as Treasurer? A.—They are defined by the by-laws. You have been nosing about the department for seven or eight months, and you ought to know.

Q.—But I want you to tell me. A.—Well, as Treasurer I collected the rents. I signed Treasurer's orders, but never signed them alone; sometimes Cram signed them and sometimes they were signed by White.

The witness then told about his business life. From the time he was eighteen years old he had been in business, and he was indulging in reminiscences when Commissioner Terry brought him back to the subject under examination by asking him what precautions he took to secure the city from loss in the various work which was done under what were known as Treasurer's orders.

"Sometimes," said the witness, "we exacted bonds, and at other times we attached a penalty if the work was not done properly. The people we dealt with were thoroughly respectable, and the affairs of the department were conducted on business principles."

Q.—Do you know Peter Ciancimino, who testified that he had given Barney Mahon a check for $250 for the privilege of erecting a dump? A.—I heard of this case and sent for Mahon, and he denied it. I sent for Ciancimino, but he did not respond. I talked to Commissioner White about it, and I understand that he called the attention of the District Attorney to the matter.

Q.—It has been testified here that Purvis & Co. put in a bid for piles amounting to $7,000; that the contract was awarded the firm and then taken away from it and given to a man named Murray at $12,000. What have you to say to that? A.—Purvis & Co. was a myth. I investigated that and found there was no such firm.

Q.—Did the city lose over $4,000 by that transaction? A.—That's not so; it's all bosh, and you ought to know it. You've been poking down there for seven or eight months.

Mr. McCurdy here again warned the witness to simply answer the questions.

"I am going to testify in my own way," said the witness, with a jogged inclination of his head forward. "This business is all a farce; it doesn't amount to a pin. The bid of Purvis & Co. was put in by fraud, and the contract was awarded by mistake, and I corrected it in a few days when I found that it was a 'fake' firm. The difference in the bid of this 'fake' firm and that of A. J. Murray showed me that Purvis & Co. couldn't furnish the piles. If it hadn't been an honest official—"

"What's that?" said Commissioner Terry. "Has anybody accused you of being dishonest?"

"Well," said Mr. Phelan, "there's a good deal of talk going about. I was accused of favoritism, because I made William Taylor give a bond because he was a resident of Delaware."

Q.—But Taylor has testified that he couldn't do any business with the department until he had contributed $250 to Croker for Tammany? A.—I don't know any more about that transaction than that Taylor told me he had made a contribution through Fenton and Goodrich, and I told him that if he wanted to contribute he should have sent the money to the Treasurer of Tammany Hall. I know nothing more about it.

Q.—Is not A. J. Murray, who got the contract you took away from Purvis & Co., high in the councils of your political organization? A.—What is your political information?

"Judging from your answers and the way you did business I should say it was Tammany Hall," said Commissioner Terry. The witness smiled, but made no reply.

Commissioner Terry questioned Mr. Phelan closely as to the motives which induced him to give the contract to A. J. Murray for $12,000, for piles which Purvis & Co. had agreed to furnish for $7,000, and the witness went into a long explanation, the kernel of which was that he had learned that the firm of Purvis & Co. was a myth.

Q.—Were you present at a seven-hundred-dollar dinner given by William Taylor to Croker and others at the Sagamore Club? A.—I never even heard of it. No such dinner was ever given. This whole business is a farce. It is a fair sample of the hypocritical reform now in fashion—spending the people's money for nothing.

Q.—Did you know a man named Slavin? A.—I know him very well. He is a capitalist, and has an office at 66 Broadway.

Q.—Did you ever give Taylor a letter of introduction to Slavin as a person who would cash city warrants at 2 per cent. discount? A.—I have no recollection of it.

Q.—Do you know the firm of Bell Brothers? A.—Yes. They got a majority of the Treasurer's orders for lumber.

Q.—Didn't you get Bell Brothers to withdraw a bid they made for lumber so as to give the contract to the East River Lumber Company? A.—I did. It was the turn of the East River Lumber Company to get a contract. There was no harm done to anybody, and the city did not lose a cent by it.

Mr. Phelan was asked about the bid of one Dubois for dredging. It had been testified that Dubois's bid was 10¼ cents per cubic yard, and that the bid of the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company was in blank, and after the bids were opened 10¼ cents was inserted in the Morris & Cummings Company's bid, so that they appeared to be the lowest bidders, and that Phelan had refused to allow Dubois to inspect the papers.

"If I refused," said Mr. Phelan, "it was because he was impertinent. I would not allow any loafer to come into my office and interfere with me. It is not true that the bids were tampered with; I would not allow it. I would fire any person who attempted that out of the building.

Q.—Do you know of one instance in which the city paid for forty-two scows being towed to sea when in fact only thirty-three scows were used? A.—I don't know anything about that. That matter was under the supervision of the engineers.

Q.—Acids were used in your department to change the figures on bids, were they not? A.—Oh, that's a chestnut. That may have been before I was in the department. I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Can you explain how this bid of Dubois which I now show you was changed from 18 to 19¼ cents? A.—I don't know anything about it.

Q.—Do you know James D. Leary? A.—I know him very well.

Q.—Do you remember hiring a dredge from Leary at $250 a day? A.—That's not so. It was hired at $25 an hour, and ten hours constituted a day's work. That was the agreement.

Q.—Yet you certified to the Controller that that dredge had worked for eighty-eight days at $250 a day? A.—The agreement was by the hour.

The witness was then asked about the checks which Chief Engineer Greene had contributed to Tammany Hall. Mr. Phelan said that Mr. Greene came into his office and said that he desired to make a contribution to Tammany Hall, and he had a check in his hand. Mr. Phelan said that he told Mr. Greene to see Mr. Cram about it.

Q.—Had there not been an effort to supplant Greene? A.—One day I met Croker and he said to me that he understood that Greene was getting too old for the place, and we ought to put a younger man in charge, and he suggested Lasher to take his place. I made an investigation and found that Lasher was not capable, and therefore I did nothing in the matter.

Q.—And didn't the people up town make it somewhat uncomfortable for you? A.—Nobody can make me uncomfortable.

Q.—Why did you tell Greene to take the check to Mr. Cram? A.—Because he was President of the board.

Q.—Didn't Mr. Cram say one time that he would not appoint any more men for Scannell? A.—Not in my hearing.

Q.—Are you acquainted with a man named Gillis? A.—I know of him.

Q.—Wasn't he a contractor for the wharf of the American Line? A.—That was not in my time.

Q.—Did you make a proposition to him that if he paid you $3,450 you would remove a penalty which had been placed upon him for failure to complete the work in time? A.—That's too absurd. It is not true. I wouldn't have any conversation with him alone, and talked with him only in the presence of a stenographer. I was not familiar with the loafer. When he saw that I wouldn't talk with him alone he went away.

Mr. Phelan denied in the most positive terms that he had appointed Matthew Carley at the solicitation of his brother, so that Carley could earn money enough to pay $1,100 which was due Mr. Phelan's brother. He also denied that he had loaned a collector named Hillman money to make good a shortage in his accounts. The pay of this man was stopped, said the witness, until his bondsmen made good the shortage. He was not discharged, but was transferred to another position, where he handled no money.

Mr. Phelan also denied that he had ever received any contributions for political purposes. He admitted that at the request of the Treasurer of the Tammany Hall Campaign Committee he had had checks amounting to probably $14,000 cashed at the New-York County Bank, where he had kept an account for over thirty years, simply as a matter of accommodation. He did not know by whom the checks were contributed.

Asked about the appointment of John M. Phelan, a cousin, as his clerk in the Dock Department, he said this man had been for years employed in the Western Union Telegraph office, and was honest and capable, and he wanted a man whom he could trust.

Q.—Did you appoint a number of your tenants to office? A.—There might have been one or two. I swear I didn't appoint half a dozen.

Q.—Did you receive orders from Croker to appoint certain men? A.—I would not take orders from any man.

Q.—But you might from Richard Croker? A.—No, Sir. I did appoint men at the suggestion of John C. Sheehan, James J. Martin, and other district leaders.

Then Commissioner Terry read from the stenographic minutes of the executive sessions of the Dock Board, whence it appears that the Commissioners talked about appointing men at the demand of Mr. Croker, ex-Police Justice Burke, John F. Carroll, and other Tammany leaders. Mr. Phelan said the Commissioners were all joking at the time. They were having some fun at the expense of Commissioner Cram.

"Croker," said the witness, "never asked me to appoint a man."

"But," said Commissioner Terry, "these minutes show that you said that Croker wanted you to appoint a man named Meehan."

"Oh!" replied the witness, "that was a bluff to down Cram. The Judge (meaning ex-Police Justice White) was sedate, and I, perhaps, was morose and Cram was the only jolly one in the party, and maybe I said that to bluff him down."

"But," persisted Commissioner Terry, "the minutes show that Cram was not present at that meeting."

"Well," replied Mr. Phelan, "maybe I was throwing the Judge down."

Q.—What did Croker or Dalton or Plunkitt have to do with the running of the Dock Department? A.—Nothing at all.

Commissioner Terry then questioned Mr. Phelan about the cribwork built at Riker's Island by the Dock Department, which, it is alleged, is rapidly being washed away, owing to the lack of proper foundations. Mr. Phelan said the engineers were responsible for that. The engineers had certified that the work had been properly done, and the Dock Board accepted the certificate.

"I know where you got the information about this Riker's Island matter," Mr. Phelan said. "It was from an engineer named Klein, who was discharged for incompetency."

At this statement there was a commotion in the audience, and Otto H. Klein, the engineer referred to, started to his feet and shouted:

"That's a lie!"

It looked as though Klein was about to follow up his words with a personal assault on the witness, but he was restrained by friends. Mr. Phelan retracted his statement subsequently, as he said his only knowledge was from hearsay.

The witness then testified that the cribwork at Riker's Island was built at the request of the Board of Health, and the trouble was caused by the manner in which the refuse was dumped at the island.

Commissioner Terry asked Mr. Phelan how it was that the board of which he was a member failed to collect rent for a million square feet of land under water occupied by private parties, along the river front, for which the present Dock Board is now collecting rent. Mr. Phelan admitted that he did not know that the land was so occupied, and added that during his incumbency of office the Dock Board had reclaimed and obtained rent for much land so occupied, and also that there was a great deal of this land in dispute and litigation.

Mr. McCurdy then cross-examined the witness, and Mr. Phelan testified that the charge that he had attempted to obtain money from Gillis, who had testified to that effect, was a lie. The reason, he said, why the dredge of the Morris & Cummings Company was employed, was that there was no other dredge in the harbor that could do the work as well and as expeditiously. He also made general denials to the charges made against him by other witnesses.

During the first year he was in the Dock Board, he said, the revenue collected was over half a million dollars more than had been collected the previous year, and he had saved from 25 to 40 per cent. in the cost of supplies furnished the department and had brought down the price of dredging from 22½ and 23 cents per cubic yard to 15 cents.

In rebuttal of these statements, C. W. Haskins, an expert accountant in the employ of the Commissioners of Accounts, testified that he had made an examination of the books of the department from 1885 to 1895, and compared the prices paid for piles with the market prices, and the result was that the city had paid $134,244.78 for piles in excess of what individuals could have purchased them for. For pine lumber $161,496 had been paid during those years; for spruce, $33,554.70, and for oak, $5,776.70 in excess of market prices, making a total in the three items of pine, spruce, and oak of $335,069.35.

The excess paid during the years in which Mr. Phelan was a member of the board, he testified, was as follows: 1891, $28,755.05; 1892, $45,911.97; 1893, $28,673.90, and 1894, $71,198.26. He testified that he obtained the prices which he compared with the city's prices from the regular dealers in the commodities.

Previous to the examination of Mr. Phelan, Berthold Sommer, clerk in the Dock Department, who had previously testified that he had contributed $25 to the Campaign Fund of Tammany Hall in 1894, and this year had contributed the same amount to further the election of Thomas J. Eagan and Charles H. Steinberg, Republican candidates for Senate and Assembly, was further examined. The only testimony of interest was that the Republican Club, which meets at 215 East Fortieth Street, which controlled the campaign of Eagan and Steinberg, was $800 in debt, and had sent out circulars asking for contributions to pay off this indebtedness. He said that he intended to help pay this debt off.

Testimony for Mrs. Howell.

WELLSBOROUGH, Penn., Dec. 5.—When the trial of Mrs. Charlotte Howell, charged with the murder of Elizabeth Knapp, was resumed this morning, George W. Merrick, counsel for the defendant, asked leave to withdraw the motion he made yesterday for the discharge of Mrs. Howell from custody, for the reason that no case had been made out against her, and to open the case for the defense. Upon his request being granted, Mr. Merrick then opened the case for the defense. Testimony for the defense was given this afternoon.

Manager Henderson's New Plans.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—A contract was signed between Gustave Frohman and Manager David Henderson, by which the latter secures six months' time each year at the Schiller Theatre until 1898, in which to produce all plays, such as farce comedies, extravaganzas, burlesques, or comic operas with which, as a producer, Mr. Henderson has been identified for years. Ira Lamotte will continue to be business manager.

Superintendent Preston's Answer.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Superintendent Preston of the State Banking Department has filed with Gov. Morton his answer to the charges filed against him by certain depositors of the Commercial Bank of Brooklyn. These charges are similar to those made against him twice before in the last two years—the charges which Gov. Flower dismissed.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Noble—Patterson.

The marriage of Miss Elsie Randolph Patterson, a daughter of Mrs. James Patterson, to Herbert Noble was celebrated yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of the church.

The chancel and altar of the church were prettily decorated with pink and white roses, chrysanthemums, and palms, and the altar railing was draped with ropes of roses.

Miss Olive Ross was maid of honor, and the best man was Mr. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. The ushers were Charles King Morrison, William H. Noble, brother of the bridegroom; Hampton D. Ewing, a son of Gen. Thomas Ewing; Frank H. Patterson, brother of the bride; Percy Stewart, Frank Thornton Arms of the United States Navy, and Frank Barker. The bridesmaids were Miss Effie Mason of Greenwich, Conn.; Miss Florence Ellbeck of Germantown, Penn.; Miss Sadie Crane, Miss Mary Knapp, Miss Mary Bosher, and Miss Laura MacGregor. The bridesmaids were attired in costumes of white bengaline, with waists of chiffon mousseline de soie, trimmed with hunter's green velvet. They wore hats of the same velvet, trimmed with plumes, and carried bunches of Virginia holly.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin, trimmed with point lace. There were flounces of lace on the skirt, and quantities of it on the bodice. The corsage was cut high and the sleeves large. The veil of pointed lace was fastened to the hair with a coronet of orange blossoms. The maid of honor wore a gown of pink and white silk, and a picture hat of black velvet trimmed with white plumes.

There was no reception after the ceremony.

Morton—Demarest.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Miss Juliet Demarest, daughter of Mrs. Augusta Demarest and granddaughter of the late Hiram Ostrander, was married this afternoon at 2 o'clock to Thomas Franklin Morton of New-Rochelle.

The wedding took place at the home of the bride's mother in Magnolia Avenue, Larchmont Manor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick S. Hipkins, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Larchmont Manor.

Clark A. Miller of New-Rochelle was the best man. The ushers were Roy Nicholas, Morton Barnum, Joshua Barnum, and Stephen C. Barnum, Jr., cousins of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a traveling dress of gray silk, trimmed with point applique lace, and an Empire coat. She wore a gray toque to match the gown and carried a bouquet of violets. Her maid of honor was Miss Amanda M. Morton, sister of the bridegroom. Miss Morton wore a royal purple velvet gown with chinchilla trimming and duchesse lace.

The house decorations were pink and white carnations. The large bay window, where the ceremony was performed, was banked with ferns and palms. The wedding breakfast was served by Sherry of New-York.

Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. George B. Alley of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bryan Alley of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Egerton Ostrander, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Ffoulkes, Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Steven C. Barnum, Mrs. Thomas Freeborn, Miss Fannie Morton, Chester Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Cork, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hinman, and Mr. and Mrs. Maclay of New-York.

The bridegroom is a son of Thomas Morton of New-Rochelle, and a grandson of the late Major Thomas Morton.

McMear—Barroll.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 5.—Miss Josephine L. Barroll of this city and Seward B. McMear of Oakland, Cal., were married in St. John's Episcopal Church at noon to-day. The wedding was one of the most brilliant ever seen in this city.

Every public coach was engaged for the guests, who gathered in hundreds at the church. Elizabeth's fashionable society turned out en masse to witness the nuptials. The groom is a rich flour manufacturer of Oakland, while the bride's father, B. C. Barroll, Jr., is prominent in the coal trade in New-York City. The church was finely decorated with palms, potted plants, and flowers.

The bride wore a gown of white silk, en traine, with veil and orange blossoms. There were eight bridesmaids—Miss M. Olmstead, Miss M. Hand, Miss L. Morton, Miss M. Knott, Miss L. Geer, Miss S. Baldwin, Miss E. Warder, and Miss E. McMear, a sister of the groom.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Otis A. Gazebrook, rector of St. John's, and was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 684 Salem Avenue, this city. Mr. and Mrs. McMear started last night on an extended tour.

Aitken—Rider.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Miss Etala L. Rider and George Arnott Aitken of East Orange were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride, in Washington Street, by the Rev. Alexander N. Carson, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church. The house was decorated in pink and white. The bride wore a gown of white satin and carried a bunch of bridal roses. The bridesmaids were the misses Englehardt of St. Joseph, Mo., cousins of the bride, and the Misses Aitken, sisters of the bridegroom. Miss Eva Brewer, a little cousin of the bride, was flower girl. The ushers were George Aitken of New-York, James Aitken, a brother of the bridegroom; Howard Jones, and Harry Elridge. After a Southern trip Mr. and Mrs. Aitken will live in East Orange.

Frazer—Tutt.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The marriage of Miss Jane Gardner Tutt of this city and George Corning Frazer of Washington, D. C., took place at noon in the residence of the bride's parents in Vandeventer Place, the Rev. Dr. James Brooks of the Park Presbyterian Church officiating. The bridesmaids were the Misses May Reber, Anna Hitchcock, and Irene Catlin of St. Louis, and Miss Barnes of New-York. The groom was attended by his brother, Charles Frazer of New-York. The wedding gown was of milk white satin, open over a petticoat draped in chiffon. The veil was held by a spray on the head and covered the back of the dress to the floor. After the wedding a breakfast was given, followed by a reception.

Jacobus—Thompson.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 5.—Miss Helen Thompson of Perth, Ontario, and Arthur Forrest Jacobus of East Orange, were married yesterday afternoon in the First Reformed Church by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop. The bride wore a gown of olive silk trimmed with white satin and fur, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. Miss Nellie May Jacobus was maid of honor, and apeared in a dress of blue silk and golden brown broadcloth trimmed with a lighter shade of brown silk. Howard Baldwin was best man, and the ushers were Ernest L. Baldwin, Franklin B. Robinson, Charles Wesley Walker, and Edward H. Jacobus. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobus will live in East Orange after an extended trip.

Jewell—Gray.

Miss Josephine Mount Gray and Charles H. Jewett, Jr., were married yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Gray of 554 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas's Church, officiated.

The front drawing-room, where the ceremony took place, was prettily decorated with white roses and palms. Owing to the fact that the families of the bride and bridegroom are in mourning, only relatives and a small number of intimate friends were present.

The best man was Edward H. Jewett, a brother of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids.

Snyder—Dowker.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Miss Mary Dorretta Dowker, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Tice of 5 Wilson Place, was married last evening to George Snyder of Jackson, Mich.

The ceremony took place at the home of the bride, the Rev. Frank L. Massack of the Universalist Church officiating.

Eastman—Harrison.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Miss Sophonisba Harrison, daughter of the late Carter Harrison, was married to Barrett Eastman, son of Col. Eastman, this evening at St. James's Episcopal Church.

Music from the "Sole"

Cork soles assure warmth and dryness.

Your choice of French calfskin or enamel leather with cork soles—leather-lined throughout—for $7.

American calfskin, canvas-lined, $5—not quite so warm, but same construction.

Rubbers done away with.

Dry as well as wet weather clothing, also hats and furnishings.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

FAILED TO ELECT A BISHOP

Washington Episcopal Diocese Takes Three Ballots Without Result—Two-Thirds Rule Abolished.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Washington Episcopal Diocesan convention resumed its session this morning. It was decided to ask Congress for an act of incorporation of the new diocese and the salary of its Bishop was fixed at $5,000 per annum, no provision being made for a Bishop's residence.

The convention made three unsuccessful attempts at the afternoon session to select a Bishop, the failure being due to the operation of the two-thirds rule in vogue in the Diocese of Maryland and Delaware, which has been abandoned in the sixty-one other dioceses of the Church, and which the new Washington Diocese threw over for future conventions, after a spirited contest this evening, while the ballots for Bishop were being counted, by the decisive vote of forty-five clergymen and forty-one laymen, against fifteen clergymen and twenty laymen.

This majority rule, when put into operation at a succeeding convention, will speedily result in an election. In the ballots for a Bishop, voting being limited to clergymen, the High Church element contended twenty-six votes out of the total sixty-one, forty-two being necessary to a choice.

On the first ballot eighteen votes were given to the Rev. Morgan Dix of New-York, six to the Rev. John S. Lindsay of Boston, one to the Rev. David H. Greer of New-York, and one to the Rev. W. R. Huntington of New-York, the latter name being at once withdrawn, as Dr. Huntington had forbidden its use. On the second ballot twenty-one of the High Church votes were for Dr. Dix and four for Dr. Lindsay.

Dr. Greer's one vote was transferred to Dr. Lindsay on the third ballot, Dr. Dix's being unchanged. The Rev. Randolph McKim of Washington on the three ballots, received, respectively, eighteen, eighteen, and nineteen votes, the Rev. Alexander McKay-Smith of Washington, eight, eleven, and nine, and the others scattering.

It is the general impression of the members of the convention that the routine of organization will be completed to-morrow and that another convention will shortly be called to elect a Bishop under the majority rule.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 5.—The Rev. Dr. Lewis W. R. Burton, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Louisville, to-day was elected Bishop of the newly established diocese of Lexington, being the eastern half of Kentucky. Eleven ballots were taken.

JUSTICE VANN IN THE LEAD

Many Interests Favor His Selection for the Appellate Bench—Judge Williams Not in the Race.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The prospect of a vacancy on the Court of Appeals bench was the magnet which drew a large number of persons prominent in Republican politics to the Capitol to-day.

Justice Irving G. Vann of Syracuse seems to stand in the lead. The candidacy of Justice Pardon C. Williams of Watertown, which never fully developed because of the greater pressure brought to bear for "young" Frank H. Hiscock, was announced as off this afternoon, and the only real competitor to Justice Vann was Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn.

The big form of ex-Senator Frank Hiscock early in the day moved into the Executive Chamber, and the Senator urged the naming of Justice Vann. It is not the great love that Mr. Hiscock has for Justice Vann, but the greater desire he has to elevate his nephew into the Supreme Court bench, which he failed to reach though a candidate before the Fifth District Convention.

Ex-Senator Frank Hendricks, also of Syracuse, backed up Senator Hiscock. When asked why Frank H. Hiscock could not be named in place of Judge Williams, he being in the same judicial district, Mr. Hendricks said that he would not have the backing that he would before the convention to name a candidate for Judge Vann's unexpired term, if nominated in place of a Syracusan.

Congressman Frank Black and Sheriff Cornelius Collins, who is the Republican State Committeeman from his district, called on the Governor, but would not divulge the nature of their business.

Senators-elect Page and John Ford of New-York, Benjamin M. Wilcox of Auburn, State Committeeman Harvey Hurd of Buffalo, and Speaker Fish were among the Governor's callers during his stay at the Capitol.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Judge Pardon C. Williams has returned from Albany. He stated that he was not seeking the appointment for the vacancy that is to be created on the bench on the Court of Appeals. Justice Williams favors Judge Vann for the place and will do all in his power to have him appointed.

SOUGHT A NEW WIFE AT BARGE OFFICE

The Disappointed Swede Learned that It Was No Marriage Bureau.

A tall Swede from Weehawken yesterday strode into the corner of the Barge Office where the newly landed girls who want places to do housework usually sit, and announced, "I want a wife." Before Mrs. Boyle, the matron, could answer, he announced, "That one will do."

Then another caught his eye, and as he looked over them all he seemed surprised at the number he had to pick from. He then announced to them all that he had some money, and having been married once, knew how to treat a wife, and, turning to the matron, asked which one he could have.

Mrs. Boyle by this time recovered enough to tell him that she had no matrimonial office, and he walked away to a Weehawken ferryboat.

Sent the Pugilist to Jail.

Albert Griffiths, known as "Young Griffo," was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by George Bennett, a bartender in Martin Dowling's saloon at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. Griffiths entered the saloon on Wednesday night and, threatened to shoot Bennett.

Bennett was not anxious to press the charge, but in spite of Griffith's lawyer, who declared that the pugilist was "the best natured boy on earth," Magistrate Simms fined the prisoner $10, and he was sent to jail when he failed to pay the money.

Seaman's Recovery Doubtful.

Alexander Seaman, who was set upon and robbed by a gang of men in a Division Street saloon, Wednesday night, is still at the Eye and Ear Infirmary, where it is said that his recovery is doubtful, and in case he does get well he will be totally blind. One eye was torn out, and the other badly injured.

Magistrate Mott in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday held Reidel, Smith, and Bocker, the men who were arrested soon after the crime, to await the result of the injuries to Seaman.

COMMON SENSE

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

REAL ALL-WOOL CALIFORNIA.

BED BLANKETS

of extraordinary quaility, in more sizes than are to be found elsewhere, being especially made to order, with varied thickness to suit all requirements, in width of 56, 62, 72, 74, 78, 84, and 90 in., and length from 78 to 100 inches. Positively these goods are not equaled for the price and quality in New-York. To close them out will be sold in any quantity. Also a full assortment of low and medium qualities of

EASTERN BED BLANKETS at Popular Prices.

Also Toilet Quilts, Comfortables, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Table Covers, Rugs, Great and Small; Lap Robes, and Horse Blankets a specialty.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

H. P. WILLIAMS & CO.,
250 CANAL ST.

Birds. Singing Canary, $2.00, extra, $2.50; St. Andreasburg, $5.00; Campanini Canary, $8.00. Holden's new Book on Birds; all about food, care, song; by mail for 25 cts., stamps. Birds by express. G. T. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St., N. Y.

MARVELS OF BEAUTY IN FURNITURE.

A remarkable assortment of handsome furniture, new designs, selling at exceptionally low prices at the store of Geo. C. Flint Co., 45 West 23d St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

Mrs. John A. Robinson introduced her granddaughter Miss Morgan, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Forbes Morgan, to the social world yesterday afternoon at a tea. The drawing rooms of Mrs. Robinson's home, at 15 East Twenty-second Street, were prettily decorated with flowers and palms, white roses predominating. The débutante received a large number of favors in the way of clusters of roses, and these added to the decorations. Miss Morgan's parents have resided abroad for a number of years. They passed last Summer at Newport, having leased one of the Pinard cottages, and only returned to Europe a few weeks ago. Miss Morgan, however, although having spent the greater portion of her life in Europe, preferred to make her entrée into society in her native country, and it is not improbable that she will elect to spend the greater portion of each season in New-York. The tea yesterday was one of the most brilliant given this season, and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M. Mrs. Robinson's drawing rooms were crowded. There was an orchestra stationed in the hallway, and screened by palms. A delightful luncheon was served by Pinard. Miss Morgan, who is of a rich brunette type of beauty, wore a handsome gown of golden-yellow silk crepon. The Oriental lace vesture was trimmed in kilted mousseline de soie of deep orange, and the waistband and throat-band were of white satin. Her bouquet was of yellow roses.

The first meeting of Mrs. Graham Young's dancing class will take place to-night, in the pink ballroom at Sherry's, and will be attended by about 200 young people.

Among the "at homes" to-day will be those of Mrs. Erving Ward and Mrs. Ambrose E. Kitchell of 18 East Tenth Street; Mme. Van Norman of 280 West Seventy-first Street, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Miss Blake of 210 West Fifty-ninth Street, Mrs. Frank Littlefield of 38 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Mrs. Edward Bruce of 101 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. William B. Dinsmore and Miss Madeline Dinsmore will sail for Europe to-morrow, with the intention of spending the Winter in Southern Europe and Egypt.

There was a large attendance of fashionable people yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Design, the occasion being the reception and tea given by the Board of Supervisors of the Orthopaedic Hospital and the Board of Managers of St. John's Guild, which charities are being benefited by the loan exhibition of portraits, which will close to-morrow. Among those present were Mrs. Adolf Ladenberg, Mrs. Marion Story, Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mrs. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mrs. H. Winthrop Gray, Mrs. George B. Loring, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Bertha Howland, Miss Kemp, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. John A. Lowery, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Jacob Hamersley, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Mrs. Arthur Bird, Mrs. Heckscher, Mrs. R. B. Potter, Mrs. William Robinson, Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. J. N. Beekman, and Miss Delmonte.

One of the largest teas to-day will be given by Mrs. J. Russell Soley of 37 East Twenty-ninth Street, to introduce her daughter. Miss Soley will be assisted in receiving by many pretty young women.

Miss Daisy Pierson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Pierson, who has been abroad about twelve months, spending the greater portion of that time in Paris, will sail for home on Dec. 14.

At the reception which Mrs. Charles H. Knight of 147 West Fifty-seventh Street will give to-morrow afternoon, Miss Grace Knight is to be introduced. Besides the hostess and her daughter, the receiving party will include Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Miss Helen Colgate, Miss Edith Bishop, the Misses Delafield, Miss Esther Hoppin, and Miss Katherine Beekman Hoppin.

One of the important social incidents on the evening of Dec. 13 will be a cotillion, to be given by Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee of 8 East Thirty-third Street, for her daughters, Miss Isabelle Gurnee and Miss Lucy Gurnee.

Mrs. Baldwin Fischer and Miss Ada Fischer of 241 West Seventy-sixth Street will give their first "at home" for the season next Tuesday afternoon. They will receive informally on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Mrs. George Normand Frecker will give the first of a series of four "at homes" this afternoon, at her apartments in the Nevada, Boulevard and Seventieth Street.

Mrs. John Hudson Hall and Miss Hall of 559 Fifth Avenue will receive informally on Monday afternoons in January.

Two of the largest teas arranged for to-morrow afternoon will be one by Mrs. Henry B. Livingston of 18 West Tenth Street, for Miss Angelica Livingston, and one by Mrs. John B. Wood of 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, to introduce Miss Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Powers of 5 West Eighty-seventh Street have closed their cottage at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., and are in town for the season.

Mrs. Washington E. Connor and the Misses Simmons have sent out cards announcing that, owing to the severe illness of Mrs. Connor's mother, they will be unable to receive their friends on Dec. 10 and Dec. 17.

Mrs. Price W. Hasbrouck and Miss Hasbrouck of 39 West Ninetieth Street have cards out for the afternoons of Dec. 7 and Dec. 21.

Miss Mary Crosby Hurry, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Abdy Hurry, was introduced at a tea given by her mother yesterday afternoon at 118 East Thirty-eighth Street. The drawing rooms were handsomely decorated with flowers. Miss Hurry was assisted in receiving by Miss Mary Pell, Miss Coddington, Miss Grace Henop, and Miss Cornelia Crooke.

Mrs. W. Allen Bartlett and Miss Hunt were at home informally yesterday afternoon at their home, 7 West Forty-ninth Street.

PATRIARCH.

Cloaks, Suits and Furs.

Extraordinary Values.

Ladies and Misses Jackets, from our regular $15.00 and $20.00 stock, including some Velours and Plushes, lined throughout with Satin Rhadame, $10.00 each.

Ladies Suits, our regular goods, varying in price from $25.00 to $50.00, Cheviots, Diagonals, Dresses trimmed with Novelty Goods, and Tailor Suits, a large variety, $15.00 each.

Fur Capes: Electric Seal, full sweep, Alaska Collar and Edging, best qualities:
27 inches long, $29.00
30 " " $32.00
Great reductions in Astrachan Capes, and in Collarettes.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The annual charity concert of the Hungarian Association will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House Tuesday, Dec. 10, at 8 P. M. The music will be furnished by Anton Seidl's Orchestra. The soloists will be August Spanuth, piano; Miss Eleanora Better, soprano, and Achille Rivarde, violin.

—The first of the three special Advent half-hour services will be held in St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey Street, at 12:05 o'clock To-day. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, will deliver the first of his three addresses to business men in connection with this service.

—President G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, will lecture on "Teachers and Teaching" at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the hall of the United Charities Building under the auspices of the Public Education Association, the League for Political Education, and the Civic League.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Broo

Friday
December 6-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MR. SHERMAN A WITNESS

Under Sheriff's Testimony in the Trial of Sheriff Tamsen.

SHAVING OF THE POST OFFICE THIEVES

Statement that the Prisoners Themselves and Not the Prison Barber Cut Off Their Beards—Tilts of Counsel.

There was what District Attorney Fellows called a "quiet time," yesterday at the trial of Sheriff Tamsen, before Judge Allison, in the Court of General Sessions, on the charge of neglect of duty growing out of the escape of the Post Office robbers from Ludlow Street Jail on July 4.

To some of the outsiders the time did not appear so "quiet" as Col. Fellows seemed to think it. There were several sartirical passages between counsel, and Judge-elect McLean, who, with Gen. B. F. Tracy, is conducting the defense, must have grown tired toward the last with constant objecting. He objected to about everything that was done by the other side, and often with good effect, but occasionally Judge Allison would say:

"Now, really, Mr. McLean, I cannot see any impropriety in that. I will allow the question."

Whereupon Mr. McLean would bow in submission, wearing, however, an unconvinced look.

Gen. Tracy, too, took a hand at objecting, every now and then, but he generally contented himself with interjecting some sarcastic remarks. These were aimed, for the most part, at Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, who took the active part in the conduct of the case of the people. But Mr. Weeks met these shafts smilingly, and he and Gen. Tracy remained throughout the day on the best of terms. The sort of warfare that prevailed was illustrated by a few remarks that were made when Mr. Weeks asked Under Sheriff Sherman, who was the principal witness of the day, all about the way in which the Post Office robbers had secured the shave that had materially altered their appearance shortly after their arrest.

"Were they close shaven?" Mr. Weeks wanted to know. Mr. Sherman said he could not tell. He supposed, as he had heard, that the shaving had been done with a knife or pair of scissors that had been smuggled into the jail by some of the visitors to prisoners, admitted on passes from the United States Marshal.

"Was it such a shave as a barber would give?"

"Are you examining Mr. Sherman as an expert?" Gen. Tracy put in at this point.

"No," replied Mr. Weeks.

"Going to submit expert testimony on shaving?"

"No; we are simply going to prove that these men were shaved by the prison barber, with the knowledge and consent of Sheriff Tamsen's Warden."

"Oh!" and Gen. Tracy leaned back in his chair with a smile of content.

The day's proceedings, as a whole, were rather against the Sheriff. Mr. Sherman, with much apparent reluctance, gave, step by step, information showing that the Sheriff had had knowledge of the loose manner in which affairs were conducted at the jail. Mr. Sherman, who is a lawyer, made a most cautious witness, and took refuge behind the excuse, "I had no absolute knowledge." Judge Allison finally said, on one of these occasions:

"You must answer the question to the best of the knowledge you have."

Mr. Sherman also contradicted himself on several questions. For instance, he first said he had no personal knowledge of the pretence of the Post Office robbers in the jail. He admitted afterward, however, that the men had been pointed out to him on the occasion of one of his visits.

At the opening of the proceedings Mr. Weeks called Mr. Sherman, and asked him if he had brought certain papers from the Sheriff's office which he had been requested to produce. The Under Sheriff failed to give any information regarding the papers.

District Attorney Fellows thereupon took a hand. He said the prosecution desired only a fair trial of the case.

"There is no desire on our part," he declared, "for theatrical display, nor do we desire to resort to extreme measures, but if the Sheriff and his deputies are to thwart by every means in their power all efforts to arrive at the truth in the case, then the prosecution will find it necessary to ask the assistance of the Court."

Gen. Tracy, for the defense, asserted that there was no subpœna or other process before the Court to show any obligation on the Under Sheriff's part to produce the papers, and this contention was upheld by the Court. To overcome this, Mr. Sherman was put on the stand as a witness for the people.

In reply to questions, he said he had been subpœnaed to produce certain papers from the Sheriff's office. He had not produced them because he did not know where they were.

Judge Allison declared he could not hear counsel, and, addressing Gen. Tracy in particular, he said:

"You must speak louder, Gen. Tracy. It is very hard to hear in this room."

"Maybe it's the fault of my voice, not the room," Gen. Tracy suggested, mildly.

"No, it is the room," insisted the Court, and, after that the General talked in a voice suitable for an outdoor mass meeting.

This matter cleared up, Mr. Sherman resumed his testimony, but soon there was another break, when a discussion arose between counsel as to the admission of a letter from the United States Marshal's office to Sheriff Tamsen. Gen. Tracy said he presumed the Court was conversant with the points raised by the defense, one of which was the lack of jurisdiction of the State courts as to the escape of the United States prisoners.

Judge Allison replied that he had very carefully studied the briefs and other papers submitted to him by both sides when the arguments on a demurrer came up. He could not pass upon the objections of the defense until all of the evidence was in. The letter was then admitted in evidence. It was written by United States Marshal McCarty to Sheriff Tamsen, and in it the fact was mentioned that since their incarceration in Ludlow Street Jail four United States prisoners had been permitted to shave off their beards, to the considerable alteration of their appearance for purposes of identification. Mr. Sherman said that there had been some conversation between himself and Mr. Tamsen regarding the letter, and Mr. Tamsen had directed that a strict investigation of the matter be made.

Mr. Sherman insisted that he had made this "strict investigation," but he had not questioned the prisoners. The witness thought he had spoken to several of the keepers about the matter, and was "pretty sure" that he had talked to the Warden about it. The Under Sheriff did not know whether he had taken any papers from the Jail at the time or not. In fact, he was not positive regarding any of the occurrences on the day of the investigation, following the receipt of Marshal McCarty's letter, and he only "thought that he had" reported to the Sheriff after the investigation.

Later he admitted that he had talked with the Sheriff about it, and that he had told Mr. Tamsen that the Warden had denied that there had been any beard-cutting, and the witness said he believed two or three of the keepers had corroborated this denial.

At this point there was a wrangle as to the production and admission in evidence of papers which it was said were in the possession of the defense, and regarding which a notice, it was alleged, had been served upon the defendant's counsel.

"I have received no such notice, and, at any rate, you can't serve papers on a counsel in a criminal case," insisted Gen. Tracy.

"I know of no difference in the practice between civil and criminal cases," put in Judge Allison mildly.

"That may be," retorted Gen. Tracy, "but the action of counsel may be different."

"Yes, but the penalty of neglect to obey might be the same," suggested the Court, whereupon Gen. Tracy said there was no evidence that Sheriff Tamsen had ever had the papers in question.

Mr. Weeks then tried to prove that the Sheriff had received the papers, which were depositions concerning the case of the escaped mail robbers, but the witness testified that he knew nothing about it, and had never talked with Sheriff Tamsen about them. He had seen papers lying on a table before the Sheriff, which he supposed were the ones in question, but he could not swear to their identity.

Dropping this subject for a time, Mr. Weeks wanted to know how many visitors were permitted to call on the Post Office robbers in the jail. Mr. Sherman said that Warden Raabe had told him that no visitors were permitted to see United States prisoners except upon permits issued by the United States authorities. Further questioning sought to elicit how often or when the Under Sheriff had visited the jail. Gen. Tracy objected to this.

"It is the duty of the Sheriff," said the General, "to appoint a Warden and keepers of Ludlow Street Jail. Having done so he has fulfilled the obligations of the law. The Warden and keepers are responsible to the authorities of the State or Nation, as the case may be. The Sheriff is not under any obligation to keep or supervise the jail. He is not allowed a residence there, and under this indictment it must be shown that he was directly concerned with neglect in connection with the escape of prisoners. An omission or an inadvertence cannot convict a man of crime, unless it is proved that the omission or inadvertence was the result of criminal intent. You might indict the Sheriff for appointing incompetent men, but you cannot indict him for the escape of the men, through any process of reasoning."

Mr. Weeks retorted mildly that according to appearances Mr. Tamsen had been indicted despite Gen. Tracy's reasoning, and that, moreover, the courts had upheld the indictment as sound in law. It was in consequence of this distressing state of affairs that Mr. Tamsen was on trial. The examination then continued despite Gen. Tracy's objection.

A letter from Sheriff Tamsen in reply to the United States Marshal's letter was read, in which the Sheriff said only two prisoners had shaved themselves, and any razor they may have used must have been procured from some of the "eight and twenty visitors" admitted on passes issued by the Marshal's office.

An affidavit by Samuel K. Fredericks, the janitor of Ludlow Street Jail, was also read, which recited that he had been approached by Mail Robber Russell, who offered him $500 for a key to one of the gates, with a promise of $3,000 or $4,000 more after he and his companions were free. Subsequently, Fredericks had met the three robbers, and they had shown him a roll of money, among which were several one-hundred-dollar bills. Fredericks had reported this to the Warden.

John F. McCabe, a keeper, also stated in an affidavit that he had been similarly approached by Joseph Killoran, one of the Post Office robbers, who asked if he would take $1,500 and let them jump on him and take the keys. McCabe had refused, and reported the matter to the Warden.

An affidavit was also produced, to the effect that the jail barber had been instructed not to shave any prisoners, and that Allen had shaved himself and Killoran with a knife blade he had concleaded in his shirt lining.

An affidavit by former Warden Henry F. Raabe confirmed these statements.

In reply to Mr. Weeks's questions, Mr. Sherman said he did not remember whether he had ever told Sheriff Tamsen regarding the Federal prisoners eating their meals at a special table in the prison dining room, but he knew that the Sheriff had been notified and had said the prisoners should be locked up.

This practically concluded Mr. Sherman's testimony, and Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe was called as the next witness. He told of the bringing of the Post Office robbers, Allen, Killoran, and Russell to his office in the Post Office Building on May 31, 1895. They were thoroughly searched, he said. The prisoners were well dressed. Killoran had mutton-chop whiskers. Allen had a heavy mustache, and Russell was clean shaven. Forty-two dollars was found upon Killoran. On July 1 witness saw them in United StatesCommissioner Shields's office. Their clothing was that of ordinary workmen. Killoran's whiskers had been cut to a scrubby growth, and Allen's mustache had been removed. The change in their appearance was not such that he could not recognize them.

When Mr. Ashe's testimony was finished court adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

AN ALLEGED BRITISH AGGRESSION

The Canadian Government Said to Have Let Contracts for Mail Service in Alaska.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 5.—An interesting feature in the Alaskan boundary dispute is developed by the announcement that the Canadian Government has let a contract for the carrying of the mails from Juneau, Alaska, to Forty-mile Creek, which is in the territory claimed by the United States, but which Canada claims.

This is taken as an indication of Canada's determination to possess the disputed territory. The mail service will begin Dec. 13.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Nothing definite is known at the Post Office Department regarding the story that the Canadian Government has let contracts for carrying the mails in Alaska.

Second Assistant Postmaster Neilson, who establishes star routes for the United States Government, said to-day he knew nothing of it, but the Canadian Government had taken such steps he felt sure it would in some manner have communicated with the United States authorities. He doubted the story.

Senator Perkins of California called upon him this morning in connection with the matter. Mr. Neilson said that the department had for some time been endeavoring to establish mail routes from Juneau to Forty-mile Creek, and had the money to do so, but the great difficulty encountered was the short season there. He was continuing the efforts, which would eventually be successful.

THE APPELLATE DIVISION

Times and Places of Meeting of the Four Departments.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The Justices of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court have filed their designations of the times and places for holding terms for the Appellate Division for 1896 with the Secretary of State. The Justices of the Second and Third Departments outlined the entire work for the year, while those in the other departments designated only the first term. The records on file show:

First Department—At 111 Fifth Avenue, New-York City, on the first Monday in January.

Second Department—At the Court House, Brooklyn, on the second Mondays of January, February, April, June, October, and December.

Third Department—At the City Hall, Albany, on the second Tuesdays of January and April, and the first Tuesday of December, and at the Town Hall, Saratoga, on the second Tuesday of September.

Fourth Department—In the City of Rochester, on Jan. 21.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE GEN. HELME

His Family Erects the Y. M. C. A. Building in New-Orleans.

HELMETTA, N. J., Dec. 5.—Mrs. George W. Helme and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Helme have returned from a trip in the South. The late George W. Helme, a millionaire snuff manufacturer of Helmetta, N. J., began his business career in New-Orleans, and was for a number of years President of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

The family of Gen. Helme, desirous of placing some memorial in the city of his early business struggles, was at great expense in erecting the new Young Men's Christian Association Building in New-Orleans, and when Mr. and Mrs. Helme visited that city last month, they attended the dedication of the structure.

George A. Helme formally presented the building to the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Southern papers printed his speech at some length.

To Talk on Brooklyn Problems.

Prominent men of Brooklyn will take part in a course of talks on municipal problems in Grenada Hall, 118 Myrtle Avenue, beginning next Monday evening, when Mayor Schieren will make the address. Others who will speak during the course are William G. Low, A. Augustus Healy, Charles E. Teale, William H. Maxwell, Frederick S. Platt, James McMahon, Murat Halstead, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Father McCarty, Gen. James Jourdan, the Rev. Dr. Charles C. Hall, William C. Beecher, Frederic W. Hinrichs, and the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs. The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst will also make an address.

TO LEVY ON CITY DOCKS

Tax Department Will Leave Dock Board to Settle with Lessees.

MR. BARKER TALKS OF MR. O'BRIEN

The Decision May Involve $1,000,000 Worth of Property—A Friend of Mr. O'Brien Expresses an Opinion.

President Edward P. Barker of the Tax Department made an announcement yesterday that is likely to create a great stir among the railroad and other corporations leasing dock property from the City of New-York.

Mr. Barker stated to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the Tax Commissioners, having failed to get information from the Dock Board as to which is and is not taxable dock property, will now go ahead and lay an assessment on every suspected piece of water front property, on both the North and East Rivers, leaving the Dock Board and the lessees to fight out among themselves the question of their liability to taxation.

Asked as to the assessed value of the dock property which it was proposed thus to bring within the reach of the tax collectors, President Barker said he did not think it would exceed $1,000,000.

Mr. Barker, when asked if he had anything to say to the letter from President O'Brien of the Dock Board, inviting him to ferret out the information he required as to taxable dock property in the voluminous files of The City Record, said:

"The communication of Mr. O'Brien is so boyish, so sophomoric, that I think we will not make any answer to it. We did not get mad at our meeting yesterday when we received the communication. We laughed. It is Mr. O'Brien who is mad. He attacked me at the Mayor's office some days ago in connection with this same subject, and I split his jacket for him. He began to talk about taxable and untaxable dock property, bonded issues, &c., and he made the greatest mess of it you ever saw. I don't think he knew the general fund from the sinking fund.

"The letter was silly, childish, and most sophomoric. Why, the reporters were here for an answer over an hour before we received Mr. O'Brien's letter. A pretty piece of business, surely. We don't go around with chips on our shoulders, nor do we use a bass drum. Mr. O'Brien evidently did not wish to keep an expectant public waiting.

"A nice letter, isn't it? When I beheld the mouse that resulted from Mr. O'Brien's labors, I could not help but laugh. It may survive, though; belonging to that class of animals that infests docks, its survival, I think, will not be long.

"Mr. O'Brien has much to learn, and if he is studious within the term of his office he will know a little more when his term expires than he does now.

"We have no time to dilly dally with Mr. O'Brien. We are busy at this time of the year, and do not propose to quibble with him.

"Our original letter to Mr. O'Brien, asking for data which would enable us to know which dock property was liable to taxation, was couched in gentlemanly language, and no one could reasonably have taken offense at it, nor have refused to respond with the information we desired. Mr. O'Brien's attitude is silly."

President Barker showed the reporter the letter to Mr. O'Brien. He also showed a communication from the Corporation Counsel, defining what kind of dock property could be taxed by Dana. "Property owned by the people anxious to gamble you may put it down as a very sure thing that they have money."

The opinions of so excellent an authority on the condition of New-York are interesting. From the sporting standpoint, he declared that this city is "no good."

"The city," he added, "has been given over to the truly good. There is no money here for a square gambler. The skins and fakes can always make a living, because no one ever thinks of looking after the small fry, but let any one attempt to open up a first-class place, where gentlemen might drop in for a little quiet game, and the gambler who had the nerve to open the place would be looked upon as a highway robber."

Mr. Sheedy has been considering the step he is about to take for over a year. He has been in correspondence with English authorities on the subject of gambling and gambling houses, and they have united in the opinion that the one thing Cairo needs is a gambler with unlimited capital, and this he will undertake to provide.

REFUSED TO SIGN THESE WARRANTS

The Filling Out of Papers at Police Headquarters Denounced.

Magistrate Crane, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, denounced the practice of drawing up warrants at Police Headquarters on the official blanks and then presenting them to the Court for signature. Two detectives from the Central Office appeared in court and proceeded to stamp two documents, refusing Clerk Klein's request to see them, and then handed them to the Magistrate for signature.

Magistrate Crane asked what the papers were and was told they were warrants which had been made out at Headquarters by the order of Acting Chief Conlin, because in some cases a delay in issuing warrants prevented the arrests being made.

The Magistrate then investigated the evidence in the case and declared it insufficient and refused to sign the warrants. He expressed his opinion that the practice was unjustifiable. "If the police," he said, "are going to carry warrants about with them and have them filled out in the department the courts had better be given up."

THE MESSIAH HOME MATINEE

Miss Rehan Will Appear in "The Railroad of Love."

The management of the special matinée performance at Daly's next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children announce a slight change of programme. Instead of "The Transit of Leo," the play produced will be "The Railroad of Love." Miss Ada Rehan, who kindly gives her services for the occasion, is, as is well known, in one of her best roles in this charming comedy, so the substitution is not to be regretted.

A really fine souvenir programme will be another attractive feature of the entertainment.

A DIVORCE REFUSED TO MRS. ADDICKS

The Decision Reached After the Examination of Many Witnesses.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 5.—Alexander B. Cooper, the Commissioner to take testimony in the case of Rosalie Addicks against her husband, J. Edward Addicks, for divorce, made a report this afternoon adversely to the petition of Mrs. Addicks. The hearing was begun in November, 1894.

Mrs. Addicks's counsel took no further action in the matter.

Union Trust Officers.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Union Trust Company of New-York yesterday the following officers were elected: Augustus W. Kelley, Third Vice President; John V. B. Thayer, Secretary; Edward R. Merritt, Assistant Secretary, and C. C. Rawlings, Trust Officer. The offices of Third Vice President and Trust Officer have just been created. The last-mentioned officer is to have charge of all the trusts of the company. J. V. B. Thayer was promoted to the post of Secretary from that of Assistant Secretary, as an acknowledgment of faithful and competent services extending over a long period of years.

PRESIDENT O'BRIEN'S STATEMENT.

Says the Dock Board Is Waiting for the Corporation Counsel's Opinion.

The Dock Board, after transacting its routine business yesterday, considered the request of the Tax Commissioners for information about the sheds that have been built on the city's piers by their lessees.

A communication from the Tax Commissioners was read. In it President O'Brien's letter of Wednesday to the Tax Commissioners was not referred to or in any way replied to, but the Tax Commissioners' letter of Nov. 25 was mentioned, and the information that was requested in it was again asked for. The communication was filed and the information was withheld.

Speaking of the board's action, President O'Brien said: "The reason why we have not complied with the Tax Board's request is not that we do not wish to give the information that it wants, but because our side of the case has been referred to the Corporation Counsel, and we will do nothing until we receive a reply from him.

"President Barker is making more or less of a personal matter of this, and is entirely losing sight of the public side of it. I do not care to descend to the position that he has taken, or use such language in referring to him as he has used in speaking of me and our board. If I did it would not trouble me much to let him know what I think of him and the political trimming that he has done."

When the town of Westchester was annexed to this city it possessed certain riparian rights that were given to it under early Colonial and State grants. These, the Dock Board believe are of great value to the city, as it thinks that through annexation they became city property, and as such should be cared for by the board. The city's title to these riparian rights has, however, been disputed by inhabitants of Westchester who have built docks and piers on the land under water and are now not willing to surrender their possession. The matter has been placed before Corporation Counsel Scott and an opinion asked for.

The space on the piers that Nathan Straus asked for, for the sale of cheap coal in small lots, was yesterday granted to him, as the Commissioners of Charities asked that his request be honored. The coal will be sold at the foot of West Fifty-second Street and East Third Street.

Adna G. Bowen, who has been private secretary to the Commissioners, was yesterday appointed "executive and confidential clerk," and will hereafter devote much of his time to investigating the minor complaints that are made against the employes of the board and submitting his conclusions to the board for action. The position is a new one, but Mr. Bowen, who is a lawyer, is thought to be well qualified to fill it. His salary was increased from $1,500 to $2,200.

HAS NO CONFESSION TO MAKE

Mrs. Johnson Asserts Her Innocence—Her Counsel Say There Is a Conspiracy Against Her.

Mrs. Helen Louise Johnson, who is charged with having set fire to the Winona apartment house, 334 Central Park West, denied yesterday that she had any confession to make. In her statement she said:

"I know I have many enemies, but I also have some good friends, who will come forward at the proper time and clear my name of all suspicion of this fire. It seems to me that I have not been treated with proper consideration, especially in view of the fact that all of my private letters have been taken from my desk and the names of several of my friends, who are ready and willing to help me, have been published."

The presence of kerosene and rags in her rooms Mrs. Johnson explained by saying that the former she had been using on her hair, and that the latter were simply remnants from her business as a dressmaker. She also emphatically denied the statement made in a letter to Magistrate Brann that she was addicted to drink.

Mr. Chandler of the firm of Brooke & Brooke, counsel for Mrs. Johnson, said that they expected to prove her innocence.

"Furthermore," he continued, "we have ample proof of a plot to implicate Mrs. Johnson, and at the proper time will have some startling information to reveal. We have evidence of a conspiracy, and it is quite evident that some one who knows all about the fire is trying to have suspicion cast upon Mrs. Johnson. The theory held by the prosecution that she set fire to the dumbwaiter by piling on rags soaked with kerosene will not hold water, as there is not a mark of smoke on the walls of the dumbwaiter shaft, and the rope which runs the dumbwaiter up and down is not even burned through. We have that rope, and can show where it was cut in two instead of being burned. Only the ends of it are charred."

TO RIVAL MONTE CARLO

SHEEDY'S PLANS TO DIVERT THE INVALIDS OF CAIRO.

He Will Soon Open a Magnificent Gambling House There—His Views of This City.

Mr. Patrick Sheedy has announced his intention of deserting the United States. Visions of Oriental magnificence are floating through his brain, and on Saturday he will sail for the Mediterranean on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Mr. Sheedy, however, is not bound for the East solely for pleasure. He proposes to establish in Cairo a gambling house, which shall outshine anything in the world. He has come to the opinion that the people who flock to that place for their health need diversion.

"There is no finer thing," he says, "to divert the mind than gambling. It makes people forget their other troubles."

Mr. Sheedy's kindly desires to divert the invalids of Cairo include as a leading device the introduction of the game of faro. Mr. Sheedy added:

"All the other games will be open to play. There will be roulette and baccarat for those who want them. I do not intend to play myself. I will simply be banker. In fact, one of the stipulations I made with my silent partner in this enterprise is that I am to let the public do the playing. Of course, sometimes a fellow comes along who would like to do the dealing. It is hard to refuse these gentlemen anything; but I suppose in the future I must."

Mr. Sheedy's plans include the purchase of one of the largest houses in Cairo, for which he has already been negotiating, and the fitting it up in magnificent style. Mr. Sheedy scorns the idea that the police will interfere with him.

"Why," said he, "the people over there are allied. They have not any pin-headed police officials over there. A gambler is not looked upon as a horse thief. In fact, they like to see him around. They know that he would not be there unless the city was in a prosperous condition. Wherever you go the people anxious to gamble you may put it down as a very sure thing that they have money."

The opinions of so excellent an authority on the condition of New-York are interesting. From the sporting standpoint, he declared that this city is "no good."

"The city," he added, "has been given over to the truly good. There is no money here for a square gambler. The skins and fakes can always make a living, because no one ever thinks of looking after the small fry, but let any one attempt to open up a first-class place, where gentlemen might drop in for a little quiet game, and the gambler who had the nerve to open the place would be looked upon as a highway robber."

Mr. Sheedy has been considering the step he is about to take for over a year. He has been in correspondence with English authorities on the subject of gambling and gambling houses, and they have united in the opinion that the one thing Cairo needs is a gambler with unlimited capital, and this he will undertake to provide.

BLUE AND GRAY PARADE

The Project for a March by Northern and Southern Veterans.

C. A. DANA CHOSEN AS CHAIRMAN

Meeting of the Committee Having the Matter in Charge—Letter by Gen. Moorman of the Confederate Veterans.

The first meeting of the committee formed to promote a parade of blue and gray veterans of the civil war in this city next Summer was held yesterday in the Governor's room in the City Hall. There was much enthusiasm, and the meeting was a great success.

Among those present were Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun; Charles Stewart Smith, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Gen. Howard Carroll, Col. E. M. Knox, Col. A. G. Dickinson, Col. Albert Stickney, ex-State Senator William L. Brown, ex-Judge Browne, Congressman Amos J. Cummings, George Ehret, Robert Dunlap, Dr. Murphy, Jacob Ruppert, Frank R. Lawrence, J. L. Barber, Vice-President Clarke of the General Electric Company, and Col. John J. Garnett. The Mayor was unavoidably absent, as he was ill at his home.

Mr. Dana called the meeting to order and Col. Garnett read the contents of many letters which he had received from those who wished their names to be placed on the committee, but who could not be present, owing to previous engagements. The names of those who wrote offering to serve were J. Pierpont Morgan, W. P. St. John, President Barker of the Tax Department, President Ruhlman of the Fruit Exchange, President Williams of the Metal Exchange, District Attorney Fellows, President McCord of the Produce Exchange, Charles Broadway Rouss, F. B. Thurber, President Sloan of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, John H. Starin, President Austin Corbin of the Long Island Railroad, Gen. Horatio C. King, Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Ex-Judge William G. Choate, Congressman Henry C. Miner, Frank Tilford, Isidor Straus, Col. Richard Lathers, Dr. R. C. M. Page, President Coffin of the General Electric Company, Frederick R. Coudert, A. M. Palmer, Stanford White, Louis Stern, and W. Bayard Cutting.

Charles L. Tiffany wrote that his age renders it unadvisable for him to take part in public affairs, otherwise he would be glad to serve. G. G. Howland wrote that he had no time to give but that he sympathized with the object of the meeting. C. B. Alexander of Alexander & Green wrote that a long absence from the city this year will prevent him from having the pleasure of serving. John D. Rockefeller and Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry declined, with regrets to serve. Darwin R. James expressed his readiness to take part in the movement, but was unable to be present. "Though not able to be present to-day," wrote Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, "I will do all in my power to aid the committee. The proposed veteran parade has my most cordial sympathy."

Col. Garnett said after reading the letters:

I wish to propose as Chairman of this committee the author, advocate, and champion of the project, who needs no eulogy at my hands. He will give it character. He is liked by Southern men, and he is liked by Northern men, among whom he was active during the time of the war. I propose Charles A. Dana.

"Second the motion," came simultaneously from all parts of the room, and Mr. Dana was unanimously chosen.

Mr. Dana, in accepting the chairmanship, thanked those present most heartily for placing him at the head of such a delightful and admirable undertaking.

Gen. Howard Carroll moved that Col. Garnett be appointed secretary. The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dana thought that there should be an Executive Committee. He asked Gen. Butterfield how many members should be on an Executive Committee.

"Nine," replied Gen. Butterfield, promptly.

After some discussion, a resolution was passed empowering the chairman to appoint the members of an Executive Committee consisting of twenty-five persons.

Col. William L. Brown moved that the chairman and secretary of the committee should be chairman and secretary of the Executive Committee.

This motion was carried, after which the meeting was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The names of the members of the Executive Committee will be given out to-day, and permanent headquarters will be secured as soon as possible.

After the adjournment Col. Garnett showed the reporters a letter, which he had forgotten to read, from Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff to Gen. John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans. This letter, while unofficial, welcomes the idea of a united parade on July 4, 1896, and shows how the annual session of the Confederate Veterans at Richmond next Summer might be arranged so as to make the trip to New-York a prolongation of it.

The letter is dated at New-Orleans Nov. 23. After acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Col. Garnett asking for his views in regard to the movement Gen. Moorman says:

At the outset I will say that nothing that I can say now can be regarded as official, as I would not undertake to express an opinion on a matter so important until I conferred with Gen. Gordon, the commanding General, and Lieut. Gens. Cabell and Lee and other leaders.

My personal opinion is that, while the old veterans do not care for parades for show or to show themselves, it is the sentiment of the country that good can be accomplished by joining in this parade. I am satisfied that they would be willing to do anything that would assist in a more perfect reconciliation or would assist in adding prosperity to any section of our country.

The old veterans, as well known, are thoroughly and intensely patriotic, and I doubt if any citizens of the Republic would rally more quickly or zealously to the defense of the National honor than those Southern soldiers.

Some time since it was announced that the United Confederate Veterans were to be invited to hold their next reunion in New-York City. This, I believe, was well received by the veterans and press of the South. The parade is a new feature, and in order to give you a definite answer I will confer at once with the commanding General and other leaders and veterans, and will also place the matter before the press of the South, so as to ascertain the trend of opinion on this subject, and I would like to do this at once, for this reason.

The next Confederate reunion is to be held in Richmond, Va., in 1896. The Richmond veterans have expressed a desire for May 24, 25, and 26, while the major part of the sentiment expressed elsewhere is for the last of June; and I am satisfied that the time can be made satisfactory to our hosts at Richmond and to all sections of the South.

Now, if the veterans are united, as you suggest, they could meet in Richmond on the 30th of June and July 1 and 2, three days, and then go to New-York for the parade on July 4, making it a part of the same trip; and it is very likely that this combination would secure very low railroad rates, which would be absolutely necessary in order to induce the old veterans from the Trans-Mississippi Department and the extreme South to undertake the trip. I will ask our papers to agitate it, and let you know the result as soon as I hear from all parties concerned.

Col. Garnett said that the newspapers and veterans of the South are taking a lively interest in the proposed parade and are waiting anxiously for the announcement of the formation of a committee, as they cannot accept an invitation before it is given. He thinks that there will be at least 25,000 Confederate veterans in line when the parade is held.

In reply to the objection which was made to July 4, as being likely to be too hot for a long march, Col Garnett said that the day would suit the people of the South admirably, as their crops do not need much attention at that time, and as a great many Southerners come North about the date every year to visit the seaside and mountain resorts.

Brooklyn Shoe Dealers Assign.

Harding & Co., shoe dealers at 464 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to J. Frank Greene of 104 Columbia Heights. The preferred creditors are Lewis R. Hurlbut, for $200, and the Mechanics' Bank, for $4,500, for money loaned. The firm is composed of Robert Harding, Emma F. Harding, and Abby H. Harding.

Emma F. Harding, who controlled a shoe store at 221 Grand Street, Brooklyn, also made an assignment to Mr. Greene, giving a preference to the First National Bank for $1,100 for money loaned.

Louis H. Kramer, shoe dealer at 159 Smith Street, Brooklyn, made a general assignment to Lazarus Brilliant of 327A Seventeenth Street.

T. A. HAVEMEYER MAY BE BARON

Has Received No Notification from the Austrian Emperor, but the Honor Is Not Unusual.

Theodore A. Havemeyer said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in his Wall Street office yesterday, in regard to the rumor that the Austrian Government was about to confer on him the order of Leopold, which includes the title of Baron, that he had as yet received no such information from the Austrian Court.

"It may be probable," said Mr. Havemeyer, who for twenty-five years has represented the Emperor of Austria in this city as Consul General, "that the Emperor intends to express his recognition of my services in this way, but I can say nothing definite about it.

"It is not unusual for Consuls General to be honored in this way, as the Rothschilds, both the one in Paris and the one in London, received their titles for long service to the Austrian Government."

"Would you assume the title of Baron should it be conferred upon you?" Mr. Havemeyer was asked.

"Well, now, that question is a little previous. I hardly think I should. I'm too much of an American for that. Plain 'Mr. Havemeyer' is good enough for me. Of course, though, it is a mighty pleasant thing to be honored in such a way."

"Is it true that you have resigned the Consulship?"

"Yes; and my successor, Franz Ritter von Stockinger, is due to arrive here any day now. My position here since I was appointed by his Majesty Franz Josef, a quarter of a century ago, has been almost entirely a social one. The appointing of another man has been done at my suggestion, because I find that the position requires a great deal more time than I have to devote to it.

"In the last few years there has been such an influx of Poles, Hungarians, Slavs, and others that the Austrian Consul here has a great deal to do. I thought it best that Austria should have a Consul here who, like the other Consuls, will be able to look after the interests of his countrymen better than I could."

Mr. Havemeyer has been twice decorated by the Austrian Emperor, with whom he is on terms of intimate friendship, first with the Franz Josef Cross, and afterward with the Soldens Verdinst Medaille.

Although American born, much of his time has been spent in Germany. He inherited the big sugar refining business, established by his father, and likewise the title of "Sugar King." It is quite probable that the Austrian and Hungarian colonies in the city will indulge in a grand fête when the new Consul arrives and tender to Mr. Havemeyer a reception.

BARBARA AUB NOT HEARD

WILL NOT BE ARRAIGNED UNTIL NEXT MONDAY.

Langerman Will To-day Appear Before Justice Andrews in Habeas Corpus Proceedings.

Recorder Goff, had it been his will, could have advanced yesterday the case of Barbara Aub, self-accused of perjury in the case of W. L. S. Langerman in what has been termed by the Recorder a voluntary confession.

Assistant District Attorney McManus filed the indictment found against Miss Aub on the testimony of Langerman and on the reading of her confession by Stenographer Osborne of the Court of General Sessions. The case was transferred to Part II. in the expectation that Recorder Goff would come down town and hear Miss Aub's plea. He did not appear, however, and Col. Fellows directed that the arraignment of the girl be made Monday.

It was generally understood that Barbara Aub would plead guilty if arraigned. What she may do next week is not certain, in view of proceedings taken by her relatives to have her interests watched by counsel. She was taken from the Tombs and kept in a room in the Criminal Court Building until the order was given to adjourn the arraignment, when she was taken back to her cell.

Miss Aub's aunts, Mrs. D. Mitchell and Mrs. C. Dean, the Misses Smedley, and the Princess Viroqua decided yesterday, after the relatives had failed to obtain admission to her at the prison or to secure an order from the Recorder to be allowed access to her, that they would retain a lawyer to defend her, and they visited Abraham Levy and authorized him to act.

Warden Fallon said that he could not ignore Mr. Goff's order to keep the prisoner secluded, and Mr. Levy visited Col. Fellows. The Warden was summoned, with the result of Mr. Levy being taken to Miss Aub.

Mr. Levy says that he found her comfortable and entirely at her ease, but she informed him, when he had told of the action of her aunts, that she did not need his services.

On his return to his office Mr. Levy discussed Miss Aub's case with her aunts and the younger Miss Smedley, and Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Dean formally authorized him to represent the family.

"I cannot," Mr. Levy said afterward, "act for Miss Aub unless the girl so wishes. Her relatives claim that she is not in her right senses. I told them that if they would establish that, I could be recognized in court as appearing for the family. As to her sanity, judged from my observation during the five minutes that I was with her, I have no opinion to express, and I cannot tell if proceedings will be taken to establish Miss Aub's sanity."

Langerman will to-day be before Justice Andrews, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in habeas corpus proceedings, due to Lawyer R. J. Haire. The application recites as the only cause of incarceration in the House of Detention:

A commitment purporting to have been issued by the Hon. John W. Goff, Recorder of the City of New-Yory sitting as a City Magistrate in the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, which commitment petitioner believes, without the proof upon which that there was reason to believe, that the relator would not appear as a witness or that he was the accomplice of any crime committed by any other person.

The application also says that the amount of bail was fixed beyond the means of the relator.

On the habeas corpus application a writ was issued to Sergt. Holbrow to produce the body of Langerman at 10:30 A. M. to-day, and a writ of certiorari to Chief Clerk Carroll of the Court of General Sessions commanded him to produce all records and papers in the case.

Mrs. Mitchell said yesterday that she and other relatives of Miss Aub's were in a condition of bewilderment over the contradictory stories about Barbara's confession and in wonderment because of her rigid incarceration. Even her father, who left a sickbed on Wednesday to see his daughter, was refused permission to see her at the Tombs.

NEARLY SEVEN WEEKS WITHOUT FOOD

An Octogenarian of Toledo Starves Himself to Death.

TOLEDO, Dec. 5.—William J. Murray, father of Dr. S. B. Murray, a leading physician here, died last evening after fasting for forty-seven days.

The old gentleman—he was four-score years—took it into his head seven weeks ago not to eat any more. His relatives did not take his decision seriously, but when a week passed they became alarmed. Mr. Murray steadily persisted in his determination, and all efforts to give him food were in vain.

He became greatly emaciated toward the last, but did not suffer any pain and his end was quite peaceful.

New Cadets for West Point.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Cadet appointments have been made to the military academy at West Point as follows: Frank S. Bowen, Cedar Rapids, (Third District,) Nebraska; David C. Salyerds, Scottsville, (Thirty-first District,) New-York, with Henry R. Glynn, Chili Station, as alternate; Louis P. Schindel, Allentown, (Nin

FIREMEN VS. CHURCHMEN

The Harrison Department's New Home Is the Rival of Hope Chapel.

A SMALL TOWN'S SOCIAL QUARREL

Fire House Opened with Parade, Supper, and Dance—Some of the Firemen Are Officers of the Chapel.

HARRISON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The new firehouse of the Harrison Fire Department was formally opened this afternoon. The event is very important because, it is said, it marks the beginning of a new social era in the village as well as insures better protection against loss of property.

Men for the last week or two have gathered about the post office stove and discussed the probable outcome of the rather strained relations between some of the members of Hope Chapel and the Volunteer Fire Department. They acknowledge that a sort of struggle was on between chapel and firehouse, which must be fought out unless adjusted amicably by very skillful arbitration.

Comparatively few towns have an institution like Hope Chapel. It was established three or four years ago under the guardianship of the Rye Presbyterian Church. The chapel, however, is practically independent and undenominational. There is no other place of worship in Harrison, and persons of different creeds have met there on equal grounds. Religious services have been held every Sunday, and very often the Rev. Dr. Knox of Rye has come down Sunday evening and preached.

The chapel naturally became the social centre of Harrison. There have been entertainments and sewing bees in the Winter, and picnics and lawn fêtes in the Summer, instituted by the Hope Chapel folks. Social leaders gradually developed, and, as some claim, what was first a purely religious circle became an autocracy whose sway was objectionable to a few.

The few have been awaiting an opportunity to set on foot another social organization, it is said, to offset that of Hope Chapel. The building of the firehouse gave the chance.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Hope Chapel has been accustomed to give a children's entertainment each December to raise money for a Christmas tree. Mrs. E. M. Brown, President of the Aid Society, whose husband is one of the Executive Board of the chapel association, declined this year to get up the entertainment, and it was abandoned. The children cannot have as many Christmas presents as usual. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Fire Department, of which Mrs. A. W. Southgate is President, however, is going to give a children's entertainment to raise money for the opera chairs in the hall of the firehouse. Some feel that money is going to be diverted in this way right along from Hope Chapel to the coffers of the Fire Department.

Mrs. Brown says that she is friendly toward the Fire Department, and that the children's festival was not abandoned for any reasons connected with the Fire Department.

Many members of the Fire Department are also members and officers in the Hope Chapel Association. They are all anxious to have the difficulties straightened out. They object to having Harrison, a town of unblemished reputation, held up to the world as a place where war exists between Fire Department and Church.

C. H. Bell, Secretary of the Fire Department and a member of the Hope Chapel Association, said: "There is no serious misunderstanding. But it will be settled quietly. Why should there be any trouble? One organization is to save property and the other is to save souls. They cannot clash very long."

Harrison is rather quicker than its neighbor, Mamaroneck, though the people of Harrison resent the assertion. To-day was an exception. Flags were flying, bands were playing, and every one was in gala attire. Hope Chapel was temporarily forgotten. The new firehouse was festooned with bunting, and the floor of the large hall in the second story shone with wax for this evening's dance.

The Harrison Fire Department formed at the firehouse at 2 o'clock P. M., and marched, with Fire Chief E. R. Willets at its head, down the Boston Post Road to meet the Fire Department of Mamaroneck, consisting of hose, engine, and hook and ladder companies. The march was then up the Boston Post Road to the home of William Porter Allen, to meet the Rye Fire Department. The five companies then marched to the village square, where the review was held.

Supper was served in the engine room by the Woman's Auxiliary. Over 200 firemen, with their guests, sat at the tables. The celebration ended in a dance. The firehouse was inspected during the afternoon by many visitors from out of town, who admired its fine appearance.

John A. Raser is Assistant Chief of the department. The other officers are: A. W. Southgate, Foreman; W. A. Raser, First Assistant Foreman; Joseph McGuire, Second Assistant Foreman; C. H. Bell, Secretary; John Shore, Treasurer, and William H. Ford, steward.

William Matthews is President of the Executive Board of Hope Chapel, E. S. Crowe is Secretary, and R. Bull is Treasurer. They are also members of the Fire Department. It is pointed out that, as Hope Chapel and the Fire Department are already interwoven, they must soon come to a peaceful and satisfactory understanding, and that to-day's demonstration is alike auspicious for both organizations.

THE STATE PRISON COMMISSION

Preparation of the Annual Report—The Bertillion System.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The State Prison Commission had a long meeting to-day. Lispenard Stewart of New-York City presided. All the Commissioners were present except Messrs. Hayes and Davenport.

Many reports were received from institutions, but most of the time of the meeting was consumed in the preparation of a preliminary draft of the Commissioners' first annual report to the Legislature. This work was not finished to-day, and an adjournment was taken until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

An interesting suggestion was made to the commission in a communication from the Prison Association of New-York, asking for a conference on the question as to whether the Bertillion system of measurements of criminals should not be advocated for adoption in this State. This is the French method of measuring every part of the head, hands, feet, &c., for the better identification of criminals. It was tried in Chicago at the time of the World's Fair, and the effect was to keep the city remarkably free of criminals.

The commission decided to invite the Prison Association and the New-York City Prison Commissioners to a conference on the matter to be held in Albany two weeks from to-day, when the advisability of adopting the system in this State will be discussed.

DR. RICE AND DAUGHTER RETURN

No Effort Made to Punish the Father for Contempt.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 5.—Dr. J. Warren Rice and his daughter Helen, who secretly departed from this city to evade an order from Chancellor McGill to appear before him in proceedings for the appointment of a guardian for Helen, returned to this city from Montreal this morning.

Detective Oliver met them in New-York, but the doctor was not placed under arrest.

On their arrival here they were met by Mrs. Rice, and after seeing a few friends the doctor and Helen, accompanied by Mr. Oliver, started for Queens, L. I., where they will stay with Helen's aunt, Mrs. James Demarest, who has been appointed her guardian.

Dr. Rice was in fine spirits and Helen appeared as usual, and said she enjoyed the week she spent in Montreal.

The doctor expressed himself as thoroughly in sympathy with the disposition of his daughter, and was very happy over the prospect of her being so pleasantly situated. He did not make known his plans for the future, but may continue to reside in this city.

SENIOR CLASS ELECTIONS

Result of the Annual Contest at Princeton University—A Fine List of Senior Officers.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 5.—The results of the annual elections of the senior class of Princeton University were announced this morning. The balloting for the various officers began at 7 o'clock last night and continued till daylight this morning. An excellent lot of men were chosen to fill the offices. The complete absence of anything in the nature of cliques contributed largely to this result. The total lack of favoritism toward any one locality, which is a matter of great pride to Princeton men, is also exemplified in the list of seniors chosen to-day. The residences of the men chosen range from New-York to California, and from Ontario to Alabama.

The highest office, that of President of the class, fell to Albert Goodsell Milbank, son of A. J. Milbank of New-York City. Mr. Milbank is also manager of the University Football Association, and recently closed a very successful football season, from the point of view of the management. He is also a member of the popular Tiger Inn Club.

Edward Bates Turner of Corning, Iowa, was chosen master of ceremonies, to preside at the various performances on Class Day, during Commencement. Mr. Turner is one of the most popular men in the senior class, as well as one of its best all-round athletes. He is manager of the University Track Athletic Association, Captain of the gymnastic team, Captain of the second eleven of good ball players, a member of the Colonial Club, and a prominent and active member of the American Whig Society.

The Secretaryship of the class, a life office, was voted to Charles Byron Bostwick, son of the late R. C. Bostwick of New-York City. Mr. Bostwick is the holder of the Stinnecke Prize, the largest single prize attainable by a Princeton student. He is a member of the Colonial Club, and business manager of The Princeton Tiger.

John James Moment of Orono, Ontario, was elected Class Orator. Mr. Moment took the first junior orator prize last year, which brought him into prominence as a speaker. He is a member of Clio Hall, and an editor of The Nassau Literary Magazine.

The class poet is Francis Charles McDonald of Shade Gap, Penn. He also is editor of The "Lit." Other elections were: Class Historian—David Potter of Bridgeton, N. J.; Ivy Orator—Edward William Hamilton of New-York City, who is also one of Princeton's representatives in the Yale-Princeton debate, which will occur at Princeton to-morrow night; Presentation Orator—David Fentress of Chicago, Ill., a member of Whig Hall; Prophet—Roland Slater Morris of San Rafael, Cal., a member of the Editorial Board of The Nassau "Lit." business manager of The Daily Princetonian, and a member of the Tiger Inn Club; Censor—Wallace D. McLean of Washington, D. C.; Washington's Birthday Orator—Alexander Nelson Easton of Summit, N. J.; Washington's Birthday Debater—Robert McNutt McElroy of Louisville, Ky., a member of Whig Hall and of Princeton's victorious trio in the Yale-Princeton debate of last Spring.

The various class committees were elected as follows:

Nassau Herald Committee—William Edmund Lange of Frederick, Md.; Edward Kirkpatrick Mills of Morristown, N. J.; Thomas Gall, Jr., of Aurora, Ill., and Ralph Ernest Urban of Tunkhannock, Penn.

Class Ode Committee—John Campbell Kerr of Englewood, N. J.; Alfred Gedney Killmer of Round Brook, N. J.; Francis Charles McDonald of Shade Gap, Penn., and William Wirt Leonard of Salisbury, Md.

Class Memorial Committee—Francis Olcott Allen, Jr., of Philadelphia; John Pinney Erdman of Morristown, N. J.; Macy Brooks of Philadelphia, Penn.; Harry Gordon Pierce of Wayland, N. Y., and Paul Dillighast of Englewood, N. J.

Class Day Committee—Scott McLanahan of Chambersburg, Penn.; Arthur Gunster of Scranton, Penn.; Woodward Keeling Greene of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; James Johnston Elliott of Murfreesbough, Tenn.; Hugh W. Barnett of Springfield, Ohio; Frederick Marshall Paul of New-Brunswick, N. J.; Edward Blanchard Hodge, Jr., of Burlington, N. J.; Minot Canfield Morgan of New-York City; Henry Watty Coulter of Greensburg, Penn.; Jacob N. Beam of Intercourse, Penn.; John Hinsdale Scheide of Titusville, Penn.; John Ross Delafield of New-York City; Alfred L. P. Dennis of New-York City; James Dunn Small of Baltimore, Md.; Talbot Eugene Pierce of Washington, D. C.; Gordon Johnston of Birmingham, Ala.; Brutus Junius Clay of Paris, Ky.; Benjamin Dangerfield, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn., and James Blair Cochran of Morristown, N. J.

Resolutions of esteem were adopted by the class in reference to Langdon Lea, Captain of the football eleven, who is a member of the senior class. Mr. Lea was nominated for Master of Ceremonies, but withdrew his name. He has already been President of his class, and prefers not to accept another office.

LATEST POPULAR STYLES OF MEN'S HATS

Information for Those Who Take an Interest in Such Things.

From The American Hatter.

A slight reduction from the very full crown in stiff hats shown early in the season is evident in the latest styles brought forth by the leading makers of fine goods. Whether they have a private tip or see an imaginary handwriting on the wall is not known, but at all events quite round or bullet-shaped blocks are making their appearance as possible candidates for favor.

There is also a decided tendency toward narrower brims and slightly higher crowns. It should be understood that these are put forth simply as feelers, and as yet there is no movement upon the part of buyers that would show any lack of faith in the full crown. On the contrary, the slightly taper crown, with rounded square, mentioned last month, is extremely popular.

There is no prospect of a slump in styles such as was occasioned last Spring, but buyers are advised against indulging in extreme styles of any kind.

In soft hats there seems to be a wide variance of opinion regarding the proportions of tourist shapes. Advanced thinkers believe that the popular style will be somewhat smaller than for some seasons past, with a trifle more roll and pitch in the brim. Others maintain that the popular style will be of rather large proportions, with flat set brim. When hat doctors disagree the buyer must decide according to his best judgment, based upon the known wants and desires of his constituents.

A peculiar style in soft hats has been brought out in Boston and adopted by Harvard College students. It is a pearl color, taper square crown like the Homberg, and sixteen line black band. The brim is perfectly flat or slightly dished, two and three-quarter inches wide, and bound with eight line pearl binding.

Eyelets of various kinds seem to be a popular fad for soft and will no doubt be called for in stiff hats as the season advances.

Tourist shapes for ladies' wear are meeting with a very large sale, and have become quite an important branch of manufacture in many of the larger shops.

Much Oleo Sold as Choice Butter.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Dairy and Food Commissioner Wells is making the manufacturers of oleomargarine and impure groceries of all kinds walk a chalk line in the matter of complying with the provisions of the pure food law. Dr. Leffman, the State Chemist, has discovered as a result of analysis of many samples that much of the article sold in Philadelphia as gilt-edge creamery butter is nothing but "oleo." He has also discovered that there is a wholesale adulteration among the manufacturers of groceries and articles of food.

So vigorously has the crusade against the "oleo" manufacturers and dealers been prosecuted that in many cases they have communicated to the Department of Agriculture their willingness to abandon the business, and Major Wells does not anticipate much further trouble. The course of the Commissioner has been to warn the dealers and follow this with prosecution if the milder method failed.

Scarlet Fever Germs in a Letter.

From The St. Paul (Minn.) Dispatch.

A case of scarlet fever in the family of John McGowen, in Rock Rapids, Iowa, has been reported to the authorities, and the premises quarantined. The child, a girl seven or eight years old, was taken sick at school, and was sent home by the teacher. The family was intending to visit friends in Illinois in a few days, and a short time ago received a letter from them telling them not to come, as their children were sick with scarlet fever, and this letter is thought to be the cause of the disease, as it is said the germs of this disease are easily communicable in this way. The schools have been closed, and the rooms fumigated, but fears are entertained that there have been exposures, as about sixty children attend the school where the child was taken sick.

THE TOTAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK STATE.

Returns Filed with the Secretary of State from all Counties Except Kings —Estimates in That County.

Secretary of State.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—Returns from the last election, showing the vote for Secretary of State and Controller, have been received at the office of the Secretary of State from all the counties in the State except Kings. Exclusive of Kings County the whole number of votes cast for the head of the ticket was 1,016,995. According to the police returns in Kings County, made the day after election, King, for Secretary of State, received 81,893, and Palmer 75,408. These, with the returns filed, give a total of 1,174,296. In 1894 the total vote cast for the head of the tickets was 1,275,671. In 1893 the total was 1,140,409. The accompanying table shows the vote as filed with the Secretary of State for all the counties except Kings. The figures given for that county are the police returns. It is expected that the Kings County canvass will be completed this week. The State Board of Canvassers will meet next week, when, possibly, slight changes may be made. The vote for Secretary of State, by returns filed, is as follows:

Counties.	John Palmer, Rep.	Hornto King, Dem	William Smith, Pro	Erasmus Pelletier, Soc. Labor	Thaddeus B. Wakeman, People's	Defective, Scattering	Whole Number of Votes
Albany	18,958	18,160	362	214	39	196	37,929
Allegany	5,221	2,083	772	14	594	55	8,739
Broome	7,404	4,427	727	61	68	308	13,055
Cattaraugus	6,724	2,754	500	43	487	59	10,627
Cayuga	7,981	4,203	450	44	204	151	12,983
Chautauqua	9,477	3,046	749	68	395	94	13,829
Chemung	5,394	5,083	528	51	50	2	11,058
Chenango	5,182	2,874	543	38	84	67	8,788
Clinton	4,573	2,094	61	9	10	141	6,858
Columbia	5,215	4,706	234	8	13	62	10,298
Cortland	3,740	1,613	317	11	59	1	5,827
Delaware	6,515	3,448	483	7	59	124	10,636
Dutchess	9,085	6,842	672	64	17	286	16,966
Erie	36,029	23,130	765	804	521	2,028	63,167
Essex	3,857	1,194	87	33	32	49	5,052
Franklin	4,698	1,767	189	4	35	36	6,729
Fulton and Hamilton	6,321	4,027	463	95	12	138	11,056
Genesee	3,637	1,753	325	18	71	34	5,838
Greene	3,817	3,456	274	25	30	105	7,707
Herkimer	6,398	4,185	843	21	70	107	11,124
Jefferson	9,007	5,400	664	80	33	70	15,254
Kings	75,408	81,893	....	....	....	....	157,301
Lewis	3,661	2,453	191	4	9	93	6,411
Livingston	3,919	2,233	316	36	135	22	6,661
Madison	5,688	2,613	467	83	67	72	9,070
Monroe	21,711	13,775	753	387	254	670	37,550
Montgomery	5,808	4,544	224	41	10	137	10,773
New-York	97,476	141,136	971	10,993	699	10,265	261,540
Niagara	6,976	5,165	502	54	134	251	13,082
Oneida	14,940	11,800	882	173	164	383	28,362
Onondaga	17,398	12,909	671	610	68	1,098	32,902
Ontario	6,110	4,103	293	8	267	104	10,885
Orange	11,017	7,513	499	93	70	267	19,409
Orleans	4,030	2,360	296	5	138	5	6,834
Oswego	9,102	4,872	499	35	53	125	14,686
Otsego	6,671	4,603	541	132	24	80	12,051
Putnam	2,071	1,132	78	2	6	22	3,311
Queens	11,254	12,009	170	670	58	337	24,498
Rensselaer	14,359	13,898	454	188	25	44	28,468
Richmond	3,798	4,726	189	142	15	3	8,853
Rockland	3,222	3,059	173	11	6	58	6,529
St. Lawrence	11,266	3,476	566	40	94	361	15,793
Saratoga	6,028	4,603	507	13	31	78	12,838
Schenectady	3,606	2,733	210	236	13	....	6,798
Schoharie	3,628	4,230	286	3	13	37	8,177
Schuyler	2,249	1,357	308	2	113	....	3,929
Seneca	2,978	2,881	117	9	25	87	6,047
Steuben	8,154	4,879	1,033	154	183	91	15,494
Suffolk	6,306	4,054	462	47	25	184	11,138
Sullivan	3,655	2,876	175	9	22	102	6,839
Tioga	3,825	1,858	381	19	87	65	6,235
Tompkins	4,125	2,622	348	14	80	77	7,266
Ulster	9,487	7,414	477	22	40	....	17,440
Warren	3,593	1,975	180	6	71	98	5,899
Washington	7,164	2,971	308	8	51	74	10,577
Wayne	7,165	2,971	308	8	51	74	10,577
Westchester	13,718	11,991	489	550	87	2	26,837
Wyoming	4,070	1,027	294	10	167	19	6,187
Yates	2,815	1,193	210	9	233	9	4,469
Total	509,034	508,455	24,278	16,528	6,463	19,536	1,174,296

Controller.

The total vote for candidates for Controller, exclusive of Kings County, according to the returns filed with the Secretary of State, is 1,016,706, or 289 less than the total for the Secretary of State, exclusive of Kings County. In the tabulated statement of the vote for candidates for Controller, the figures for Kings County are estimated.

Counties.	James A. Roberts, Rep.	John B. Judson, Dem.	Frederick R. Fronk,	Patrick Murphy Soc. Labor	David Rousseau People's	Defective, Blank, Scattering	Whole Number of Votes.
Albany	19,048	18,042	366	203	35	207	37,901
Allegany	5,243	2,099	757	15	595	54	8,723
Broome	7,514	4,370	726	59	68	320	13,057
Cattaraugus	6,745	2,727	554	40	486	63	10,615
Cayuga	7,958	4,183	452	48	198	157	12,993
Chautauqua	9,477	3,026	739	65	393	103	13,803
Chemung	5,340	5,077	522	68	50	1	11,058
Chenango	5,188	2,860	547	40	80	70	8,785
Clinton	4,579	2,066	62	10	11	141	6,859
Columbia	5,211	4,776	228	8	10	63	10,296
Cortland	3,746	1,902	314	12	59	1	5,827
Delaware	6,516	3,447	481	7	58	128	10,636
Dutchess	9,159	6,855	581	49	22	299	16,965
Erie	36,979	22,339	729	784	487	1,849	63,167
Essex	3,658	1,190	87	32	30	54	5,049
Franklin	4,696	1,709	190	3	39	90	6,727
Fulton and Hamilton	6,006	4,293	450	99	9	137	11,054
Genesee	3,613	1,766	327	21	69	88	5,834
Greene	3,821	3,455	270	26	31	105	7,708
Herkimer	6,391	4,182	344	23	70	104	11,114
Jefferson	9,008	5,404	669	75	44	70	15,270
Kings	81,750	75,208	....	....	....	....	156,958
Lewis	3,600	2,447	193	4	9	96	6,409
Livingston	3,915	2,221	315	26	149	23	6,649
Madison	5,692	2,605	464	63	66	77	8,967
Monroe	21,704	13,789	746	373	245	659	37,516
Montgomery	5,786	4,564	221	44	16	140	10,771
New-York	97,759	140,808	947	11,095	652	10,395	261,626
Niagara	7,022	5,114	501	53	124	263	13,077
Oneida	14,943	11,800	872	182	171	421	28,389
Onondaga	17,432	18,031	659	491	64	1,108	32,785
Ontario	6,102	4,103	293	11	267	106	10,882
Orange	11,025	7,508	495	93	69	271	19,408
Orleans	4,031	2,370	290	5	137	5	6,838
Oswego	9,105	4,870	496	35	52	125	14,683
Otsego	6,669	4,649	490	132	22	81	12,043
Putnam	2,072	1,129	77	2	5	22	8,307
Queens	11,257	11,940	161	701	37	367	24,493
Rensselaer	14,355	13,389	468	187	25	44	28,470
Richmond	3,798	4,718	158	144	11	3	8,850
Rockland	3,236	3,053	173	13	5	61	6,531
St. Lawrence	11,271	3,471	566	40	94	350	15,792
Saratoga	7,567	4,630	507	14	32	72	12,822
Schenectady	3,628	2,723	206	228	15	....	6,795
Schoharie	3,633	4,235	254	3	14	32	8,171
Schuyler	2,253	1,353	213	3	105	....	3,929
Seneca	3,002	2,806	117	8	24	87	6,044
Steuben	9,137	4,873	1,033	159	181	95	15,478
Suffolk	6,874	4,037	461	49	26	189	11,136
Sullivan	3,947	2,877	176	9	23	103	6,835
Tioga	3,819	1,862	381	18	86	61	6,227
Tompkins	4,129	2,620	337	10	73	77	7,246
Ulster	9,488	7,402	467	25	38	....	17,420
Warren	3,590	1,966	180	6	69	73	5,884
Washington	7,164	2,977	309	5	50	79	10,573
Wayne	7,185	2,984	370	18	34	45	9,816
Westchester	13,736	11,911	472	548	86	1	26,754
Wyoming	4,080	1,623	294	10	166	17	6,190
Yates	2,809	1,198	207	9	234	9	4,466
Total	509,257	507,066	23,907	16,517	6,309	19,618	1,173,664

THESE BALLOTS DEFECTIVE.

Almost Twenty Thousand Were Cast at the Late Election.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The "defective, blank, and scattering" mark was not so high at the late general election as many public men anticipated. All the returns except those from Kings County have been received here, and they show that the aggregate of this uncertain quantity, while much greater than it was under the old form of balloting, where the party workers carried the tickets and dealt them out at the polls, it was considerably smaller than it was on the trial year of the reform ballot of 1890.

The voters of New-York County made better use of the blanket ballot than they did of the reform ballot, the county's defective vote being cut in two in November, when compared with 1890. Just the reverse was the case in Erie County, where the defects from the blanket ballot increased threefold.

Below is given a comparison of the results (head of ticket) on three modes of voting. That of 1887 was for State officers, corresponding to those of last Fall; that of 1890 for Court of Appeals Judge only, being the first trial of the multiple, or reform, ballot.

County.	Old Ballot, 1887.	Reform Ballot, 1890.	Blanket Ballot, 1895.
Albany	29	164	198
Allegany	2	22	65
Broome	5	130	308
Cattaraugus	1	65	59
Cayuga	21	231	151
Chautauqua	9	234	94
Chemung	1	30	2
Chenango	1	48	67
Clinton	1	87	141
Columbia	9	102	62
Cortland	5	41	87
Delaware	8	331	124
Dutchess	32	170	286
Erie	148	613	2,028
Essex	4	43	49
Franklin	1	14	36
Fulton and Hamilton	18	83	138
Genesee	4	22	34
Greene	6	61	105
Herkimer	7	132	107
Jefferson	11	119	70
Kings	419	1,102	*
Lewis	4	49	93
Livingston	5	120	22
Madison	6	65	72
Monroe	65	1,104	670
Montgomery	10	256	137
New-York	92	20,981	10,265
Niagara	11	101	251
Oneida	10	230	403
Onondaga	49	302	1,086
Ontario	4	53	104
Orange	12	170	267
Orleans	..	4	5
Oswego	15	116	125
Otsego	4	236	80
Putnam	..	6	22
Queens	18	130	337
Rensselaer	4	110	44
Richmond	2	37	3
Rockland	5	54	58
St. Lawrence	1	113	351
Saratoga	14	80	78
Schenectady	4	26	..
Schoharie	5	58	37
Schuyler	2	61	..
Seneca	6	84	87
Steuben	6	65	91
Suffolk	7	144	184
Sullivan	1	5	102
Tioga	12	41	65
Tompkins	7	34	77
Ulster	16	152	..
Warren	3	35	68
Washington	17	37	74
Wayne	4	98	51
Westchester	20	..	2
Wyoming	..	13	19
Yates	5	23	9
Total	1,179	28,965	19,538

*Returns not canvassed.

Freeman's Sensitiveness.

From The Quarterly Review.

One incident of Freeman's early life preserved by Mr. Stephens is thoroughly characteristic. Before he was of age he was in love, and as soon as he reached twenty-one he offered marriage and was accepted. Some opposition from Freeman's own kinsfolk seemed the only hindrance to a happy union. But another was created by the sensitiveness of Freeman's own conscience. "He had expectations of a sufficient income, but it was partly derived from coal mines, and the shocking disclosures recently made respecting the treatment of colliers made him doubt whether he could conscientiously draw an income from that branch of industry until the system was reformed." There we see the same temper at work which in later days made Freeman throw up a pleasant and lucrative connection with The Saturday Review, because he disapproved of its foreign politics. His standard of right and wrong might sometimes be perverse, his judgments hastily formed. But seldom has any man lived to whom the call of duty, once made clear, was more absolutely imperative, in defiance of any pleas of convenience or of usage. His action was always in purpose the embodiment of George Elliot's fine lines:

"Nay, falter not; 'tis an assured good
To seek the noblest; 'tis your only good
Now you have seen it, for that higher vision
Poisons all meaner choice for evermore."

Superior Attractions.

From The Philadelphia Times.

A bright and interesting youngster got this off within a day or two: "Mamma, you know that pretty purse I was going to buy you with the money I saved up for Christmas. Well, I have aunt Jane so much I am going to give it to her."

ORIGIN OF A GREAT SYSTEM

How the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road Was Built.

ON THE HISTORIC SANTA FE TRAIL

The Approaching Sale of the Atchison Railroad in Topeka Recalls Interesting Facts Relating to It —Opposed by the Settlers.

TOPEKA, Dec. 5.—The sale of the Atchison Railroad in this city on the 10th inst. will be the most notable incident of the kind in this or any other country. The extent of the system and the amount of money involved in the transaction were never equaled in any like transaction, public or private. The immensity of the deal may be better comprehended by the fact that the system proper embraces 4,582 miles of roadbed, on which there is now being used 834 locomotives, 27,039 freight cars, 596 passenger cars, besides Pullmans, express, mail, dining, and other cars in great number. The traffic frequently requires the operating department to handle for weeks at a time no less than seventy freight trains over a given division every twenty-four hours. There are more than 20,000 pay checks issued by the Topeka office every month.

The Atchison system has been built, practically, during the last twenty years, and originally it was intended to be a railroad paralleling the historic Santa Fé trail, over which should be transported with greater ease and speed and at reduced rates the "commerce of the plains," which had in the early seventies assumed enormous proportions.

The famous Santa Fé trail was legally established by a treaty which was concluded Aug. 10, 1825, on the banks of the Neosho River, in a fine piece of timber. The incident caused Kit Carson to mark on the head of a cheese box with a piece of charred wood, "Council Grove," and nail it on a tree where that historic town now stands. That treaty was made with the Great and Little Osages by a Government commission appointed by authority of Congress to "negotiate treaties with the Indians for a wagon road through the great American desert," and it was stipulated that the Indians should hold sacred the rights of the whites to travel that road unmolested. This stipulation was so generally observed by all the plains Indians that, even during many of the Indian raids, the whites were generally safe from depredations as long as they remained on the trail.

Late in the eighteenth and early in the present century the Spaniards, in their greed and jealousy, sent forth the edict that their territory in the Southwest should be carefully guarded from any intrusion from the Americans to the north and east. Already the Americans began to regard the Spanish possessions in Mexico with an increased longing and covetousness on account of the reported fabulous wealth of gold and silver. Up to 1821, when Mexico gained her independence, it was at the hazard of life itself that any American attempted to penetrate that sealed-up country. At that time the frontier of American civilization was on the Missouri River, and the western border of that State was occupied by a bold and adventurous people, and when this treaty was made, guaranteeing protection alike to citizens of this and the Republic of Mexico, this newly established Santa Fé trail immediately sprang into great importance. It started from Fort Leavenworth and from Independence Landing, formed a junction at "No. 110," just below Lawrence, struck the Arkansas near where Great Bend is now situated, followed the river 100 miles, crossed and passed through the sandy country for about 60 miles to the Cimarron, which stream it followed to near the southwest corner of Kansas, thence in a general southwesterly direction to Santa Fé, 780 miles from Independence Landing.

Compared with the present railway system, covering practically this same route, the methods of conducting this "commerce of the plains" are far from interesting. For four years prior to the treaty at Council Grove, many attempts had been made, with indifferent success, to reach the fabled rich country of the Mexicans. The Great American Desert was infested with bold bandits of almost every race and color. Caravans of pack mules attempting to cross the plains were forced to proceed very slowly, always on the alert, moving like an invading army, ever ready to repel the sudden attacks of an unseen and almost unknown enemy. In the Spring of 1824 the first wagon train reached Santa Fé with supplies, and before Winter it returned to the river laden with fine furs and silver. That train contained over 200 wagons, each drawn by six to ten yoke of oxen. Over 100 days were required to reach Santa Fé, the distance now being covered in twenty-eight hours. This commerce of the plains grew to such proportions that in 1858 there were on the trail no less than 2,500 men in some way engaged in this traffic. In that year there were registered at Council Grove 1,827 wagons, 429 horses, 5,316 mules, 15,714 oxen, and 67 carriages, or passenger vehicles. During that year there were 9,008 tons of freight carried over the route, equal to about 500 carloads. There was over $2,500,000 directly invested in this business, with another $1,000,000 as an incidental investment.

One man who was prominent among the "freighters" of those days told the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the strong opposition among his men to the proposed railroad to Santa Fé. They declared that the stock would be turned out to "root hog or die" in the plains, while the men would all have to emigrate. But, as fast as the road was built, important stage and freight routes were opened up through the adjoining country, and it was frequently necessary to secure both men and teams to handle the new business.

SAVED BY NORTH CAROLINA WHISKY

At Least, So Claims Senator Fortune of That State.

From The Washington Post.

J. B. Fortune of North Carolina, one of the candidates for Postmaster of the House, is a State Senator. His father was a prominent Judge in North Carolina, and is the man who gave the famous definition of what constitutes a fence in the eyes of the judicial power. In charging a jury on one occasion in a case relating to a fence, he was called upon to make plain what the law holds to be a statutory division fence. The definition was brief and to the point. Such a fence, he said, must be "horse high, bull strong, and pig tight." It was a definition such as the intelligent jury in the case could easily grasp in all its bearings.

Mr. Fortune, fils, is an entertaining talker of the true Southern stamp. He has the distinction of having been thrice bitten by snakes and surviving the disaster in full possession of his vigorous health.

"The first time," he said to a Post reporter, "a copperhead nipped me in the left ankle. This species of snake is one of the most venomous in existence, and its bite is usually fatal. I was about nine years old. They gave me a quart of genuine old North Carolina whisky to drink, and in twelve hours I was as well as ever. The second snake got its work in on my little toe, but the same prescription cured me. The third time a water moccasin tried to take a bite out of me, and sunk his fangs into my flesh up to the gums, but I knew it to be harmless, and never bothered myself about the bite. North Carolina corn whisky will cure snake bites. Put that down."

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Moderately Active and Prices Firmer.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm, Corn Was Dull—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

The grain markets were generally higher through an advance at the West, with the foreign news better, and local shorts covering freely, with the close higher. Provisions were dull and steady. Cotton was lower on war rumors abroad. Coffee gained a few points on local covering.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat in elevator	70 @	--
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	22¾@	--
Corn, No. 2 mixed	35¼@	35½
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.10 @	$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30 @	3.45
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅝@	--
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	9.75
Lard, Western steam	5.00 @	--
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	24 @	26
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	4⅞
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	14⅝@	--
Cheese, State full cream, new	9¾@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.75 @	--
Lead	3.30 @	--

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and very firm, on free local covering, with cables better and the West higher, closing at an advance of ⅝@1⅛c. Spot was moderately active on export account at ¾@1⅛c advance. Sales 97,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 82,000 bushels No. 1 Northern on private terms; 5,000 bushels do. at May price, free on board, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 red at 1½c over May, free on board, about, next week. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4¼c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board. Clearances hence, 234,024 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 288,975 bushels, receipts, 249,750 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 472,927 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were firm and moderately active, with the close ⅝@¾c higher in sympathy with the West. Spot was moderately active and ½c higher. Sales, including 22,000 bushels No. 2, on private terms; 7,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36½c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 34⅝c elevator. Receipts, 150,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 310,060 bushels. Clearances hence, 4,802 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 90,858 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without features, closing steady at ⅛c advance. Spot were ½c higher, and very quiet. Sales, 72,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 23¾@24c for 15,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 24½c; No. 3, 23¼c for 1,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 22¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3, 21¾c for 4,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½c; track mixed, 22@23½c; track white, 23@27c for 50,000 bushels. Receipts, 74,400 bushels; exports, 748 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	420,000	65⅜@66	66
January		@	66½
March	10,000	68⅝@68¾	68⅝
May	1,820,000	67½@68 1-16	68
June	25,000	67 15-16@68	68
July		@	68¼
Total	2,275,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	10,000	34¾@34¾	34¾
January	10,000	34¾@34¾	34¾
May	100,000	35⅜@35⅝	35⅜
June	10,000	35¾@35¾	35¾
Total	190,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December		@	22¾
January		@	23¾
February	5,000	23¾@	23¾
May	15,000	25¼@	25¾
Total	20,000		

FLOUR—Business was moderate and the feeling steadier, with wheat. Sales, 20,400 bbls, including of City Mills 6,850 bbls patents and 5,000 bbls clears at revised quotations; 300 bbls bakers' extra at $3; 300 bbls Winter clear at $3.30@3.35; 150 bbls No. 1 at $3; 660 bbls patents at $3.60; 3,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.50, and 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@3.40. Arrivals, 7,805 bbls and 32,004 sacks; exports, 2,275 bbls and 20,812 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 63,158 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.55@2.60 per bbl; supers, $2.70@2.75; No. 2, $2.80@2.90; No. 3, $2.90@3; clears, $3.10@3.40; straights, $3.35@3.45; white wheat straights, $3.40@3.50; patents, $3.50@3.75; city patents, $4@$4.25; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.80@$2.10; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2.10@$2.40; No. 1, $2.40@$2.50; clears, $2.60@$3.10; straights, $3.10@$3.35; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.40@$4.10.

RYE FLOUR—Demand light at steady prices. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.90; fancy, $2.95.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and easy at $1.80@$1.40 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 4c.

BARLEY AND BARLEY MALT—Nominal.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.10; cut, $3.20@$3.50; ground, $2.85, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60@$1.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.40; granulated yellow meal, $2.25@$2.50; white, $2.10@$2.40; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 67½c; cornmeal, 74c; fine do, 85c.

FEED—Fair demand at steady prices. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@60½c; middlings, 66@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 72½@75c; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50; spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were no new developments in the market to-day. The amount of business transacted in the local market continued slow, as the only demand was a small inquiry from the home trade, as we are too far above foreign markets to admit of an export business. From the South advices were firm with the prices asked for crude in bulk ranging from 21½c to 24c. A rate was made yesterday of one tank crude in bulk, f. o. b., at the mills in North Carolina, at 22c, in the local market a sale of 100 bbls prime crude was made at 26c. Prime yellow was steady at 29@29½c; off grade yellow was quiet at 28@28½c; prime white was unchanged at 32@33c. LINSEED was in slow demand but steady; American, 42c; boiled, 45c; Calcutta at 46c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in moderate jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 50c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was quiet and without change, with 62@53c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 5.—Oil opened $1.34 offered; highest, $1.32½; lowest, $1.31; closed, $1.31 offered. Standard's price, $1.38.

OIL CITY, Dec. 5.—Oil opened and highest $1.34; lowest, $1.31; closed, $1.30½ bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—A generally steady feeling as following the grain market, but with a light business.

LARD—The market was essentially unchanged, with sales of 100 tcs. cash at 5.60c, closing at that price. Options quiet: December closed at 5.60c; City Steam, steady; sales, 155 tcs at 5.20@5.25c. Refined, inactive; Continent at 6.05c; South American at 6.40c; Compound at 4⅝@5c.

PORK—A moderate inquiry and the feeling easy; sales 300 bbls. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.75; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clear, $10.50@$12.25.

BACON—Fluctuations in the market today were very narrow, with the tone steady, closing at 4.30c, nominal; January was at 4.37½@4.40c, closing at 4.37½c; May at 4.60@4.62½c, closing at 4.60c bid.

CUTMEATS—A slow sale, with continued easy prices. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5@5½c; 10-lb average, 5⅝c; pickled hams, 8¼@8¾c; clear bellies, 5½c.

BEEF—Demand moderate at unchanged prices Quotations: Packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Quiet; nominal prices, $13.50@$14.25 at the West, and $14.50@$15 here.

HOGS—Were at better prices. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; fairly active; $3.40@$3.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 9,113 head; slow; $3@$3.60. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,088 head; steady; $3@$3.55. Omaha—Receipts, 7,000 head; steady to easy; $3.25@$3.45. Pittsburg—Active; $3.70@$3.80. Milwaukee—Receipts—3,657 head; $3.30@$3.60. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; steady; $3.30@$3.45. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.55@$3.65. Indianapolis—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow; $3.45@$3.60. Quotations here were 4⅝c for heavy, 4⅝@5c for 180 lb, 5@5¼c for 160 lb, 5⅛@5¼c for 140 lb, 5¼c for 120 lb, and 5¼@5⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—Was quiet and steady; city at 4 3-16c.

STEARINE—Oleostearine continued quiet at 5¼c; lard stearine at 6⅛c.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened steady at 10 points advance to 5 points decline, following the weakness abroad, but reacted on local covering, and closed firm at 5@25 points, advance, with trading fair. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f lower, and Hamburg weak at ⅛@¾ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was steady at 14⅜c for No. 7. Sale late yesterday of 2,000 bags No. 7 at 14¼c and 250 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 750 bags at 13.50c; March, 250 bags at 13.20c; September, 500 bags at 11.90c. Total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—December, 750 bags at 13.50c, 3,000 bags at 13.45c, 1,000 bags at 13.50c; January, 250 bags at 13.45c; March, 1,500 bags at 13.25c, 250 bags at 13.20c, 500 bags at 13.35c, 250 bags at 13.40c, 500 bags at 13.45c; May, 500 bags at 12.75c, 500 bags at 12.80c, 1,750 bags at 12.90c; July, 250 bags at 12.25c, 500 bags at 12.30c, 1,250 bags at 12.40c. Total, 12,750 bags. Exchange—25 points paid to exchange 1,250 bags March for December. 250 bags December exchanged for 250 bags January even, January, 1897, 250 bags at 11.65c. Total for day, 17,500 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

January, 13.55@13.65c; February, 13.50@13.60c; March, 13.40@13.45c; April, 13.05@13.15c; May, 12.90@12.95c; June, 12.55@12.65c; July, 12.40@12.45c; August, 12.15@12.25c; September, 12@12.10c; October, 11.80@11.90c; November, 11.70@11.80c; December, 13.50@13.60c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	205,012
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,733
Total stock in New-York to-day	259,279
Total stock in Baltimore	23,780
Deliveries yesterday	604—23,176
Total stock in New-Orleans	52,137
Deliveries yesterday	836—51,301
	74,477
Total stock in United States	333,756
Afloat from Rio per steam to Dec. 4	74,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Dec. 4	28,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail, Dec. 4	58,000
Afloat from Victoria to Nov. 30	30,000
	193,000
Total	526,756
Same time 1894	559,103

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat beans 14⅝

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 5	1.35 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates: Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 26½@27c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Palo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 17@18c; Bocono, 17½@18c; Tovar, 17¾@18c; Merida, 18@20c; Cucuta, 17@20c; Central America—Costa Rica, 16¼@20c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 16½@17½c; Caracas, 18@21c; Puerto Cabello, 19@20c; Savanilla—Ocana, 17½@18c; Bucaramauga, 18@21½c; Bogota, 20@22c; Mexican—Cordova, 18@19½c; Oaxaca, 19@21c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@22c; Mocha, 24@24½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were influenced by the war rumors from abroad, and closed steady at 10@13 points decline, with a fairly active local business. Liverpool and New-Orleans were also lower, and local longs realized. Spot was 1-16c lower, and without sales. Middling Gulf, 8⅝c; middling uplands, 8⅝c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, ⅞c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, 1⅛c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, 7-16c off; strict good ordinary, 13-16c off; good ordinary, ⅝c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, 7-16c off; strict low middling stained, 1⅜c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
December	8.03@8.05	8.11	8.03	600
January	8.06@8.06	8.14	8.04	50,400
February	8.10@8.12	8.19	8.10	13,500
March	8.16@8.17	8.26	8.15	117,300
April	8.21@8.22	8.31	8.20	4,000
May	8.25@8.26	8.35	8.25	17,200
June	8.29@8.30	8.39	8.29	1,900
July	8.30@8.32	8.37	8.30	200
August	8.31@8.32	8.43	8.31	2,000
September	8.05@8.10	8.10	8.05	2,100
October	7.91@7.93	7.98	7.90	2,200
Total				209,900

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	7702	10845	4632	8186	5317	--
New-Orleans	15771	12434	20296	14718	7025	--
Mobile	987	2108	1514	386	1773	--
Savannah	7322	4780	6365	4733	3823	--
Charleston	2211	1257	751	2632	1459	--
Wilmington	1505	1702	3357	2101	1611	--
Norfolk	3189	3572	2147	2241	2350	--
Baltimore			100			--
New-York			2745		389	--
Boston	528	762	932	676	510	--
Philadelphia	62	537	411	895	50	--
West point	510	703	1936	2150	1208	--
Total	38055	38260	45216	38218	25510	--
This day last week	25327	50288	33464	37590	19071	27952
This day last year	47984	73601	60978	40207	47436	61070

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm, with only a light demand. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 23@30c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—Demand fair and prices generally firm. Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¾c; choice and fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice flour, per 100 lb, $1@$1.10; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held higher, and checked demand. Refined active and very firm. Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3¼@3¼c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 2⅝@3c; centrifugals, 96° test, 3½@3⅝c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are, at stated terms of settlement, allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash, if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls. Cut loaf, 5¼c; powdered, 4⅞c; granulated, 4¾@4¾c; standard A, 4⅝c; off A, 4 3-16@4⅝c; softs, 3⅝@4⅛c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Market steady for choice State marrow, with demand fair. Medium are slow and weak at $1.35@$1.40, latter only for choice large, very few of which are here. Pea have declined 2½@5c, and have dull sale, and red kidney are easier, with rather freer offerings. California lima limas unsettled. Green peas without further change. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.60; do, medium, $1.35@$1.40; do, pea, $1.30@$1.32½; do, red kidney, $1.30; do, white kidney, $1.70@$1.75; do, turtle soup, $1.55@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $1.60; do, lima, California, $1.90@$1.95; do, foreign, pea, $1.15@$1.20; do, foreign, medium, old, $1.05@$1.15; green peas, bbls, 82½@85c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Light receipts result in a firmer holding of fine stock, with fancy still in short supply. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@25c; Western, 16@26c; do, extra, 26c; do, June, 15@21½c; State dairy, 12@22c; do, extra, 19@22c; Western imitation creamery, 13@19c; do, factory, 9@16c; rolls, 11@17c.

CHEESE—Small lots constitute the business, and to a fair extent, with desirable stock, steady.....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9¾@10c; do, small, 7¾@10¾c; fancy 10¾@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Late prices are sustained, under light receipts and a fair trade. State and Pennsylvania, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; do, fair to good, 22@24c; Western, fresh, fancy, 23c; do, fair to good, 21@22½c; refrigerator, 16@20c; do, defective, case, $3.50@$4.50; limed, Western, 16½@17c; do, in case, $3.50@$4; Southern, 21@22c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are still in moderate receipt, and under a fair demand prices for fine to fancy fruit are well sustained. Few pears here and little call for them. Grapes in only moderate supply but moving slowly and prices rather weak. Cranberries still very strong and tending in sellers' favor under small receipts and steady demand. Two cars California oranges recently received; sales of navels at $5.00@$5.50, and of seedings at $3.25@$3.50. We quote: Apples, fancy northern Baldwin and Greening, $2.50@$3.00; do, State King, $2.50@$3.50; do, Baldwin, $2.00@$2.62; do, Greening, $1.75@$2.50; do, up-river, $1.50@$2.25; do, Southern Red, $1.50@$3.00; do, Western Ben Davis, $2.00@$2.50. Pears, Boston, Seckel, per box, $2.00@$4.00; do, Bosc and Sheldon, $2.00@$3.00; do, other kinds, $1.00@$2.00; do, nearby, barrels, late sorts, $1.00@$3.00. Grapes, State, Catawba and Concord, per small basket, 10@12c; do, inferior, 8@9c. Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy large, per bbl, $10.50@$11.00; do, medium size, fancy, $8@$10; do, fair to good, $7@$8.50; do, Jersey, $7@$8; do, per crate, $2@$2.05.

DRIED—There is a quiet trade in evaporated apples and rather an easy feeling in grades below fancy, but the available supply here at present is not large, and sellers are unwilling to make important concessions in price. General demand for sundried apples is quiet, but there is a fairly steady holding. Chops inquired for to a moderate extent and there is some call for cores and skins. Raspberries not quite so firm as of late. Cherries slow. Huckleberries dull. Blackberries quiet. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 4@5½c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2¼@3¼c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3½c; do, Western, 3@4c; do, State, 3½@4½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 1½@1¾c; peaches, Southern peeled, 6@7c; rassberries, evaporated, 20c; do, sun-dried, 18@18½c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 6@6½c; blackberries, 3¾@4c; apricots, 9½@13½c; peaches, California, peeled, 13@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, 4@7¾c.

GAME—Grouse very scarce and higher. Near-by partridges sell fairly when prime. Not many Western here, but plenty in Western refrigerators. Few fresh snipe, plover, or Western wild ducks arriving. Venison plenty, but selling fairly and tone steadier. Rabbits plenty and irregular. We quote: Partridges, near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 35@85c; grouse, 90c@$1.35; quail, fresh, per dozen, $1.25@$2.25; do, frozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2; grass plover, $1.50@$1.75; small snipe, 30@50c; wild ducks, canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2.50; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 60@85c; do, teal, 30@50c; rabbits, 20@25c; jack rabbits, 50@75c; venison, fresh saddles, per lb, 14@16c; do, whole deer, 10@12c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Three carloads of Western arrived, and the fowls sold well, but all other poultry is weak and lower. Chickens generally staggy, and 6@6½c seldom exceeded, and 5c was top for roosters. Turkeys not worth over 7@7½c for average quality. Ducks and geese slow. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9c; chickens, per lb, 6@7c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; ducks, per pair, 60@85c; geese, per pair, $1@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 20@25c. DRESSED—With continued absence of demand, fairly liberal supplies, and bulk of poor to simply good quality, the market is in a badly demoralized condition, more especially on chickens and fowls. Iced stock of all kinds is practically unsalable, as there is too cold to allow the ice to melt, and the stock soon grows stale. There is a little call for really fancy turkeys, which are scarce, but plenty of poor to fair quality, which are very dull and weak at 9@11c for dry and 9@10c extreme figures for average best iced. Fowls and chickens in large accumulation very dull and weak. Occasional small lots of exceptional quality bring a premium, but for average best lots of dry or iced it is difficult to exceed 8c, and large lots are offering at 7@7½c, and poorer lots down to 6c. Choice ducks not plenty and steady. Geese slow. Choice white squabs firm. We quote: Dry-packed turkeys, near by, 12@13c; do Western, choice to fancy, 9@11c; do poor to fair, 6@8c; fowls, State and Western, 7½@8½c; chickens, Philadelphia, 10@12c; do, Western, 7½@8½c; ducks, Maryland, 12@13c; do, Western, 9@12c; geese, Maryland, 11@12c; do, Western, 8@10c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25; ice-packed turkeys, 6@10c; fowls, 7@8c; old cocks, 5c; chickens, 7@8½c; ducks, 7@11c; geese, 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes in good demand and steadier; sweets quiet and easy. Onions about steady; demand moderate. Potatoes, Maine, $1@$1.12; Long Island, $1; State, $1@$1; Jersey, 80@90c; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, $1@$1.50; cabbage, per 100, $2@$4; celery, dozen stalks, 10@75c; cucumbers, crate, $1@$2.50; eggplant, bbls, $2@$3.50; onions, white, bbls, $1@$1.75; do, red, 65c@$1; do, yellow, $1@$1.25; peas, crate, $1@$1.75; string beans, basket, $1@$2.50; turnips, bbls, 50@70c; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$2.50; do crate, $1.25@$2.25; spinach, bbl, $1.25@$1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Receipts of hay are moderate and with a good demand. Market is firm, especially for the higher grades. Straw well sustained. We quote: Hay, per 100 lb, prime, 90c; No. 3 to No. 1, 70@85c; clover and clover mixed, 60@70c; salt, 40@ 50c; straw, long rye, 65@70c; short rye, 40@ 50c; oat, 40@45c; wheat, 35@40c.

HOPS—Business very moderate and a generally weak market. State crop of 1895, medium to choice, 7@10c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 3@7c; do, old olds, 1½@ 2½c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@10c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 5@7c; do, crop of 1895, common, 3½@4½c.

HIDES—Market nominal, owing to absence of demand. Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 28c to 30 lb; 27c, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@ 13c; wet-salted, Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—A steady market without much inquiry. Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy No. 3 yellow, in store, 22½c; acid, light to heavy backs, 21½@22c; union, light to heavy backs, 29@30c; seconds, 28c; bellies, 16@18c. Oak—Dressed backs, 34c; seconds, 30@32c; bellies, 17@19c.

METALS—Pig iron at 14.20@14.25c. Copper dull at 10.75c. Lead quiet at 3.30c. Spelter quiet at 3.50@3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market easy without special demand. Southern regular, 27½c; machine-made casks, 27½c.

RESIN—Demand good and prices firm. Good strained, $1.71½; common strained, $1.72½; E, $1.77½@$1.80; F, $1.85; G, $1.90; H, $1.92½; I, $2.05; K, $2.15@$2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W, G, $3.20@$3.25; W, W, $3.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 5.—Resin firm; strained, $1.85; not strained, $1.40. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25c; irregular, 24½c. Tar steady at 95c. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.00.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 5.—Turpentine firm at 25c; receipts, 82 casks. Rosin firm—Good strained firm at $1.20@$1.25; receipts, 381 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 5.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25@25½c; sales, 1,472 bbls. Resin firm at $1.35.

FREIGHTS.

Berth room was scarce and held firmly, without engagements reported. Charters included: Steamer, 9,000 quarters grain, Baltimore to Cork for orders, 3s., December; British steamer, 10,000 quarters grain, same voyage, 3s., January; British steamer, general cargo, Virginia to Glasgow, 13s; British steamer, prepaid, Galveston, New-Orleans to Liverpool, Havre, or Bremen, about 34s. 6d.; British steamer, phosphate, a Southern port to the United Kingdom or Continent, private terms; German steamer, 638 tons, West India time charter, one trip or about £450 per month; British steamer, West India time charter, one trip, far or about 6s. 3d; Norwegian steamer, 534 tons, West India time charter, one trip, £500 per month; British steamer, mahogany, a Mexican port to New-Orleans, $4.50; British bark, general cargo, hence to Sydney, basis 11s 9d to 12s; Norwegian bark, sawn timber, a Gulf port to the United Kingdom or Continent, at or about 97s 6d; bark, general cargo, hence to Sierra Leone, private terms; Italian bark, 4,500 barrels refined petroleum, hence to Southampton, 2s 4½d; bark, general cargo, hence to Freemantle, basis 17s 6d; British ship, lumber, Ship Island to Rio de Janeiro, $13; bark, lumber, Boston to Buenos Ayres, $6; bark, lumber, St. Simons to Santos, $14; British brig, 285 tons, hence to Berbice, $1,125 and port charges; schooner, lumber, Mobile to Havana, $5.75; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Port-au-Prince and back, berthed; schooner, lumber, Pensacola to Havana, $5.50; free to master; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Calderas, $1.90; Shoonery, phosphate rock, Fernandina to Barbados, $3, free lighterage; schooner, white pine lumber, hence to Havana, $3, American gold; schooner, 178 tons, general cargo, hence to Guantanamo at or about $6.50 and port charges; back, with logwood, $3; option of a Sound port, $3.25; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.75; British schooner, oak lumber, hence to St. John, N. B., $2.50; British schooner, general cargo, hence to St. John, N. B., current rates; British schooner, coal, Port Johnson to St. John, N. B., 70c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia, to Key West, $1.20; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 75c; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to Randolph, $1 and towage; schooner, coal, Port Liberty to South Boston, 85c.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Every little scrap of bull news counted in the market for wheat to-day, and the result was a ⅝c gain in price for the day, although the close was not at the high figures of the session. Light receipts at Chicago, 192 cars, of which only 1 car was Winter wheat, the reported large sales of flour at Minneapolis, and the milling inquiry from the country were each of material assistance at the opening. Later, New-York's export clearances of 312,504 bushels, including wheat and flour, caused a moderate further advance when announced, and subsequently an advance in prices at San Francisco influenced buying, on which the outside quotations were established. The profits were tempting to the longs, however, who sold out before the close, prices losing something by the operation. The total Atlantic seaboard clearances of wheat and flour aggregated 455,490 bushels. Northwestern receipts were heavy at 1,070 cars, against 735 cars for the corresponding day a year ago. Opening Liverpool cables were steady; closings none were ½c higher. Continental markets closed higher generally. The Cincinnati Price Current reported some improvement in the crop from moisture and favorable temperature. Withdrawals from store at Chicago were 244,379 bushels. The difference between December and May narrowed to very near 4c to-day.

WHEAT—May opened from 69⅜c to 69¾c, sold to 61¼c, closing at 61c, with the gain above noted. Cash wheat was firm and ½c higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 974,756 bushels; shipments, 727,931 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 472,927 bushels; shipments, 282,965 bushels.

CORN—Trading in corn was at a higher range of prices, though the advance was not enough to arouse enthusiasm or cause unusual activity. The strength which permitted of the advance was attributed to improvement in wheat and to light receipts of corn—149 cars. There were good withdrawals from store—235,948 bushels—which were not lost sight of, and Liverpool cables were steady. Export clearances were light at 90,758 bushels. The Cincinnati Price Current reported the interior offerings of corn enlarging in some sections. May corn opened at 28¾c, advanced to 29⅝c, closing at 29c, ⅛@⅜c higher than yesterday. Cash corn was firm. Prices were unchanged to ⅛c higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 285,932 bushels; shipments, 253,688 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 319,059 bushels.

OATS—Derived benefit from the upward movement of the other grains. The amount of business, while probably a little better than has been noted lately, was, however, considerably short of fair. Receipts were 123 cars. There were no oats taken from store. May oats closed ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday. Cash oats were firm and fully ¼c higher.

RYE—The market for rye was steady, under small offerings. The demand was light, yet there were some orders of car lots on the market. Receipts were 6 cars. No. 2 on the regular market was 35¾@36c. May sold at 39½c. December was 35¾c nominal. January 35½c nominal.

BARLEY—Offerings of barley were quite small. The feeling showed some improvement, although prices were not materially changed. Choice to fancy was very scarce and quite firm. Poor, thin to good, 22@32c; choice, 32@36c; fancy, 38@40c.

PROVISIONS—Product closed at about the same prices as ruled at the opening, although there was an advance in the interim. The hog market was down this morning, and provisions responded at the start. The strength of wheat was considered encouraging, however, and the scalpers bought, in order to secure a free line for the advance which developed, and at the close the feeling was scarcely steady, at a complete loss of the early appreciation. At the close May pork was a shade higher than yesterday; May lard and ribs unchanged. Domestic and foreign markets were quiet and steady. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was quiet and steady.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 155 cars; corn, 240 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Lake rates were stronger and higher. Wheat to Buffalo paid 3½c, and corn 3¼c. Rail rates to New-York are being cut 3@5c on grain and 3@10c on provisions per 100 lb, but a restoration has been ordered by Monday next. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Dec.	56¼@..	57 @..	56¼@..	58⅜@..
Jan.	57⅛@..	58 @..	57⅛@..	57⅝@..
May	60⅝@60¾	61¼@..	60⅝@60¾	61@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Dec.	25⅝@..	26⅜@	25⅜@	26¼@..
Jan.	26 @26⅛	26¼@26⅝	26⅛@26	26½@..
May	28⅜@..	29⅛@..	28⅜@..	29 @..
July	29⅝@..	30¼@..	29⅝@..	30 @..
Oats, No. 2—				
Dec.	17 @..	17 @..	17 @..	17 @..
May	20 @..	20⅛@20¼	20 @..	20⅛@..
Mess pork, per bbl—				
Dec.	$7.82½	$7.85	$7.80	$7.80
Jan.	8.07½	8.75	8.65	8.65
May	9.05	9.10	9.02½	9.05
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20
Jan.	5.35	5.37½	5.35	5.35
May	5.50	5.62½	5.57½	5.60
Short ribs, per 100 lb—				
Dec.	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
Jan.	4.37½	4.40	4.37½	4.37½
May	4.60	4.62½	4.60	4.60

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was steadier and prices not quotably changed; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56¼@58c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 54@57½c; No. 2 red, 60@61¾c; No. 2 corn, 25¾@ 26c; No. 2 oats, 17¾c; No. 2 rye, 35¼@38c; No. 2 barley, 38@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, 92½@93c; prime timothy seed, $3.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $7.80@$8.10; lard, per 100 lb, $5.32½@$5.35; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.35@$4.40; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.50@$4.75; short clear sides, (boxed

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued Weakness in Railway Issues and Industrials.

USUAL SUGAR DIVIDENDS DECLARED

Regular Distribution on Northwestern also Decided on—Denver Directors Postpone Action—Railway Earnings Encouraging.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Selling of international stocks by London and heavy liquidation in Tobacco caused weakness in the stock market to-day. Sugar was fairly firm, and at the close was ⅛ higher than yesterday. The trading in it was heavy, but insiders apparently were willing to support it. Tobacco was sold on rumors that the dividend would be cut in half until the present fight with the plug tobacco manufacturers is settled. It was, of course, impossible to confirm the rumor, but people usually well informed on the affairs of the company declared that there was no foundation for it. The stock sold down to 70¼, and closed at 76⅜, a net loss of 3¼ points on sales of over 56,000 half shares. Leather preferred was also weak and showed little rallying power. It closed at 65, a net loss of 1⅝ points.

London was a liberal seller of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, and Denver preferred, and they all closed heavy, with losses extending from ⅝ in St. Paul to ⅞ in Louisville and Nashville. The selling from London was said to be based on the critical political situation in Europe, and on a dread that our currency evils would not be remedied at the present session of Congress. The Northwestern dividends had little influence on the stock, although the common closed ¼ higher, at 106⅝, on sales of about 1,500 shares. The other Grangers were fractionally lower. The foreign exchange market was firmer, the posted rates for long bills being advanced ½ cent on the pound. Demand bills were also strong, and it was understood that bills against intended shipments of gold in the near future were in the market. Foreign bankers were uncertain as to the amount of gold likely to go on Saturday, their estimates ranging from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Returns of railway earnings for the fourth week in November and for the month were, as a rule, favorable, although roads in the Southwest continue to show losses, owing to the shortage in the cotton crop. Texas and Pacific has a decrease of more than $35,000 for the week and of $150,246 for the month. The St. Louis Southwestern loses nearly $53,000 on the week and $129,000 on the month. On the other hand, Chesapeake and Ohio has a gain for the week of $43,538, and for the month of $85,818. Other increases for the week were Louisville and Nashville, $4,770; Norfolk and Western, $9,718; Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, $9,537, and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, $11,072. Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo reports an increase for the month of $45,667. In addition to the regular dividends declared by the sugar company, the Chicago and Northwestern Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 2½ per cent. on the common. The company last year paid 4 per cent. on the common stock, 2½ per cent. in January and 1½ per cent. in July. The Denver and Rio Grande Directors met to-day, but postponed action on the dividend on the preferred stock until next week.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, 4½@5½ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade, and 5 per cent. and above for names not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $116,448,838; balances, $7,717,503; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $274,350.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; open market rate of discount, ¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and steady. Nominal rates were half a cent higher at $4.89 for 60 days and unchanged at $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅝@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89 for demand, $4.89¢ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½@5.16¾ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago 70c premium, Boston—100c discount, San Francisco—Sight, 1-16c; Telegraphic, 1-8c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $2.000@$1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium. Montreal, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$83,737,150
Imports for the same period	$25,118,064
Net exports	
Net exports to date, 1894	$58,619,086
Net exports to date, 1893	60,116,793
Net exports to date, 1892	8,604,053
	53,442,265

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. ....
Erie Tel. & Tel. .... ¾
Wheeling & L. E. pf. 1

DECLINED.

American Tobacco .... ⅞
Chesapeake & Ohio 3¼
Chicago & E. Ill. .... ⅞
Consolidated Gas .... ¾
Denver & R. G. pf 1
Illinois Central 1
Illinois Steel 2½
Louisville & Nashville 1
Manhattan .... ⅞
New-Jersey Central 1
New-York Central 1
Peoria, Dec. & Evans. .... ¾
Pittsburg & Western pf 1
Southern Railway pf 1
Union Pacific .... ⅞
United States Cordage, gtd., t. r. .... ¾
United States Leather pf 1¼
.... 1⅝

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	....
Broadway	170
Central National	240
Chemical	1100
Commerce	117
Gallatin National	9000
German-American	210
Greenwich	300
Hanover	110
Importers & Traders'	176
Irving	315
Leather Manufacturers'	525
Lincoln National	140
Manhattan	170
Mechanics'	670
Merchants'	196
New-Amsterdam	133
New-York	180
New-York County	236
Ninth National	580
Park	420
Seaboard National	273
Second National	1100
Southern National	167
State of New-York	425
Third National	109
West Side	107
Western National	105
	118

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	....	....	....	....	....	62	100
American Cotton Oil	58	58	58	58	57	58	30
American Cotton Oil pf	18	18	18⅜	18	18	19	30
*American Sugar Refineries	68	68	67¼	67½	67	68	300
American Sugar Refs. pf	104	105⅞	103⅞	104⅛	104⅛	104¾	64,795
American Tel. & Cable Co	100	100	99½	99½	....	....	....
American Tobacco	94	94	94	94	93	96	55
American Tobacco pf	79¼	80	76¼	76⅜	76⅜	76⅝	56,448
Ann Arbor	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	90	100
Ann Arbor pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	10½	11½	160
Atch. Top. & S. F. all in. pd	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	28½	29	50
Baltimore & Ohio	50½	51¾	50½	51⅜	51	51½	4,562
Canada Southern	54½	54½	54½	54½	54	54¼	723
Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅞	17⅞	16¾	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	1
Chicago & Alton	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	160	160	159	158	158	....	2,200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¼	46¼	47¼	....
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	64⅝	65	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	....	400
Chicago & Northwestern	82¾	82¾	82¾	82⅝	82⅝	83	....
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	82¼	82⅝	2,400
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	106¾	106¾	8,480
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	74¾	74¾	1,581
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	73½	74⅜	73½	73⅝	127½	128	9,865
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	41	41	40¾	40¾	73¾	74	215
Colorado Fuel & Iron	60	60	60¼	60¼	40¾	41	4,170
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	60	....	300
Consolidated Gas Company	185	188¾	185	185½	30¼	50	100
Delaware & Hudson	148½	148½	147½	147½	185½	186	510
Delaware, Lack. & Western	128	128	128	128	147	148	410
Denver & Rio Grande pf	166¾	168⅜	166¼	166⅜	166¼	166¾	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	46¾	47	46¼	46⅝	46¼	46⅝	202
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y	19	19½	18⅞	18⅞	18¾	19	300
Erie Tel. & Tel	95⅜	95⅜	95¾	95¾	96	97½	2,710
Evansville & Terre Haute	62	62	62	62	61⅜	62¼	2,570
General Electric	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	31	160
Illinois Central	31⅜	31½	31	31	30¾	31¼	100
Illinois Steel Company	97	97	97	97	97	98	680
Iowa Central	74	74	74	74	74	75	120
Laclede Gas	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	98	305
Laclede Gas pf	22½	23	22½	23	23	24	500
Lake Erie & Western	83	83	83	83	83	84	100
Lake Shore	74	74	73¾	73¾	23¾	23¾	100
Louisville & Nashville	149¾	149¾	149¾	149¾	74	74¾	100
Manhattan Consolidated	52	52⅜	51⅝	51⅝	149¾	149¾	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	101	101	99¾	100¼	51⅝	51⅝	4,591
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	100¼	100¼	3,381
Missouri Pacific	29½	30⅛	29½	30⅛	13	13¼	200
*National Lead Company	30	30	29⅝	29¾	29¾	29⅞	900
*National Lead Company pf	89½	89½	89	89	30	31	2,080
National Linseed Oil	22½	22½	22½	22½	89	90	210
New-Jersey Central	105⅝	106¾	105½	106	105	106	275
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	100	100	100	99⅞	100¼	150
N. Y., L. E. & W., 3d in. pd	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	13⅜	14⅜	327
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., 3d in. pd.	23	23	23	23	12⅜	12⅝	220
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	23	23½	100
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	10⅞	11¼	450
North American	5	5	5	5	32¼	32¾	306
Northern Pacific pf	5	5½	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	185
Ontario & Western	15	15½	15	15⅛	5	5⅛	1,870
Pacific Mail	15¼	15¼	15	15	15	15⅛	347
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	32	32	32	32	15	15⅛	300
Philadelphia & Reading	31¾	31½	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	835
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	95	104	95	104	32¾	32¾	3,900
Pittsburg & Western pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	104	104½	200
Pullman Palace Car Co	26	26	26	26	16⅜	16⅝	10,040
St. Louis Southwestern	165	165	165	165	30	31	150
St. Louis Southwestern pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	163	165	100
Southern Pacific	11½	11½	11⅜	11⅜	5⅝	6	50
Southern Railway	22¾	22¾	22	22⅜	11⅜	11⅝	300
Southern Railway pf	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	21¾	22½	450
Tennessee Coal & Iron	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	10¼	10⅜	306
Union Pacific	32¼	32¾	32⅛	32⅛	33⅝	34	785
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	8	8	8	8	32¼	32⅝	1,870
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	7	7	7	7	8	8¼	347
United States Express	26	26	25¾	25¾	6¾	7	835
*United States Leather	42	42	42	42	25¾	26	200
*United States Leather pf	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	42	42	200
United States Rubber	64¼	64½	63¾	63¾	11¾	11¾	50
United States Rubber pf	33½	33½	32¾	33¼	63¾	64	100
Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	33	33½	8,850
Wabash pf	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	9⅝	9⅝	1,025
Wells-Fargo Express	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	7¼	7½	10
*Western Union	105	107	105	107	18⅜	18⅝	5,030
Western Union Telegraph	8	8	8	8	100	112	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie	86¾	87¼	86⅝	87⅛	8	8	20
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	14⅜	14⅜	13¾	14⅜	87	87⅛	6,636
	42⅜	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	14⅜	14⅜	700
Total sales	....	....	....	....	....	42½	200
*Unlisted.	....	....	....	....	....	....	222,268

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Standard	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	....	....	300

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co ss	110½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	98
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	70¼
Trust Receipts	102½
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued	76
Class A	93¾
Class B	93¾
Trust Co Certfs	77¾
1st Instlmt paid	101
Atch, Top & S Fe Adjustment 4s	49
When Issued	49
Balt & O Southw'n 1st Inc, Ser B	16
Brooklyn Elev 1st	104
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	103
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	134½
Bur., C. R. & N 1st	110¼
Canada Southern 2d	108¾
Cent of N J Gen 5s	118½
Cent of N J Gen 5s	106
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s	107
Ches & O. R. & A Div 2d Consol 4s	103
Series A	118¾
Ches & O Gen 4½s	96½
Chic & O Cony 5s	104
Chic, R & Q Deb 5s	101½
Chicago & Erie 1st	102½
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933	110¾
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	102½
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s	93¼
Chic, St P & Or 1st 5s	106¾
Cin, Ham & D 4½s	107
Clev, C, Chic & St L Gen 4s	96¾
St Louis Div 4s	110¼
Mill & St Pl 8s 1st	93
Series A	93
Colorado Mid'd 1st	85¾
Trust Co Certfs	85¾
Colorado Midland 4s	85¾
Trust Co Certfs	80
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	107½
Col, H. V. & T. pf	86
Denver & Rio G de 4s	66¾
Denv & Rio G de 1st	93¾
Denv & Rio G de 1st	67
Total sales	115¾

Det, Mac & Mar L G	67
Dul, So S & Atl 5s	98
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	102½
Erie 5th Ext Gld 4s	102½
Flint & Pere Marq	59¾
Port Huron Div 5s	91¾
Gal, Har & H 5s	76
Gal, Har'g & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s	93¾
Gal, Har & San An 2d 4.000	93¾
Gal, Har & San An 2d 10,000	94
H & Tex Cen Deb 6s	101
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s	111½
Intern'l & Gt N 1st 1,000	117
Int & Gt N 2d Mtge 14,000	76¾
Kan Pac 6s, 1895	100¾
Kan Pac 6s, 1896	102¼
Kent'y Cent 1st 4s 1,000	87
Keokuk & D M 1st 500	106
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 7,000	107
Laclede Gaslight Co 2,000	110
of St L 1st 5s 5,000	89
Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000	104
Lex Av & Pav F 1st 2,000	114
Louisv & Nashville Pens & Atl 1st 1,000	102½
Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 2,000	82¾
Lo, N A & Chic Cons 7,000	102¾
Lo, N A & Chic G M 9,000	75¾
Metropolitan Elev 2d 6,000	106¾
Mil & St P G M 4s 12,000	96¾
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 15,000	68¾
4,000	85¾
6,000	85¾
5,000	85¾
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 1,000	61¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 20,000	66¾
7,000	67
4,000	67
7,000	67¼

Mo, Kan & East 1st 12,000	92⅜
Nash, C & St L Con 1,000	103
N Y, Chic & St L 4s 2,000	102½
N Y Elevated 1st 1,000	108⅛
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs 5,000	136
Small Bonds 100	135
1,100	136
North'n Pac 2d Coup 5,000	103¾
North'n Pac 3d Coup 5,000	93¾
Nor Pac Col Tr 4s 22,000	82
Ohio & Miss Cons 3,000	107¾
Ohio Southern 1st 3,000	90
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000	107¼
Trust Co Certfs 1,000	81½
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs 5,000	61½
5,000	61¾
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st 10,000	103¾
Peo & Eastern 1st 10,000	81¼
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s 8,000	93¾
Trust Co Certfs 5,000	56
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 5,000	30¾
2d Pref Inc 25,000	15½
10,000	16
5,000	16
3d Pref Inc 1,000	11½
120,000	11¾
10,000	11½
5,000	11¾
Rio Grande W'n 1st 20,000	78
45,000	78¼
5,000	78¾
Rock & Pitts 1st 1,000	124
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	56
St L & San Fran 2d Class C 2,000	114¾
St L Southw'n 1st 5,000	71⅝
5,000	72
St L Southw'n 2d 5,000	28¾
5,000	28¾
5,000	27¾
St Paul, M & M 1st Dakota Extension 1,000	121
Montana Cent 6s 1,000	117¼

St L & Iron Mt 2d 2,000	102½
San A & Ar Pass 4s 6,000	60
10,000	59¾
1,000	59¾
8,000	59¾
Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certfs 2,000	40½
Scioto Val & N E 4s 10,000	85¼
2,000	85¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s 4,000	93¾
Southern Ry 1st 5s 13,000	96
2,000	95¾
2,000	95¾
Terminal R R Ass'n of St L Con 5s 10,000	103¾
Tex & N O Cons 5s 5,000	95¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	88¾
1,000	87¼
Tex & Pac 2d Inc 10,000	22¾
17,000	22¾
5,000	22
Tol, Peo & W'n 4s 20,000	77
Union Elev 1st 6s 1,000	103
Union Pac 6s, 1896 24,000	106⅝
Union Pac 6s, 1897 24,000	109
Union Pac 1st, 1898 39,000	109¾
Union Pac 1st, 1899 12,000	109½
Union Pac 1st, 1898 8,000	110
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st 1,000	37¼
4,000	37¼
2,000	37¼
9,000	37¾
U S Cordage Co 1st Trust Receipts 1,000	40¾
1,000	40¾
5,000	40¾
5,000	40¾
Virginia Midl'd G M Guar Tax Stamped 4,000	100¾
Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	106
7,000	105¾
3,000	106
W'n N Y & Penn Inc 10,000	106½
5,000	55¾
W'n N Col Trust 5s 2,000	110
Wheeling & L E 1st 1,000	104
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 7,000	50¼
	50
	$1,365,700

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	151
Alb. & Sus	....	....
American Coal	170	....
American District Tel	100	125
American Express	95	99
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	114	116
Atlantic & Pacific	25¾	25¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	8
Boston A. L. pf.	4	7
Brunswick Company	70	104
Buffalo, R. & P.	1	105½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	....	18¾
Bur., C. R. & N.	....	20
Canadian Pacific	60	52
Cedar F. & M.	55	60
Central Pacific	32	50½
Chicago & Alton pf	170	33
Chicago & East Illinois pf	100½	170
C. & N. W. pf.	149	102
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	92	151
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	95
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	4	167
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	....	4
Col. & H. Coal	98	4½
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	57	98
Commercial Cable	167	3
Consolidated Coal	29	61
Denver & Rio Grande	13½	33½
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	74	14
D. M. & Ft. Dodge pf.	45	84½
*D., S. S. & A.	49¾	53½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	56	77½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	104½	58
Great Northern pf.	117	133½
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	....	121
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	....	18
Homestake	....	34
Houston & Texas	30	32
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	2¼	3½
Iowa Central pf.	14	15
Kan. & Michigan	34	36
Keok. & D. M.	7	8
K. & D. M. pf.	3¾	4
Long Island	17½	....
*L., T. & Traction, all in. pd.	84	85
L., N. A. & C.	17	18½
L., N. A. & C. pf.	9	9¾
L., St. L. & T.	25	27
Mahoning Coal R.	....	½
Manhattan Beach	108	110
Maryland Coal pf.	4½	7½
*Met. Traction	50	60
Mexican National certificates	106¾	107
	1½	2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	104	106¾	103¾	104½	26,060
Am. Tobacco.	79¾	79¾	76¼	76⅞	23,170
At., T. & S. F.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜	1,770
Chicago Gas.	64½	65	64⅜	64⅝	1,180
C., R. I. & P.	74	74⅝	73½	73⅝	1,940
Ch., B. & Q.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82¼	5,280
C., M. & St. P.	74⅜	75	74⅜	74⅜	6,530
Ches. & Ohio.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	20
Ch. & N. W.	106⅝	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	20

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Manhattan	101	101	100¾	100¾	70
Mo. Pacific	29⅜	29½	29⅜	29⅜	100
Nat. Lead	30	30	29⅜	29⅜	180
Nor. Pac. pf.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	100
N. Y., O. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	100
Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¼	20
Phil. & R'd'g.	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	400
Tenn. C. & I.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32¾	2,420
U. S. Cord.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	20

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Canadian Pacific, ⅞, to 56⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅞, to 53; St. Paul, ⅝, to 70¼; Atchison, ⅛ to 16⅜; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 8½; Erie, ¼, to 12⅞; Illinois Central, ¼, to 100¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 5. Erie seconds consols sold at 76 and New-York Central at 102¾. British consols were steady at 106 9-16 for money and 106 11-16 for the account.

The Bank of England's rate of discount is unchanged at 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £1,733,484 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 59.33 per cent., is now 66.30 per cent., against a decline from 65.23 per cent. to 63.64 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £123,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is ¾ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 3,150,000f. in gold and 1,700,000f. in silver.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f. 90c. for the account. Spanish fours, 65¾. Berlin exchanges on London, 20 marks 46 pfennigs for sight and 20 marks 39½ pfennigs for 90-day bills.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cent. of N. J.	106	106	106	106	30
Dis. & C. F.	18¾	19¼	18⅞	19	340
Gen. Elec.	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	20
Lou. & Nash.	52¾	52¾	51¾	52	690
Total sales					

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 2d.	26½	26½	26½	26½	$7,000
M., K. & T. 2d.	62	62	62	62	10,000
M., K. & E. 1st	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	3,000
Total sales					$73,900

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Daly	6.62½	6.62½	6.50	6.50	200
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Little Chief	.22	.22	.22	.22	200
Total sales					$38,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
M. & O. gen. 6	67	67	67	67	5,000
St. L. S. W. 2d.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	5,000
South. Ry. 1s.	96	96	96	96	4,000
Tex. Pac. 1st.	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	4,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ontario	9.12½	9.25	9.12½	9.25	350
Phenix of A.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,500
Standard	1.50	1.55	1.50	1.55	300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	60¾	61⅜	60⅝	61⅛	768,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	88	93
American Bank Note	40½	43
American Exchange Nat. Bank	169	173
American Grocery 1st pf.	....	55
American Surety Company	212	218
American Typefounders'	3¼	3¾
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	108	110
†Atlantic Trust (new)	180	187
Bank of America	340	....
Barney & Smith Car	15	....
Barney & Smith pf. stock	73	77
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston and New-York Air Line	10	....
Boston and N. Y. Air Line pf.	103½	105
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	138	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	....
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	....
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	....
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	....
Brooklyn City Railroad	167½	170
Brooklyn Elevated	19	20¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	103
Brooklyn Traction	11	12
Brooklyn Traction pf	56	59½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106¾	107¾
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	85¼	86
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	106
Buffalo Street Railway Stock	72	74
Celluloid Company stock	66	69
Central and South American Tel.	122	125
Cent. Park, North & East River	185	....
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	20	23
Central Trust Company	1028	1038
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	54	....
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	70	....
Commercial Cable Co. stock	166½	173½
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	88	....
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100½	103½
Cramp Shipyard stock	168	178
Detroit Gas bonds	62	70
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97	69
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	174	178
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	103	104½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	350	365
Ensley Land Company	½	1½
‡Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	83½	88
Equitable

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 18 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank Cap. and Surplus, $2,000,000. 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank Cap Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street.

Central National 322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres., J. S. SUTPHAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co. Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 44 and 46 Wall Street. CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern Railway Company

BOSTON, December 4, 1895.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1895, from Utah and Northern Railway Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, together with the interest at 6 per cent. per annum accrued thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after December 6, 1895, on presentation of the coupons at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York City, or by the undersigned at Room 92, Ames Building, Boston, the amount appertaining to each coupon being as follows:

For each coupon due January 1, 1895, Thirty-five dollars; Interest thereon, One dollar and ninety-five cents. In all, Thirty-six dollars and ninety-five cents.

For each coupon due July 1, 1895, Thirty-five dollars; Interest thereon, Ninety cents. In all, Thirty-five dollars and ninety cents.

The court having also authorized the payment of interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of the coupons due January 1 and July 1, 1894, from the above-described bonds, for the time the payment of those coupons was in default, the undersigned will, on presentation of reasonable proof of ownership, at his office, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston, remit the interest due on such coupons.

JAMES G. HARRIS, Treasurer for the Receivers.

HOLDERS OF CENTRAL TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR OREGON SHORT LINE BONDS will receive payment of coupon due Feb. 1, 1895, with interest thereon to Dec. 1, 1895, on presentation of their certificates at the Central Trust Co., N. Y., or the Old Colony Trust Co., 13 Pemberton Square, Boston. ROBERT MARTIN, Chairman Bondholders' Committee.

N. Y., Nov. 30, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court. Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman. ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

WANTED BECKTON Construction Preferred A. R. PICK & CO., 29 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends

THE GOLD COIN MINES COMPANY, (CENTRAL CITY, GILPIN CO., COLORADO,) Office 53 Broadway, Room 84.

New-York, December 5th, 1895.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 53 Broadway, New-York, on December 24th, 1895, to stockholders of record of December 12th, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on the 12th inst. and reopened on the 26th. J. A. EDWARDS, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO. New-York, Dec. 5, 1895.

The Board of Directors of The American Sugar Refining Company have this day declared the following dividends, payable January 2, 1896:

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to quarterly dividends, 1¾ Per Cent.

On that portion of the Preferred Stock which is entitled to semi-annual dividends, 3½ Per Cent.

On the Common Stock a dividend of 3 Per Cent.

The transfer books will close on Dec. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened Jan. 3, 1896.

JNO. E. SEARLES, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY. December 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on January 2d, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 16th, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., December 16th 1895, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. January 3d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

COLUMBUS & WESTERN RAILROAD CO. Notice is hereby given that the holders of the bonds of the Columbus and Western Railroad Company, and principal and interest, in accordance with the decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Middle District of Alabama, upon presentation of the same at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 22 William St., New-York.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee, by R. G. ROLSTON, President.

New-York, December 3rd, 1895.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, December 5th, 1895.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the common stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Friday, January 3d, 1896. Transfer books will close on Monday, December 9th, and reopen on Friday, December 27th, 1895. M. L. SykES, Treasurer.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY on the morning of the 2nd day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$13,157,723.65
Due from Directors		8,000.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		576,296.24
Banking house and lot	$875,000.00	
Other real estate	38,312.30	
		913,312.30
Stocks and bonds		290,720.51
Specie		1,287,259.78
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		2,382,090.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for next day's exchange	$1,625,558.67	
Other items carried as cash	123,810.10	
		1,752,168.77
		$20,367,571.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Undivided profits (net)	2,078,465.22
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$8,927,484.47
Demand certificates of deposit	900,975.00
Certified checks	154,710.95
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,874.18
	9,398,044.60
Due trust companies, State and National banks	4,526,484.61
Due savings banks	2,210,148.89
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York	97,097.12
Unpaid dividends	7,330 81
	$20,367,571.25

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: STEPHEN BAKER, President, and J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier, of the Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made. That the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

STEPHEN BAKER, President. J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me. W. S. JOHNSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co. 13.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE UNION SQUARE BANK on the morning of the second day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,909,783.47
Liability of Directors, as per schedule, (as makers)		105,725.00
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		375,965.42
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		1,000.00
Specie, as per schedule		25,608.47
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		202,220.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$120,510.83	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	8,816.20	
	129,327.03	
Current expenses	1,460.19	
		$2,751,089.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$3,443.12
Other profits	24,700.41
	28,143.53
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$2,276,155.97
Certified checks	5,500.00
Cashier's checks outstanding	41,160.43
	129.05
	2,322,946.05
	$2,751,089.58

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: FREDERICK WAGNER, President, and JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier, of the Union Square Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Union Square, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the second day of December, 1895, and they further say that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the second day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

JOHN ALSOP KING, President. W. McMASTER MILLS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me. C. W. PARSON, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STATE BANK on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$721,488.03
Due from other banks		268,190.98
Banking house		30,500.00
Other real estate		65,954.94
Bonds and mortgages		16,550.00
Stocks and bonds		189,800.00
Cash		85,726.55
Exchanges for Clearing House		39,508.03
Furniture and fixtures		4,000.00
		$1,421,781.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	9,700.00
Undivided profits	27,189.97
Deposits subject to check	$1,255,047.75
Certified checks	7,358.86
Cashier's checks	18,644.95
Certificates of deposit	3,840.00
	1,284,891.56
	$1,421,781.53

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President, and JACOB ROSENBAUM, Cashier, of the State Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 378 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of Dec., 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of Dec., 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

ARNOLD KOHN, Vice President. JACOB H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of Dec., before me. WM. B. ROTH, Notary Public.

Financial.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MURRAY HILL BANK on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$1,263,483.31
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		13,577.00
Overdrafts, as per schedule		2,576.96
Due from trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule		48,431.32
Other real estate, as per schedule		32,080.69
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		100,000.00
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		108,752.50
Specie, as per schedule		4,265.00
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of National banks		180,132.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$90,524.68	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,538.08	
	92,062.71	
Current expenses	6,727.98	
Furniture and fixtures	3,650.00	
		$1,855,139.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	200,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$3,889.99
Exchange	14.44
Interest	383.69
Other profits	299.09
	4,086.61
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$1,351,168.87
Demand certificates of deposit	915.00
Certified checks	9,256.17
	1,361,340.04
Due trust companies, State and National banks, as per schedule	15,845.72
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	55,000.00
Unpaid dividends	3,867.10
First National Bank loan	115,000.00
	$1,855,139.47

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: FERDINAND T. HOPKINS, President, and ALBERT H. GALE, Cashier, of Murray Hill Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 760 3d Ave., in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of Dec., 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of Dec., 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

F. T. HOPKINS, President. A. H. GALE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of December, 1895, before me. THOMAS DARLING, (82,) Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$15,522,811.82
Due from Directors		90,000.00
Overdrafts		1,044.49
Due from trust companies, State and National banks		1,112,455.73
Banking house and lot		1,636,219.25
Stocks and bonds		4,020,448.93
Specie		
U. S. legal-tender and circulating notes of National banks		1,873,577.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$3,790,685.66	
Other items carried as cash	65,366.48	
	3,856,052.14	
	$29,012,609.36	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	2,250,000.00
Undivided profits (net)	139,438.81
Due depositors as follows, viz.:	
Deposits subject to check	$15,342,254.06
Demand certificates of deposit	8,177.75
Certified checks	619,772.39
Cashier's checks outstanding	4,088.96
	15,974,288.16
Due trust companies, State and National banks	6,606,320.30
Due savings banks	2,541,092.46
Unpaid dividends	1,560.00
	$29,012,609.36

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report was prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President. WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 4th day of December, 1895, before me. CHAS. D. CHICHESTER, Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NASSAU BANK on the morning of the 2d day of December, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,357,906.22
Due from State and National banks		363,806.15
Real estate		49,700.00
U. S. and other bonds		73,805.59
Specie		143,220.85
U. S. legal-tender and notes of National banks		538,585.00
Bills and checks for next day's exchanges		177,922.49
Current expenses	$3,293.55	
Exchange	631.71	
	3,925.26	
Vault and fixtures	7,000.00	
	$3,716,031.54	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:	
Discount	$4,030.64
Interest	98.75
Other profits	15,269.30
	19,398.69
Individual deposits	$2,881,992.74
Certified checks	30,047.87
	2,912,040.61
Due State and National banks	$10,572.36
Due private bankers	11,126.01
	21,698.37
Unpaid dividends	$3,230.41
Collateral account	9,663.46
	12,893.87
	$3,716,031.54

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: FRANCIS M. HARRIS, President, and WILLIAM H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 9 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 2d day of December, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 2d day of December, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

F. M. HARRIS, President. WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 5th day of December, 1895, before me. RAPHAEL M. MATTESON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 3d, 1895. THE NASSAU GASLIGHT CO. hereby invites sealed proposals for the purchase of $575,000 of the five per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, due May 1, 1945.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached, payable May 1st and November 1st.

Bids are invited to be sent to The Long Island Loan and Trust Co., No. 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., where they will be opened at noon on Friday, Dec. 6th, 1895, when the awards will be made.

Payment will be required at the same place on Tuesday, Dec. 10th, when the Bonds will be delivered.

Accrued interest from November 1st is to be added to the price bid.

All bids must be in sealed envelopes, indorsed "Proposals for Gas Bonds."

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. S. T. WHITE, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY. SINKING FUND.—In pursuance of the provisions of the Deed of Trust, dated May 1, 1879, the undersigned, THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, solicits proposals of First Sinking Fund Debentures of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad Company to an amount sufficient to consume $50,000, now in the Sinking Fund. Sealed proposals will be received until 12 M. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and should be addressed, "Proposals for the Sinking Fund, R. G. Rolston, President of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New-York."

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, By R. G. Rolston, President.

New-York, December 5, 1895.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Meetings and Elections.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK of the City of New-York, New-York, Nov. 22, 1895.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house, Nos. 393 and 395 Canal St., on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board of Directors. WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

Legal Sales.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, EASTERN District of Virginia.—In Equity.—NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, complainant, against LONG ISLAND TRACTION COMPANY, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and Horace J. Morse, as receiver, defendants.—In pursuance of the decree entered in the above-entitled cause on October 11th, 1895, I, the undersigned Special Master in said decree named, shall, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, State of New-York, on the 5th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., said day and hour being fixed pursuant to said decree, sell in one parcel without valuation, appraisement, redemption, or extension, at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, the rights, franchises, and property covered by the lien of and described in certain receivers' certificates and in a certain trust indenture described in said decree, said rights, franchises, and property being generally described as follows: All the property, choses in action, and rights of Long Island Traction Company, and also the right, title, and interest of Long Island Traction Company in and to the entire capital stock of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and The Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, and the dividends, income, interest, and increase thereof, also all the net profits derived or receivable by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company as lessee of the railroad and other property of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company under the certain lease of February 14, 1893, and all the right, title, and interest of said Long Island Traction Company in and to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to a certain guarantee fund of $4,000,000 in said lease mentioned, and all the right, title, and interest of The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in and to the amount of the cost of all property, extensions, etc., made by The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for use in connection with the operations of the railroads of The Brooklyn City Railroad Company, being all the property directed to be sold by the said decree. No bid for the property will be received unless at or before the time of making the bid the bidder shall deposit with me as a pledge that such bidder will make good his bid if upon being reported the same is accepted by the Court either the sum of ten thousand dollars in cash, or receiver's certificates to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, the principal, issued under the order of March 26th, 1895, made in the suit of Ridder and others against Long Island Traction Company and others, or in collateral trust gold notes to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, par value, of principal, of Long Island Traction Company and The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, secured by the collateral trust indenture of August 1st, 1894.

Of the price for which the said property shall be sold there shall be paid in cash at the time of the sale the sum of fifty thousand dollars, less the amount of any cash deposit which may have been made by the bidder at the time of making his bid, and also upon the confirmation of such sale, and from time to time thereafter such further portion of the said purchase price shall be paid in cash as the Court may direct, in order to meet the expenses of foreclosure and sale and allowed preferential claims. The right is reserved by the Court in said decree to reject any bid and to retake possession of and resell said property upon failure of any purchaser to comply with any order of Court requiring further payment of such bid or any decreed preferential claim.

The balance of the purchase price not required to be thus paid in cash may be paid in cash or in said receiver's certificates and collateral trust notes and coupons thereof, reckoning the same at such price as shall be equivalent to the amount the holders thereof shall be entitled to receive thereon.

The sale is subject to confirmation by the Court. If any bid shall be accepted by the Court and the person or persons making the same shall fail to comply with all the conditions of sale and all orders of the Court with respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the Court may direct.

Reference is hereby made to the above-mentioned decree on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, at Richmond, Virginia, for further particulars, and for a more specific description of the property therein ordered and herein advertised to be sold.—Dated November 2d, 1895.

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Special Master.

The above advertised sale is adjourned, at the request of the complainant's solicitors, to Thursday, December 12th, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 5th, 1895.

F. KINGSBURY CURTIS, Special Master.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green. LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Kaiser W. II., De. 7, 11 AM | †Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Algiers, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON), CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.) Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 7 A. M.

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (3 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (3¼ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FURST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the Spanish Main. The WEST INDIES Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.) TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11 | ST. LOUIS .....Jan. 1
ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18 | ST. PAUL .....Jan. 8
PARIS .....Dec. 25 | PARIS .....Jan. 15

RED STAR LINE. NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP. Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

NOORDLAND....Dec. 11 | FRIESLAND....Dec. 25
KENSINGTON..DEC. 18 | Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM | Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM | Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon | Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES. A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA. ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO. Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.Ry. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. O.S.S.Co. N.Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

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Auction Sales.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE. Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Barry W. Bookstaver, a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, duly made and entered the 4th day of November, 1895, the undersigned will sell at public auction, on the 9th day of December, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, by Richard Walters's Sons, auctioneers, at No. 1,327 Broadway, New-York City, all the outstanding accounts still due the assigned estate of James F. Delehanty.

Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. MILES M. O'BRIEN, Assignee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Assignee, Office and Post Office address, No. 46 Wall Street, New-York City.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other work duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 110 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 7 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Tjomo.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Savanilla, per steamship Alps, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellarden, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Bellarden";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana, must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.";) at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia

EAST SIDE MISSION WORK

Benefactors' Day Celebrated in the Pro-Cathedral in Stanton Street.

PRAISE FROM BISHOP H. C. POTTER

The Word "Slums" Does Not Apply to the Neighborhood—People as Honest as Those in Richer Sections.

Bishop Henry C. Potter spoke yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the Pro-Cathedral, at 130 Stanton Street, where he passed more than four weeks of his time last Summer, and, in the course of his address, told his hearers of some of the observations he had made during his stay among the people of the old Tenth Ward, within the territory of which the Stanton Street Mission is situated. The occasion was the second annual celebration of Benefactors' Day, a festival peculiar to the east side missions.

Upon this day the Bishop asks his friends who have lent financial or personal aid to the cause of the mission to visit the Pro-Cathedral, and see for themselves what has been and is being accomplished. The chapel was filled yesterday with men and women from the fashionable neighborhoods of the town who are interested in the Bishop's work among the poor of the tenements. The Bishop's address was a part of the religious service which was conducted by Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany and the Rev. Francis R. Bateman, minister in charge.

The Bishop said the building in which they then were stood upon hallowed foundations. He reviewed the history of the work in Stanton Street, from the time that the building was the home of the prosperous parish of the Epiphany Church, long before the foreign element had taken possession of that section of the city. The Bishop then touched upon the work done there subsequently, after the Epiphany had removed up-town, by the Ascension Church, and down through the period when the old Epiphany House, as the building was called, was conducted by St. George's Church, as a mission.

St. George's found two years ago that the call for the expenditure of all its energies within its own parish limits was so imperative that it was felt that it could no longer assume the responsibility for the Stanton Street work. It was then that the Bishop took upon himself the responsibility of managing the mission and of establishing the work there as a part of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the church for the people. He thanked the benefactors for their interest in the mission and for the liberality they have manifested in its support. His appeal, he said, had been responded to most generously. In explaining the reason he had in calling the mission the pro-cathedral, he said:

"There is a mistaken conception in the minds of a great many as to what a cathedral really is. It is thought to be a building of grandeur and magnificence. But it is, in reality, only the place where the Bishop's chair is, where the Bishop is himself. The Bishop may, and with perfect propriety, erect a tent in Tompkins Square and put a minister in charge and call it the cathedral, were there no other place. So I call this the pro-cathedral, and it is the only place I have, where I can go and perform the rite of ordination or any other function without asking permission of some of the clergy for the use of their church. A Bishop ought not to be put in this position, although I have been especially fortunate in having the clergy of this diocese always cordial and hearty in tendering the use of the churches whenever they have been needed for ordination or otherwise."

In speaking of the good to be derived from residence there on the part of the clergy, he said:

"Here we have such a church, and as long as I am Bishop no one of my clergy can be a canon of the cathedral until he has had a term in Stanton Street. Here is the place where he can cultivate himself and learn as he cannot learn anywhere else.

"I was told when I came down here last Summer that I would pauperize the people. Why, we don't give anything away here; the people pay for all they get, and they would not do otherwise. Men and women take their baths here and pay for them, to the extent of 100 a day in the Summer, and they pay for every privilege that they enjoy here. There is a great misapprehension as to this neighborhood. The word 'slums' does not fit it at all, and is not properly applied to this ward. The people here are as honest as those from that section of the city from which most of my hearers to-day have come.

"A man who was an almoner for $120,000 to be spent in this vicinity, told me that he had distributed the money among 500 families, and that only three had come back to him for assistance. I lived here for nearly five weeks, and was not asked during that time for a penny by any of the people in this locality. There is a spirit of courage, patriotism, and patience here among these people which has to be seen to be appreciated."

After the service, those present inspected the buildings connected with the institution and the work of the children and others. A class of thirty-five went through their kindergarten exercises under the instruction of Misses Perdue, Bates, and Frank, and the exhibition of the kitchen garden and sewing school, in which the children are taught to set a table and make a bed and care for the household properly, was especially interesting and novel. This work is under the care of Mrs. William C. Casey.

An exhibition of the work of the sewing school, under Mrs. Richard Irvin, was accounted one of the best of the day. In this school there are 250 girls varying from five to fifteen years old. They meet regularly every Saturday afternoon.

There was a drill by the Cathedral Cadets, a company of young soldiers under the command of Capt. William C. Casey, late of the Seventh Regiment, an exhibition of the cooking school, and a visit to the gymnasium, clubrooms, and reading room, just presented by the Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Bishop's Chaplain, and to the community house, 153 Essex Street, where a day nursery has lately been opened.

THIS LETTER CARRIER WAS LAZY

Fall River Mail Matter Hidden Away to Save the Work of Delivery.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 5.—Thomas A. Rawson, a substitute letter carrier, is charged with illegally delaying the delivery of mail matter, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued.

Twelve bushels of mail matter, which Rawson should have delivered, has been found in the loft of the Central Fire Engine House. Mr. Gerry, engineer of the Fire Department, has been accustomed to use this loft as a store room. He noticed in the loft about two weeks ago a lot of letters, papers, &c., and supposed they were refuse matter that the janitor had thrown away.

He had occasion yesterday to go into the loft again, and found a quantity of general matter that had recently been mailed. He sent for Postmaster Sullivan, and by investigation it was found that nooks and crannies of the place were stuffed with mailed matter from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Glasgow, Montreal, Manchester, and other English cities, Paris, and other prominent points.

It was at first thought that some lazy letter carrier had thrown away some circulars that burdened the mail, but on closer investigation many sealed letters were found. The matter was all sent between August and November of this year, and was taken from the office for delivery by Rawson, who was accustomed to use the engine house as a loafing place. Rather than do the work of delivering the letters he stuffed them into the hiding places where they were found.

Postmaster Sullivan is trying to have the mail delivered, but many of the addresses on the packages have been torn off. Large numbers of English and Irish papers and periodicals are received here, and also many letters from abroad, and at times each month the carrier deliveries are very heavy.

Hoboken City Physician Arrested.

HOBOKEN, N. J. Dec. 5.—City Physician C. Irving Simon and Ambulance Surgeon Louis J. Fehr have been cited to appear before the Health Board, the latter for practicing without a diploma and the former for signing a birth certificate that should have been issued by Fehr.

The child, Francis Condon, whose parents live at 60 Adams Street, died yesterday, and Mr. Condon was obliged to secure a permit for burial from the Health Board.

HAD STOCKING FEET AND DRILL

George Loomis, Superintendent McKelvey Says, Carried a Fine Burglar's Outfit.

George Loomis, who carried what Superintendent McKelvey of Brooklyn declares is the finest burglar's implement he has ever seen, and who alleges that he is an inventor and that the tool is intended for legitimate use, is a prisoner in Brooklyn. He was captured Wednesday night by two of the Fulton Street Station policemen, who found him acting strangely in the vicinity of the large factories near Washington and York Streets.

Loomis was neatly dressed. He said he had no home. The suspicious tool was wrapped up. In one of Loomis's pockets a pair of thick stocking feet, a steel folding measure, and a small saw were found.

The police say the burglar's implement was a combination drag and drill. It was made of the finest steel. It consists of a plate with a graded mortise, for the insertion of the combination knob of the safe. It is oblong in shape, and at each of the four corners is a long screw bolt, by means of which a tremendous pressure may be brought to bear upon a safe door.

At each end is a hole, through which passes a ball-bearing drill of a new pattern. It is fitted with three sheaves, interchangeable, for the use of drills of various sizes.

Loomis was taken before the Superintendent. He said that he had invented the tool, which he used in legitimate business, but he declined to say what his business was. He said he had recently come from Buffalo.

The stocking feet, he said, he used on his hands when driving, but Superintendent McKelvey could not ascertain when he was in the habit of driving.

Loomis's pedigree was taken and then a portrait of him was made, after which he was locked up in the Adams Street Station. The charge against him is that he carried burglar's tools.

A number of detectives of this city called to see him, but none of them recognized him. His pictures will be ready in a few days. They will be sent to the various cities, and the police hope by this means to ascertain something about the man, who claims to be only an "inventor."

PATHETIC SCENE IN COURT

MRS. CRANE COMMITTED AT HER HUSBAND'S REQUEST.

She Begged for Forgiveness, and the Artist Almost Relented, but the Magistrate Was Firm.

Mrs. Jennie B. Crane, wife of Bruce Crane, an artist, was arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. She was arrested Wednesday in Eighth Avenue, where she was found lying intoxicated on the sidewalk.

Mr. Crane went to court with the firm intention of having his wife committed, and Mrs. Crane was equally resolved not to give way to her feelings, but before the case was over both were crying, and but for the interference of the Magistrate, Mr. Crane would have forgiven his wife.

When the case was called, the policeman narrated the circumstances of the arrest, and the Magistrate asked Mr. Crane for an explanation, which he gave, as follows:

"The truth is, I have taken every means that I know of to reform my wife. I have sent her to asylums and institutions. I have pleaded with her for the sake of our children. It has been of no avail. I would suggest that she be committed to prison until I can get two of our family physicians and have them examine her."

Mrs. Crane listened to her husband calmly until she reached the suggestion that she should be sent to prison. Then she turend to her husband and threw her arms around his neck.

"You shouldn't say that of me," she cried. "Think of all I have done for you. Let me go back with you. Do not desert me."

The artist's voice trembled as he answered that it was impossible, but she went on:

"Don't send me to prison, Bruce. You love me, you love me, you know you do. Take me back."

Her husband was deeply affected, and was crying as she went on, "Forgive me, Bruce. Forgive me once more, and I will not do it again."

At this point the Magistrate stopped her. "You must remember," he said, to Mr. Crane, "that you have a stern though unpleasant duty to perform. You must brace up both for your own sake and for her sake. I think that I will adopt your suggestion, and commit the defendant to prison until to-morrow morning, when you can have the doctors here."

Mrs. Crane continued her pleading with her husband not "to let him do that," as she was led from the prisoner's station. As she reached the floor she fainted and fell back unconscious. Two policemen carried her to prison, where she revived.

HAD HIS YOUNG WIFE ARRESTED.

O'Connell Accuses Her of Drunkenness and Neglect of Their Children.

Morgan D. O'Connell, sixty years old, appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon as complainant against his wife, Cassie, thirty years old, whom he had had arrested on a charge of drunkenness at their home, 448 West Thirty-first Street. O'Connell told Magistrate Simms that he had been married before and had had five children by his first wife. These were all old enough to take care of themselves, but he had two children by his present wife, William, two and a half years old, and Kate, five years old.

His wife, he said, had become a confirmed drunkard, and was neglecting her children. She was in the habit of sending Kate to get whisky. The little boy, William, through his mother's neglect had twice set fire to the house.

The policeman who made the arrest told the Magistrate that when he went to the house to arrest the woman he found her drunk and had been forced to call in another policeman to make the arrest. The policemen said that the children were running wild about the house and showed that they were not receiving proper care and attention from their mother.

O'Connell then told Magistrate Simms that they were to be evicted to-day, and that he had no one fitted to care for the children since the mother refused to do so. He asked that she be sent to the workhouse and that the children be committed to some institution. The woman would not deny the guilt, and Magistrate Simms committed her to the workhouse and gave over the children to the temporary care of the Gerry society, which will investigate the case.

BROOKLYN SHORT ON TAX MONEY

Probably Another Six Months for the Certificates of 1894.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen last Monday referred to the Finance Committee a resolution presented by Mayor Schieren authorizing the issue of tax certificates to meet the issue of $1,000,000 to expire Dec. 26 and 27.

Controller Palmer heard of this resolution, and as he had not been consulted he had it withdrawn. This resulted in a conference, at which were present Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, City Treasurer Kelley, and Corporation Counsel McDonald. The conference resulted in a resolution being drawn up, which will be presented to the Aldermen next Monday, allowing the tax certificates to run another six months, until there is enough of the 1894 money to cancel them.

The certificates were issued in anticipation of the collection of the taxes for 1894, and it was expected that the money would be ready to pay them off. So positive was Mayor Schieren that the money would be ready to meet the certificates that at a meeting over which he presided during the recent campaign he said there would be no tax certificates outstanding at the close of his administration.

"I was somewnat disappointed," said the Mayor yesterday, "that we have not been able to collect enough of the tax of 1894 to pay off all of the certificates. We expected to get some large amounts, for example, the Litchfield taxes. But the Litchfield matter has been appealed, and it may take a year before it is finally decided. We expect to have half a million of dollars of 1894 taxes collected between now and the time when the existing certificates become due."

Hudson Boulevard Superintendent.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Dec. 5.—The Board of Freeholders to-day appointed M. J. Coyle of Hoboken Superintendent of the Hudson Boulevard, at a salary of $2,500.

C. B. PHILLIPS'S STRANGE WILL

PROVISION FOR ESTABLISHING A COMMUNISTIC UNIVERSITY.

The New Testament and "True Marriage" to be Taught—The Testator's Views on Government.

One of the most remarkable wills filed for some time in the Surrogate's Office was that of Charles Burton Phillips, at one time a resident of Chicago, who died in October last in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Phillips was for a number of years a character about Smith & McNell's Hotel, in Washington Street, where he lived. The will was filed by Charles Waddell, a clerk of the hotel, it having been found among the decedent's effects in the place. It is written in a small memorandum book. The writing was originally in purple ink, but the testator afterward went over the writing with a pen with a broad point and black ink, so as to make some of the passages more prominent.

The will is dated Jan. 3, 1878, and was drawn in Chicago. The witnesses are Charles Gardner and Willis P. Dickinson.

By the will Phillips leaves to his daughter Elizabeth all the property that he owned in Cairo, Ill., forty lots. The will says that there is an equity in the lots worth $25,000 if properly cared for by Dr. Thomas Wright, "to whom," Phillips says, "my children, with their wife and mother, have gone, intending to forsake me." Phillips says in the will that he deeded these lots to this daughter "in consequence of her affliction with a fever sore that caused her lameness, supposed at the time to be incurable."

To his son, Thomas Charles Phillips, Phillips leaves, in his will, eighty acres of land in Johnston County, Ill. This limited amount, he says, is left to the son because the latter treated him shamefully, and wrote him insolent letters when he (the father) was borrowing money at the rate of 5 per cent. a month to keep the son in college. The will then says:

All the rest and residue of my estate I direct shall be economically expended in building a polytechnic university, in which all the useful and lawful pursuits in life shall be taught scientifically, and no teacher shall ever be employed in it unless he shall advocate, first, the New Testament of the Lord Jesus Christ as the foundation of all teaching, and the Acts of the Disciples, when they had all things in common, making man the brother and not the pirate and the robber of his fellow-beings. The teaching shall be the organizing of the human race into a vast partnership, through whose agency no member would ever be brought to want.

The testator says that the doctrine of the new university shall be founded on his book on "True Marriage and the Best Form of Civil Government." The trustees of the university named are the Oneida Community, Thomas B. Bryan, and the Senior Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois and his successors.

Mr. Phillips directs in his will that the university be erected upon lands bought by him for the purpose some years ago in Johnson County, Ill., and he says that the Trustees shall also acquire 3,000 or 4,000 acres of land adjoining, which is on an island in the Cache River.

The following peculiar document was with the will when it was filed, but was afterward taken away by Mr. Waddell. It says:

Why not reduce the interest on our National bonds down to par on legal-tender payment in coin, and thus save the people part at least of the complicated, mystified Congressional piracy? The plain answer is that it would not be lawyerlike to stop this piracy of hell or relieve the suffering people at all. Add the salary grab to other frauds and robberies and you nominate the leading lawyer advocate for the Presidency, with his hands full of corrupt money, and represent him on paper pictures all over the country as a farmer mowing with a scythe, and the silly people, gulled by the sham demagogy, will hurrah and elect, if possible, any such cutthroat to rob them. Why, lawyers say they cannot afford to serve the people in Congress for less than $15 a year, and Mr. Cleveland's official perquisites superadded. The suffering people do not want their infernal services anywhere this side of hell.

Phillips some years ago left his waistcoat in a closet at Smith & McNell's, in the pocket of which there was $17,000. A boot-black found it and returned it, and there was much comment on the fact that he gave the boy nothing. These comments so angered the man that he left the hotel and went to Everett's, near by. He however, left his trunks at Smith & McNell's, where they still remain. In one of these trunks the will was found.

Mr. Waddell, who filed the will, says that he believes the trunks are full of securities and papers of interest.

Phillips always carried large amounts of money on his person, and it is said that when he was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital he had $16,000 in his pockets. This money is held at the hospital.

Phillips's body was buried by Henrietta D. Lyon, a cousin, in this city. His family has been notified within the past few days of the filing of the will.

WILL ESCAPE EXTRADITION.

Gov. Morton to Revoke Requisitions in the Ryan and Thompson Case.

Thomas F. Ryan and James Thompson, who are held on a charge of having robbed the Post Office at Webster, Mass., on October 31, will be produced before Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court Chambers on a writ of habeas corpus to-day. Maurice Meyer, counsel for the men, says that they will be released upon the order of Gov. Morton.

Soon after the Webster Post Office was robbed Frederick Klockner, a broker, of 7 Wall Street, was told by James Thompson that he knew a man who had some bonds to sell. The man with the bonds was Thomas F. Ryan, a bartender at 28 Chambers Street. The bonds which Ryan had proved to be some of those stolen from the Webster Post Office. Thompson and Ryan were at once arrested. Ryan protested that he received the bonds from a woman. Both men were held and Gov. Morton signed requisition papers.

Mr. Meyer obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Ingraham returnable yesterday. He also went before Gov. Morton at Albany on Wednesday and produced a number of witnesses, who testified that the prisoners were in this city for a long time before, on, and after the day of the burglary.

Cornellus Cunningham, proprietor of the saloon at 23 Chambers Street, testified that Ryan worked for him every day from 7 A. M. until 7 P. M. from Oct. 1 to the time of his arrest. A large number of witnesses gave similar testimony. Favorable evidence was given for Thompson and many witnesses testified to the good character of the two men.

Gov. Morton told Mr. Meyer that he would examine the papers and render a speedy decision on the application to revoke the requisition papers which he had signed.

Just as the return on the habeas corpus was to be made yesterday Mr. Meyer received a notification from Ashley Cole, secretary to Gov. Morton, that the Governor had decided to revoke the requisition papers he signed for Ryan and Thompson.

The Governor's order is expected to-day. Mr. Meyer says that there will be nothing for Justice Andrews to do except to discharge the prisoners.

DENOUNCED HER BROTHERS.

Mrs. Fordansky Creates a Scene at a Will Contest.

The contested will suit over the estate of Louis Landsberger, formerly a resident of Atlanta, Ga., who died in this city some time ago, was before Surrogate Arnold yesterday on a question of jurisdiction.

The decedent left all his estate, valued at $20,000, to his two brothers, Myer and Solomon Landsberger, the latter of whom lives at 158 East Seventy-first Street. The will was contested by the father of the decedent and his sister, Mrs. Fordansky of 86 Orchard Street, on the ground of undue influence.

It is alleged by the contestants that when Louis was ill in the hospital, access to him was denied to his sister, father, and other relatives, except a few hours before his death. It is charged that the two brothers used undue influence over the sick man to get him to make a will in their favor.

After the hearing, Mrs. Fordansky became greatly excited, and as her two brothers passed her in the corridor of the Court House, she struck one of them with her umbrella. Then she shrieked out that they were thieves, that they had robbed her, a poor widow, while they were wealthy. She made such a noise that finally two of the policemen in the place were compelled to drag her out, while the two brothers escaped in the elevator.

When she reached the door, Mrs. Fordansky fainted, and her two daughters worked over her until they brought her to consciousness.

Petition Made for a Trustee.

Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed De Witt C. Brown referee to pass upon the application made by Charlotte Godwin, Charlotte Swan Beard, and Charles Curtis Beard—widow, daughter, and grandson, respectively, of Daniel Godwin—in which they ask that a trustee be appointed for the trusts created for them by Mr. Godwin's will.

The petition states that the will was admitted to probate in May, 1884. Three trustees were named in the will, who were to serve without bonds. They were Charles Clinton Godwin, a son of the decedent, who died on May 8, 1894; Richard J. Godwin, a brother, who died in September, 1895, and William Roswell, a son-in-law, who is said to be a fugitive from justice. The petitioners state that in April, 1894, Boswell became a fugitive and that there are many charges of swindling against him in the courts of this State and Massachusetts. His whereabouts are said to be unknown to the petitioners, although every effort has been made to find him.

The petitioners request that John D. Godwin of 60 Wall Street be appointed as trustee.

A Laborer's Suit for Damages.

The trial of a suit brought by Patrick O'Reilly to recover $30,000 damages from the building firm of Mahoney & Watson was begun yesterday before Judge Giegerich and a jury in the Court of Common Pleas.

The plaintiff alleges that he was employed as as a laborer by the defendants at Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, where they were constructing a building. He says that an elevator was so negligently conducted that it fell with him, and his legs were broken. The defendant says that the plaintiff's injuries were due to his own carelessness.

The case was adjourned until Monday.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—S. B. Brownell, as referee to pass upon the accounts of D. Edgar Anthony, once receiver of the National Mutual Insurance Company, has filed his report in the Supreme Court. He holds that Mr. Anthony is chargeable with $6,693, that he has failed to produce his vouchers for expenditures, that he has been unfaithful to his trust, and that he is not entitled to any commissions. Mr. Anthony was removed by the Court some time ago for failing to produce his vouchers.

—Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, denied the application made by James Brady, Jr., for a writ of mandamus to compel his reinstatement in the Department of Public Works as Assistant General Inspector of Street Opening. He is a veteran sailor of the navy and a veteran fireman. He was discharged for neglect of duty.

—Patrick M. Haverty of 357 West Forty-sixth Street, an Assessor of Taxes, obtained a writ of certiorari yesterday from Judge Andrews, in the Supreme Court, directing the Commissioners of Taxes to review the order dismissing him. Haverty, who is a veteran, says he was discharged on the ground of physical incompetency, without a hearing.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 94—John Keane, plaintiff in error, vs. Anna Sophia Brygger, executrix, &c., et al.—Argument continued by Charles K. Jenner for the defendants and concluded by Samuel F. Phillips for the plaintiff.

No. 96—William Wallace Kirby, appellant, vs. Maria E. Talmadge.—Argued by W. Willoughby and John T. Morgan for the appellant and by John C. Fay for the appellee.

The call for Friday, Dec. 6, will be as follows: Nos. 98, 99, 100, (and 115,) 105, 107, 111, (and 112,) 113, 116, 119, 120.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

127—Smith vs. Burt. 133—American Pneumatic Tool Company vs. Fisher. 12—Live Stock Car Company vs. May. 31—Lake & Duncan vs. United States. 33—Empire Warehouse Company vs. steamship Advance. 34—Same vs. steamship Allianca. 35—Same vs. steamship Segurance. 36—Same vs. Vigilancia. 37—Tiffany vs. United States. 38—Commercial Union Assurance Company vs. steamship Alliance.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 2 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Tinsperlake vs. Straus. 2—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company. 3—Edison vs. Lawton & Co. 4—Chew vs. Sperry. 5—Dickerson vs. Albany Coal Tar and Chemical Company. 6—Hadden vs. Natchang Silk Company. 7—Burrough vs. Erhardt.

Cases noticed:

8—Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company vs. Mackay. 9—Maloy vs. Duden. 10—Gale vs. West Point Foundry Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J. —Opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

141—Sowden vs. ship Lanahk. 207—Rogers vs. canalboat C. C. Hanchett. 188—Abramson vs. tug Henry D. McCord.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

H. J. Allen vs. G. W. Sisson and another, appellant.—John A. Vance for appellant, E. H. Neary for respondent.

L. D. Mateis vs. C. Maida, appellant.—Appeal dismissed under Rule 21 without costs.

C. L. Bruecker vs. The Exchange Printing Company and others, appellants.—Argued by Cephas Brainerd for appellants. F. A. Ward for respondent.

C. L. Bruecker vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company and another, appellants.—Argued by Brainerd Tolles for appellants, Roger Foster for respondent. (Unfinished.)

The Court of Appeals day calendar, for today is: 332, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 303, 340.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Fishel vs. Lotz.

Class IV.—2—Henderson vs. Henderson.

Class VI.—3—Simin vs. Cappel.

Class VIII.—4—Beer vs. Canary. 5—Mayor vs. Goodkinds. 6—New-York Standard Watch Company vs. Hubert.

Class VIII.—7—Perkins vs. Ludden. 8—Devlin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 9—Matter of Federal Bank. 10—Crow vs. O'Brien. 11—Spencerian Pen Company vs. Steadman Stationery Company. 12—Matter of Johnson Extract Wool Company. 13—Piza vs. Butler. 14—Bache vs. McKeem. 15—Simeon vs. Citizens' Insurance Company. 16—Martling vs. Wagner. 17—Taylor vs. Eagle. 18—Mott vs. Mott. 19—People vs. Fairfax. 20—People vs. Gorman. 21—Curtis vs. Aarons. 22—Munsell vs. Hall. Orden. 23—Matter of Pollok. 24—Levy vs. Bernard. 25—Orr vs. Currie. 26—Mutual Bank vs. Stewart. 27—Matter of Folding Chair Company. 28—Matter of Morrison. 29—Hoch vs. Rickerson. 30—Peet vs. Peet. 31—Albers vs. Albers. 32—Conen vs. Cohen. 33—McKenna vs. Duffy. 34—Van Rensselaer vs. Chandler. 35—Weiss vs. Weiss. 36—Baer vs. Bonynge. 37—People vs. Donohue. 38—Schumacher vs. Koch. 39—Matter of Mayor, &c. 40—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. 41—Matter of One Hundred and Fortieth Street. 42—Isear vs. Daynes. 43—Grace Church vs. Donlon. 44—Fitzpatrick vs. Sheridan. 45—Matter of Finn. 46—Matter of Atlas Iron Company. 47—People vs. Lynch. 48—Moss vs. Myers. 49—Matter of Manhattan Transportation Company. 50—Simon vs. Simon.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Adjourned until Dec. 9.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A., M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—7081—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Reynolds. 6947—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Timoney. 7487—Harper vs. De Haven. 7694—Jellenik vs. Boehm. 7534—Dryfoos vs. Scholl. 7297—Moore vs. Burnham. 5817—Millerton National Bank vs. Briggs. 7682—Smith vs. Hayes. 7706—Lehmaier vs. Newburger. 6794—United Electric Light and Trades-men's National Bank vs. Logan. 7762—Hatch vs. Vanderbilt. 7020—Stevenson vs. Goodman. 7641—Lamonthe vs. Hopkins.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Adjourned until Dec. 16.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term—Daly, C. J. Fisher and Pryor, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1—Fromme vs. Gray.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J. —Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

41—Stephen vs. Stephen. 2—Kelly vs. Shanks. 64—Zittle vs. Richter. 78—Frelhart vs. Freihart. 86—Steiner vs. Heliman. 91—Brandt vs. Brandt.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

7—Sickels vs. Budelman. 8—Same vs. McLean. 19—Raymond vs. Hogan. 24—Cullen vs. Gallagher.

At 2 P. M.—17—Messner vs. Messner.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

924—Seixas vs. The Mayor, &c. 1643—Durand vs. Ames. 1446—Eagan vs. Murphy. 3212—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 2869—Smith vs. same. 3044—Ledman vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. 1578—Bloker vs. Pringle. 3318—Linetzky vs. Todd. 3134—Cantor vs. Simpson. 3316—Ward vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1405—Bullene vs. Union Laundry and Manufacturing Company. 1006—Dean vs. Pelham Hod Elevator Company. 2986—Handibode vs. The Mayor, &c. 3291—Barrett vs. Coleman. 3343—Barrett vs. Hayes. 1358—Neuchatel Asphalte Company vs. Christman. 979—Marx vs. Gruber. 1542—Bourke vs. Wertheimer. 1224—Frank vs. Downing. 2040—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c. 3338—Kassowitz vs. National Ice Company. 576—Cassidy vs. Westcott Express Company. 6345—Ackerman vs. Aronson. 3042—Welle vs. Andresen. 3048—Same vs. Kimber. 1519—Zion vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company. 1484—Tallman vs. Earle. 794—Work vs. Zimmerman. 1357—Cantor vs. Tattersalls of New-York. 1419—Cring vs. Rosenthal.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until Dec. 9.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

750—Dunn vs. Dunn. 755—Northrup vs. Northrup.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1657—Croker vs. The Mayor, &c. 903—Pressman vs. Mooney. 1081—Piehl vs. Gillespie. 691—Francisca vs. The Mayor, &c. 968—Strassner vs. The Mayor, &c. 1245—Elze vs. Baumann. 900—Henry vs. Salisbury.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate—At 10:30 A. M.—Rosetta Barnett, Matthew Paulson, Charlotte Corbett, Ann M. Deffley, Warren M. Merrill, Ann L. Underhill. At 2 P. M.—Cassie F. Luyster, Adelaide B. King, Elizabeth Bernhard.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. —Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 20, City Hall. Case on.

2611—Reich vs. Turk. 2887—Pickett ys. Conroy. 366—Koschnofsky vs. Berman. 405—Hammerstein vs. Elleson. 194—Otterburg vs. Feeney. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 2449—Keeley vs. Parker. 181—Turner vs. Garvey. 132—Same vs. same. 163—Bradley vs. Steinfeld. 164—Housah vs. Kunbel. 173—Brigham vs. Callahan. 174—Hamilton vs. Percy. 175—Thole vs. Morecroft. 176—Howard vs. same. 177—Moore vs. Bloom. 178—Keller vs. Leavitt. 180—Feist vs. Goldman. 181—Haffen vs. Meyer. 210—Blumenthal vs. Moss. 217—Murray vs. Sanford. 376—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 330—Hurdt vs. Grief. 332—Solenhoefer Actien Verein vs. Fountain.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Botty, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

567—Herzog vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 573—Kabat vs. Kutzman. 574—John vs. Hussong. 576—Esposito vs. Masimino. 592—Helland vs. Springer. 496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 505—Sciarri vs. Breglia. 563—Brown vs. Rankin. 595—Beck vs. Monk. 596—Duggan vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 597—Zerlk vs. Adler. 598—Coyle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 599—Twomey vs. Phillips. 601—Palmbenek vs. Goodwin. 602—Hufner vs. Kaye. 604—Strohmenger vs. Yeamans. 485—H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company vs. Hagan. 484—Emerald & Phoenix Brewing Company vs. Whiteford. 606—Williams vs. Smyth. 608—Appleton vs. Walsh. 510—Scully vs. Regan. 45½—Hill vs. Bachrach. 195½—Block vs. Dattelbaum. 210½—Forrester vs. May. 225½—Frankel vs. Reich. 240½—Tannbaum vs. Reich. 253½—Saul vs. Payne. 503—Phillips vs. Forty-second Street, Grand Street and Ferry Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 10 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—2099—Doglia vs. Barbara. 2780—Van Wyck vs. Thompson. 3047—Mancibo vs. Dutton. 2982—Boehm vs. Harvey. 2696—Buell vs. Hollins. 2713—O'Mara vs. Healey. 2244—New-York Advertising Sign Company vs. Raphael. 3186—Sayles vs. Hart.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 622.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Recess.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for The People.

1—Mamie Moore. 2—John A. Selaman. 3—Louis Diamond. 4—Dan McMahon. 5—Erminio Esposito. 6—Charles McKenna. 7—Charles Ward. 8—Peter Motora. 9—Harry Young. 10—Patrick Healy and John McCutcheon. 11—Jamie Allen. 12—John Adelman and Herman Andres. 13—Joseph Hall. 14—Bertha Lewis. 15—James Little and Sandy Jones.

Pleadings.—1—John McMahon. 2—John Gallagher, George Sproul, James Slauson, and John Wood. 3—Charles Young. 4—Harry Hyman and William Harris. 5—Norah Graham. 6—Angello Barrello. 7—John Barrett. 8—Charles R. Varley. 9—John Sullivan. 10—Thomas Johnson. 11—John Allen. 12—John Fitzsimmons. 13—Berbetti Brooks. 14—Charles Besner. 15—William Higgins.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and Battle for The People.

1—Edward J. H. Tamsen.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for The People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Society for Relief of Widows and Small Children vs. Adler.—Edward D. O'Brien, Matter of Goodwin.—De Witt C. Brown, Matter of Bozeman.—Clarence W. Francis, Matter of Humphreys.—John E. Ward, Germania Life Insurance Company vs. McLaughlin.—Edward T. Wood.

Ingraham, J.—Union Trust Company vs. Loft.—Wilhelmus Myenderse, Matter of Standard Brush Company.—William T. Gray.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Lewin vs. Warby.—John Fenn

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Board of Control of the New Traffic Association to Meet.

THREE ARBITRATORS TO BE CHOSEN

Eight of the Nine Railway Systems in the Association Have Designated Their Representatives in the Board of Managers.

President Roberts of the Pennsylvania Railroad as Chairman of the Board of Trunk Line Presidents has called a meeting to be held in this city on next Thursday for the purpose of organizing the Board of Control of the Joint Traffic Association, and also to elect three arbitrators under the terms of the new agreement.

It is expected that two of these arbitrators will be practical railroad men and one a lawyer well versed in railroad matters. The Board of Control will fix the salaries of the arbitrators, which probably will not be less than $15,000 per annum each. No person can serve as an arbitrator who has any connection with any railroad company which is a member of the Joint Traffic Association. The Board of Control is composed of the chief executive officers of the trunk lines and their principal connections. It is provided in the new agreement, however, that in deciding questions no railway system shall be entitled to more than three votes.

The Board of Managers of the new association—a body subordinate to the Board of Control—has been practically created by the individual actions of the nine railway systems which compose the association. Each system selects its own representative in the Board of Managers, and the following selections have been made:

Vanderbilt System—Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President New-York Central.

Pennsylvania System—D. S. Gray, Second Vice President Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg.

Baltimore and Ohio System—Gen. Orland Smith, First Vice President Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Erie Railroad System—G. C. Cochran, Fourth Vice President Erie Railroad.

Lackawanna System—B. A. Hegeman, Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna Road.

Lehigh Valley System—A. Garrett, Third Vice President Lehigh Valley Road.

Chesapeake and Ohio System—Oscar G. Murray, Second Vice President of the Big Four Railroad.

Wabash Railroad—M. Knight, Freight Traffic Manager.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has not yet announced who will be its representative in the board of managers. C. M. Hays, who will on Jan. 1 succeed L. J. Seargeant as General Manager, will represent the Grand Trunk in the Board of Control.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Eastern railroad general managers and Presidents were in session to-day at the offices of the Central Traffic Association. There was a mass of business to be considered, but to the surprise that overshadowed all the rest was whether the Central Traffic Association should remain in existence now that the Presidents have formed an iron-clad agreement to maintain rates. It seemed to be the general impression that the Central Traffic Association would have to be preserved in order to maintain a high standard in regard to local business between Chicago and the East, but no action was taken. The matter will be further considered at a meeting to be held in New-York on Dec. 12.

Two committees from the Central Traffic Association, consisting of eleven each, were appointed to make a report at that meeting on the relations of the Central Traffic Association to the joint committee. One of these committees is from the freight department, and one from the passenger department, and both are to have meetings here to-morrow.

Railway Surgeons in Session.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 5.—The semi-annual meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Surgeons' Association is in session in Pittsburg, with about seventy members present from points in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Maryland, and Ohio. Officers have been elected as follows: President—Dr. J. N. Speer, Cumberland; First Vice President—S. S. Wood, Meyersdale; Second Vice President—Dr. R. B. Short, Union Mills; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. J. A. McKean, Washington, Penn.

Retiring President Dr. G. S. Wellons of Barnesville, Ohio, made an eloquent address, thanking the members of the association for aid and encouragement during his tenure of office. Many important papers will be read and several members will deliver addresses of a technical nature. To-night the delegates will enjoy a banquet. The session will close to-morrow afternoon, when a visit to the West Pennsylvania Hospital, where the delegates will be present at clinics conducted by Dr. Thomas McCann.

Long Island Traction Company.

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, who is the head of the syndicate now controlling the Long Island Traction Company, said yesterday, in speaking of the order of the court deferring the sale of that property under foreclosure:

"We are not enjoined from selling the Long Island Traction property. The sale is only postponed until the 12th, and there is to be a hearing on the 10th. That's all right. Everybody who thinks he has been injured should be heard. It's proper. But I think I know the way the court will decide. It's only a question whether the dog will wag the tail or the tail the dog. Now, you see, we have 270,000 shares represented, and there are only 30,000 left out—just about 10 per cent. Those who have not come in can do so. The books are not open, and they will receive the same as everybody else."

Cutting East-Bound Rates.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—After laboriously maintaining rates for nearly six months, the east-bound roads from Chicago are again cutting and slashing with all their old-time vigor. It is reported that during the past week at least four of the differential and one of the strong lines have been cutting grain rates from 3 to 5 cents per 100 pounds on through shipments. Provision rates have been cut from 10 to 15 cents per 100 pounds, and the allowance for carting freight to the freight stations has been increased from 3 to 6 cents per 100 pounds.

Commissioner Blanchard frankly acknowledges that he has no doubt rate-cutting exists. It is possible that the lines which are doing the cutting are taking advantage of the short time that remains before the new President's agreement goes into effect.

Railway Official Changes.

According to a compilation made by the publishers of The Pocket List of Railroad Officials, there were 1,556 changes in the official positions of railroad men within the six months ended Oct. 31. These changes included 39 receiverships, 2 Chairmen of Boards of Directors, 12 Presidents, 19 Vice Presidents, 173 Secretaries and Treasurers, 71 General Managers, 26 General Superintendents, and 123 Superintendents. The names of sixteen railroads were changed during the same period.

A Franchise Hearing Deferred.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Dec. 5.—The application made by the Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company for a franchise to cross Cedar Avenue, their connecting link between West End and Asbury Park, has been deferred by the Commissioners until after Dec. 10, the day set for the municipal election to take place here.

Panama-Pacific Mail.

Some further conference relative to the Panama-Pacific Mail agreement was had yesterday by Presidents C. P. Huntington and J. Edward Simmons. There is good reason to believe that this much-discussed agreement will be signed to-day.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—It is asserted that the threatened dissolution of the Southwestern Traffic Association has been averted, for the time being at least. The Cotton Belt road recently withdrew, and it was feared that this withdrawal would be followed by others, and the life of the association thus placed in danger. Yesterday the Cotton Belt agreed to withhold its withdrawal for ten days, pending the outcome of the Advisory Committee of the Western Immigrant Clearing Houses controversy with the Southern Pacific.

—A charter was granted in Harrisburg yesterday to the Smethport and Olean Railroad Company, capital $400,000. The President is George J. Wolf of Bradford, who is also a Director. The other Directors are: A. G. McComb, James George, H. A. Jackson, S. H. Smith, and M. G. Raub, all of Bradford. The line will be eighteen miles long from Smethport to a point on the New-York line in Eldred Township, McKean County.

—The fight of the Chicago-St. Paul lines against the Soo line, in which several of the Eastern roads were asked to prorate, and who are said to be doing so, was brought to the attention of the Central Traffic Association yesterday, and it was decided to refer the matter to Commissioner Blanchard for a ruling.

—It is announced that a new time table will go into effect on the New-England road on the 9th inst. It is possible that the limited united express train running between Boston and Poughkeepsie, which was discontinued last Sunday, will be reestablished.

—At a meeting of the Central Traffic Association held in Chicago yesterday, the question of an East-bound steamship pool was referred to a committee, which will probably report at a meeting to be held in New-York.

—At the meeting of the Chicago and Northwestern Directors yesterday, a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock and a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the common stock were declared.

—Directors of the Alabama Midland Road have been elected as follows: H. B. Plant, H. F. Plant, H. M. Flagler, R. H. Flagler, R. G. Erwin, F. Q. Broun, D. F. Jack, W. F. Vandiver, W. K. Pelger, and O. C. Wiley.

—In consequence of legal troubles, the electric car service from the North Norwalk Station to Essex, in North Belleville, N. J., was discontinued yesterday. Horses were reinstated as the motive power.

—The Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad met in this city yesterday, but took no action on the question of a dividend on the preferred stock.

—Advices from Philadelphia are to the effect that the Norfolk and Western reorganization plan is completed, and will be published within a few days.

—For the month of November, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad reports gross earnings of $1,846,260, an increase of $50,275.

—Gross earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the month of November show an increase of $85,819.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—Vice President King of the Baltimore and Ohio is in New-York.

DUG 56 FEET FOR CAMPBELL

Death Must Have Been Instantaneous When the Wall of the Old Well in Steinway Caved In.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 5.—The body of Joseph Campbell, who was entombed in a well at Steinway Thanksgiving morning, was recovered this afternoon. After the earth and rocks had been removed so that the body was exposed to view, two hours elapsed before it could be hoisted to the surface.

While Foreman Barney Williams was in the shaft adjusting a rope around the body, Campbell's wife and brother reached the scene. As soon as Mrs. Campbell learned that the body had been recovered, she made a dash for the mouth of the shaft, screaming as she ran. A policeman who was standing near the excavation tried to seize Mrs. Campbell. She gave him a push that sent him flying to one side, and he stumbled over a pile of stones and fell. Before he could recover himself, William Steinmeyer, a carpenter, with the assistance of another man, seized the woman and prevented her from throwing herself down the shaft. After the grief-stricken wife had been led away by her brother-in-law, the work of raising the body proceeded.

Coroner Strong made an examination, and said that Campbell must have died instantly. The position of the body indicated that the unfortunate man must have been in the act of climbing out of the well when the cave-in occurred. He had gone into the well to loosen an iron water pipe, and when found his legs were twisted about the pipe, while his body was pushed over on its right side. That side of his head rested on an immense rock, while a boulder weighing at least 100 pounds was found on his neck and another on his stomach. A number of smaller stones held his legs and arms down.

In order to reach the body the workmen had to sink a shaft fifty-six feet. Twice while sinking the shaft cave-ins occurred and the work had to be started over again. Campbell was thirty-five years old, and lived with his wife at 749 Ninth Avenue, this city. He was employed by H. W. Hilfars, a coal dealer and owner of the well.

SHIPBUILDERS WILL BE HEARD

Secretary of the Navy Herbert to Invite Builders on the Battleships to Explain Their Plans.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Herbert has concluded to hear representatives of the competing bidders for the battle ships, for building which proposals were recently opened, before awarding the contracts. The plans prepared by the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and the Cramp Company of Philadelphia, upon which bids were made by those two concerns, are receiving examination and analysis by the board which will pass upon the entire matter and upon whose decision and recommendations the contracts are likely to be let.

The Newport News Company confined its offer to the plans of the Navy Department and is the lowest bidder. Its figures are $2,350,000 for one ship and $2,250,000 each for two, without armor.

The bids of the Cramp Company are seven in number, and cover that many different schemes in the construction of battle ships.

While classified as original plans, in contradistinction to those of the department, the Cramps' plans, it is claimed by them, are in fact substantially Government plans. Taking the plans of the battle ship Indiana, which is regarded as the best battle ship of her class afloat, the Cramps made such modifications and changes as were suggested by the actual performance at sea of that vessel. Their detailed figures show that, adding the amount which would be required to supply the third ship with hull armor, gun protection, and outfit, three ships could be constructed on their plans, costing the Government, ready for sea, $9,910,000, or $3,303,000 each, as against $4,100,000 for each of the two ships under the lowest bid on the department's plans.

TO STUDY PREHISTORIC LIFE

Ethnologist Frank Hamilton Cushing Starts on an Exploring Expedition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Frank Hamilton Cushing, the well-known ethnologist whose interesting discoveries among the Zuni Indians some years ago procured him much fame, left Washington to-day upon an exploring expedition which promises results of great value and interest in regard to prehistoric life conditions on the American continent. He will be joined at St. Augustine, Fla., in a few days by a number of assistants who left New-York yesterday by the steamer Comanche.

Within ten days the party, including a number of laborers, to do the necessary excavating, will sail on a schooner for Pine Island, below Punta Gorda and the southern Florida Keys, where a thorough investigation, which is expected to last several months, will be made into the recently discovered mounds built by a remarkable people who maintained a comparatively high state of civilization centuries ago. In a hasty reconnoissance of the remarkable archaeological finds last Winter, Mr. Cushing came upon hitherto unthought of phases of aboriginal life closely related to the Mound Builders of the Mississippi and contiguous regions, and uncovered well-preserved remains of the perishable work of the stone age, or rather shell age of prehistoric man.

Objects of art made from shell and shell implements of various kinds were found in astonishingly excellent condition, among the most remarkable being a shell pick still mounted on its original handle of mango wood. The expedition is undertaken under the joint auspices of the United States Ethnological Bureau and the Archaeological Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Light Punishment.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

In Nebraska a man who wrecked a train on the Rock Island Railroad, killing eleven persons, was tried and found guilty of murder in the second degree, supplemented with a recommendation for clemency.

THE STATE CANALS CLOSED

Not a Disastrous Season from Any Point of Observation.

THE BUSINESS STEADY AND GOOD

Much Better than Was Expected Before the Canals Were Opened for Navigation on May 3 Last.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The canals of the State closed officially at noon to-day by order of Capt. George W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works. Concerning the season just closed, the Superintendent had this to say:

"When the canals were opened for navigation on May 3 last the outlook for the boatmen was perhaps the darkest in the history of canal traffic in this country. From the shippers' standpoint things looked brighter than ever, for the very thing which gave discouragement to boatmen lent the greatest encouragement to the shippers. This was the low figures at which the railways announced they would carry grain and other commodities. It was a blow aimed directly at the canals, and the boatmen knew it. The events which followed show something of the hold which the canals have upon the people having goods to ship, and also the energy of the men who own and manage the boats upon the inland waterways. For, despite the low rates offered by the railways, rates which had to be met by the canalmen, the season has not by any means been a disastrous one from any standpoint.

"The reports from the canal collectors for the last week of navigation, which ended to-day, are not yet at hand, but those received for the twenty-eight out of the twenty-nine weeks that the canals were open make a much better showing in actual figures than the outlook at any time just previous to the opening of the season or for the first few weeks after such opening would warrant one to look for.

These figures show that the total falling off in tons carried on all the canals during the season of 1895, was about 10 per cent. In 1894 the total tons carried was 3,882,560. This year, up to Dec. 1, the total tons carried was 3,467,848, a loss in tons of 414,712. The clearance since Dec. 1 will reduce this difference somewhat. In view of all the things that canal men have had to contend with I feel that this showing will be gratifying, rather than otherwise, to the friends of the canal. Aside from the low water caused by conditions of the sources of supply, that is Lake Erie and some other feeders, water being unprecedentedly low boatmen have had little to complain of in the matter of navigation. For, as season by the past has been comparatively free from breaks. In all there have been only three breaks that interfered in any way with navigation. The first was at Bloody Brook, which delayed the opening of the Oswego Canal for a few days. A break in the feeder at Glens Falls interrupted navigation on Section 2 of the Champlain Canal for four days early in the season. Vigilance on the part of the watchman and patrolmen and other employes, resulted in preventing breaks at any time on the Erie, the only one occurring on its whole length being the one on Section 2 at Pattersonville, which was caused by a defective culvert. This was quite disastrous, but it was repaired in a comparatively brief space of time, and navigation was not interrupted for more than eight days.

The new rules, which went into effect at the opening of navigation, so far as I have learned, have been liked by boatmen and have been pretty generally observed by the employes. The rule doing away with the practice on the part of lock tenders of exacting fees from canal boatmen, so far as I have been able to learn, has been lived up to, and canal men have expressed themselves as much gratified by the result.

Superintendent Aldridge gave out these figures, showing a comparative statement of the principal commodities carried, in tons, during the years 1894 and 1895:

	1895.	1894.
Boards and scantling	188,501	713,621
Wood	200,021	118,678
Flour	2,059	2,909
Wheat	274,678	903,361
Corn	95,208	275,397
Barley	75,807	99,700
Oats	90,839	100,874
Stone, lime, and clay	405,966	432,870
Anthracite coal	644,446	662,334
Bituminous coal	81,763	76,784
Iron ore	140,823	37,641
Potatoes	17,275	12,315
Domestic salt	67,510	60,568
Sugar	28,331	58,263

The history of the canals during the season just closed has been very satisfactory to the advocates of these waterways.

LONG FIGHT FOR PLEASANT SQUARE

Mrs. Deborah Mangam's Suit Against Sing Sing Has Had Its Fourth Unsuccessful Trial.

SING SING, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Nearly all the "oldest inhabitants" of this village have been traveling all this week between here and White Plains, attending, as witnesses, the celebrated trial of the suit of Mrs. Deborah L. Mangam against the village of Sing Sing to recover possession of a small strip of land called Pleasant Square.

This was the fourth trial of the suit. The first resulted in favor of Mrs. Mangam, who is the wife of Daniel D. Mangam, a wealthy resident of the village and a large grain merchant in New-York. An appeal was taken and a new trial ordered on the ground that important evidence in favor of the village had been kept out by Justice Dykman's rulings. The second trial was not finished before the plaintiff's counsel died. The third trial was had at the last term of court, when the jury, after being out nearly all night, handed in a sealed and signed verdict for the defendant, but as one of the jurors met with an accident while on his way to the Court House in White Plains, breaking his thigh, he could not be present, and so the verdict was set aside, and the fourth trial has just been finished, the jurors, after being out all night, coming into court this morning and stating that they could not agree.

It was learned that when they first retired they stood eleven to one in favor of the defendant. That "one obstinate juror" succeeded in winning three more to his way of regarding the case, and despite all their efforts the jury could not agree, and was consequently discharged. Now, a fifth trial will have to be had to settle who owns Pleasant Square, the village of Sing Sing or Mrs. Deborah L. Mangam.

The land in dispute, which is bounded by Main Street, Highland Avenue, and the Mangam property, has been in the possession of the village and in use as a public square and street for forty years. The village constructed a fire cistern under it, inclosed it in posts and chains for many years, and used it for public meetings and as a public property with no objection from the plaintiff.

Now all this matter of taking testimony will have to be gone through with again, and the village hopes that the "oldest inhabitants," who are important witnesses, will live long enough to see the case finally settled.

Tax Case to be Argued Tuesday.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—There will be argued, in the Court of Appeals, Tuesday next, the appeal in the case of the State Controller against the New-York City Controller. This is the proceeding in which the State Controller is endeavoring to compel the City of New-York to pay the balance due the State under the State care of insane tax for 1893-4, amounting to $1,500,000. The decision will also affect the payment of this tax for the year 1895. The Court of Appeals advanced the case on the calendar.

Recess Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The President to-day sent to the Senate a number of nominations made in the Congressional recess. Among the nominations were those of Matt W. Ransom of North Carolina, Minister to Mexico; John L. Peak of Missouri, Minister to Switzerland; Allen Thomas of Florida, Minister to Venezuela, and John B. Harlow of Missouri and William C. Rice of New-York, to be Civil Service Commissioners. The nomination of Mr. Ransom was confirmed to-day by the Senate.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A LEASE MADE FOR NEARLY A MILLION.

The Building, Too, Is Yet to be Constructed—Sales Include One of Eighteen Dwellings.

One of the most notable of this season's transactions in real estate was concluded yesterday by Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. It involves the construction of a large business building and the lease of it for a long term. The rent alone for the period foots up about $950,000. The property includes the block front on the east side of Wooster Street between West Third and and Fourth Streets, which was recently bought by Messrs. Gutwillig Brothers and J. and S. Hirsh. These latter firms have signed a contract to erect an eleven-story fire-proof, steel skeleton construction building, with 200 feet front on Wooster Street, 40 feet on West Fourth Street, 60 feet on West Third Street, with a large interior gore 50 by 52.9. The building will be of granite and light brick, similar to the University Building, one block above on Washington Square, and will be from plans of the same architect, Alfred Zucker. There will be six elevators in the building, steam heat, electric lights, &c. The building has been leased for seventeen years to George Borgfeldt & Co., who will occupy the entire structure simply for offices and warerooms. The firm are, perhaps, the largest importers of china, glass and fancy ware, toys, &c., and have branches in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Limoges, Sonneberg, Fuerth, Bodenbach, Solingen, and Stoke-on-Trent. They will be the pioneers of the trade in this district of the city.

Messrs. B. Altman & Co. have bought of Harriet E. Hughes, at $65,000, the five-story tenement, 110 West Nineteenth Street, 25.10 by 100. The building will be torn down and in its place will be a part of the enlarged store of the Altmans.

Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for the heirs of Robert Kermit to the Broadway Improvement Company, which is composed of members of the Roosevelt family, the lot, 25 by 100, on East Fourteenth Street between Broadway and University Place, on which the westerly portion of the Domestic Building stands. The building was erected on land leased from James A. Roosevelt and Robert Kermit. Last year the building, through foreclosure proceedings, reverted to the owners of the land. Since then the Roosevelts have been trying to acquire the fee of that portion of the land not owned by them.

Mr. John P. Kirwan has sold for Lucy A. Cummins, to J. Cunz, the five-story and basement flat, 225 West Twentieth Street, 25 by 69 by 79; and, for D. Shannon to T. Murray, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 528 West Fifty-first Street, 20 by 50 by 100.5.

Mr. J. Scott, of T. Scott & Son, has sold for William H. Gebhard to L. Toplitz, at about $175,000, the eighteen dwellings, 104 to 128 and 130, and 134 to 140 East One Hundred and Fourth Street and 1,638 and 1,640 Lexington Avenue. The houses on One Hundred and Fourth Street are two-story brownstones, each 20 by 45 by 100, except 140, which is the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and which is 25 by 45 by 70.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for William Buhler the four-story and basement limestone front dwelling, 153 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 60 by 100, to Christian Krelse.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Margaret Reilly, the two four-story brick tenements with stores, 140 and 1,148 Second Avenue, the former the northeast corner of Sixtieth Street, each 20 by 75. The corner brought $31,500, and the other $25,000.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure at $52,200 to Solomon Mehrbach the four five-story brick tenements at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 80 by 100.11. In partition, he sold to Timothy Donovan, at $2,050, the lot 25 by 150, with two-story frame building, on the east side of Vanderbilt Avenue, 285 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street. To L. S. Samuel at $1,050 he sold the similar lot adjoining to the south, and, to Mr. Donovan, at $1,400, he sold the lot adjoining to the south, with two-story frame building.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Royal S. Crane, referee, 2,356 and 2,360 Hoffman Street, southeast side, 308 feet northeast of King's Bridge Road, 30 by 124, two frame buildings. Due on judgment, $3,660.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Runk, referee, southwest corner of Ninety-third Street and Madison Avenue, 44.4.5½ by 100.8½. Due on judgment, $30,345.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, 65 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, north side, 178 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,080.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, S. L. H. Ward referee, 147 West Seventy-first Street, north side, 430 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 102.2, three-story brownstone dwelling.

By W. W. Fogg, receiver's sale, the right, title and interest of Mooney & Connor to lots on West Ninety-ninth Street, north side, beginning 464.10 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 64.10 by 100.11; also to lots on north side of West Ninety-ninth Street, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 by 100.11.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title and interest of Eva Annie Harris to house and lot in Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Thomas B. Odell referee, Brook Avenue, west side, 540.51 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 150 by 99 by 150 by 98.37, with frame stables. Due on judgment, $5,900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Fifth Avenue, by Patrick Reddy of 444 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for a one-story brick stable; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 136 and 138 West Twenty-eighth Street, by H. B. Turner of Englewood, N. J., for a five-story brick flat; cost, $50,000.

Brook Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, by Mrs. Mary Schafer of 640 Eagle Avenue, for two five-story brick stores and flats; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, by Clara L. Eakins of 151 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat; cost, $55,000.

Nos. 31 and 33 Bradhurst Avenue, by Edmund Coffin of 13 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to two three-story and attic frame dwellings; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 740 and 742 Broadway, by Amelia W. Bruce of 810 Fifth Avenue, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and salesrooms; cost, $4,000.

Eighty-second Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, by Isaac Davidson of 142 East Eightieth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and tenement; cost, $3,000.

No. 132 West Houston Street, by the H. Low estate, Metropolitan Real Estate Company, Bleecker Street, corner Cottage Place, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $400.

Fourteenth Street, north side, 50 feet west of Fifth Avenue, William's Bridge, by Fred Ganret of William's Bridge, alterations to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $150.

No. 319 East Nineteenth Street, by Amelia Tuozzo of 208 East One Hundred and Second Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and stores; cost, $1,700.

Webster Avenue, west side, 555 feet south of King's Bridge Road, by William H. Jackson of King's Bridge, alterations to a three-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $1,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Mr. William Buhler has sold, through C. B. Smith, to Henry Nieland, Jr., at $6,800, the three-story tenement, with store, 1,662 Atlantic Avenue, corner Troy Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. John Pullman has sold, for Louis Bonert, to James Anderson, at $23,000, the four-story brick and stone flat 429 Third Street, northwest corner of Sixth Avenue, 26.6 by 90 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Dec. 5.

JOHN ST, 105; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Mary E. Jackson $21,200

JOHN ST, n e corner of Pearl st, being 118 to 119 John St; same to Henry M. Bradhurst 46,000

GREENWICH, ST, 62, and 63 Washington St; John Frohlich to Henry Frohlich and others 10

4TH ST, 50 West; Charles J. Clinch and wife to Jacob Hirsh 1

GREENWICH, ST, 562 and 564, also 541 Washington St; Patrick H. Nealis and wife to Rachel Duffy 36,000

GREENWICH, AV, 105; Edward Gottheimer to Emanuel G. Bieh 1

3D ST, 35 West; Rosalie Butler and others to Henry Corn 1

SAME PROPERTY; Henry Corn and wife to Emil Bloch 100

83D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Frederick G. Potter and Eugene C. Potter and wives to Thomas R. Berkley. 1

83D ST, 324 East; Thomas R. Berkley and wife to John Courtney 10

22D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 21.10x88.9; Wallace Stuart to Frederick W. Marks 22,500

WEST END AV, s e corner of 83d St, 102.2x100; Christian Kruse to Frank L. Smith 1

79TH ST, 300 ft w of Columbus Av, 25.6 x102.2; Richard G. Platt and Leon Marie and wife to John Cheney Platt 1

50TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 28.2x98.6; The German Savings Bank to Theone A. Koppel 19,000

68D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x100.5; Louis H. Meyers and wife to Elizabeth W. Aldrich 1

87TH ST, n s, 319 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; James Carlew and wife to Helene Westheimer 10

44TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; David Schmutz and wife to Theodore Schunke 1

76TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; James G. Powers and wife to Charles Buek 21,500

47TH ST, 138 East; Maurice V. Freund and wife to Samuel Haas and another. 100

82D ST, 158 East; Edward D. Conolly and wife to Charles Stegmayer 13,000

73D ST, 412 East; Oskar Muller to Caroline Abel 4,750

5TTH ST, n s, 83 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x50.6; Amelia and Charles Muller to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, (conveyance to secure bond of guardian.)

125TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Daniel Whitford to Charles H. Beekman 87,500

MADISON AV, n w corner of 111th St, 201.10 to 112th St x201.10x50 the executors of Garret L. Schuyler to Walter G. and James D. Schuyler 10

LEXINGTON AV, 1,795; Moses Schwab and wife to Mary E. Mulvihill 22,600

EDGECOMBE AV, s e corner of 142d St, 100.0x82.4x99.11x71.6; Jacob D. Butler and wife to Frank T. Dale 25,800

BALCOM AV, e s, Lot 390, map of 368 lots of Seton homestead; Max Winkelmeyer and wife to Minnie McLean Bang. 1

SILVER ST, n s, 100 ft w of Main St, 50x80; Walter L. Thompson, referee, to Henrietta F. Mead 1,400

LOT 7, Block 2,508, map of 272 lots of Kemp estate; Harriet A. Ver Planck and husband to John Jefferson 2,088

TAYLOR AV, n w s, part of Lot 156, map of Belmont Village, being 75 ft s w of Lot 157, 25x100; Dennis W. Moran and wife and Hannah J. A. Marshall to Louise A. McGurk 1

146TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Albert C. Morris and wife to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, (secures surety to bond on mechanic's lien.)

BOSTON ROAD, n s, 110 ft w of 170th St, 83.9x6.9x41.7x49.11 to road x25; Anna Vanecke to Janet C. Macdonald 10

TERRACE VIEW AV, n s, 429.10 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 40x70x48.10x70; the executors of Hugh N. Camp, deceased, to Augustus S. Frazee 1,200

MORNINGSIDE AV, East, n e corner of 116th St, 100.10x200; the executors of Leonard Scott, deceased, to Marx and Moses Ottinger 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 147th St, 50x100; Frank Leslie to Jacob D. Butler 20,000

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, 150x77.1x21.8x43.1x2.5x21.1 x2.5x22.7x8.5x17x2.5x25x64.2; Jacob & Skinner Realty Company to John P. Everett 1

SAME PROPERTY; John P. Everett to Jacob & Skinner Realty Company 1

Recorded Leases.

BUHLER, William, to Jacob Hoffmann; store, &c., 756 3d Av, 2 10-12 years $480

FROHLICH, Henry, and others to John Frohlich; 62 Greenwich St and 63 Washington St, life lease 10

PEARSALL, Miss H. L., and others to Hans Dietzmann; 391 Bowery, 5 years..150, 167

WALLACE, R. A., to Peter Kleiss; store, &c., 784 11th Av, 1 year 180

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, James R., and another to E. U. Burton; Lot 510, map of Arden property, 2 years $200

BRADHURST, Henry M., to Henry Timm; s e corner of 5th and Pearl Sts, being 113 to 119 John St, 2 years 5,000

SAME to Gilbert M. Speir, referee; same property, 3 years 28,400

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Frank Leslie; w s of St. Nicholas Av, 24.11 ft n of 147th St, 2 years 15,000

BARTHEL, Katharine, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 141st St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 7,000

BERBERT, George J., and wife to Amalie Hennings; w s of Washington Av, 117.4 ft s w of 172d St, 3 years 1,000

BERGER, Joseph, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 19th St, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years..... 10,000

COWL, Lizzie A., to Irving Savings Institution; n s of 77th St, 438 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 6,000

CORN, Henry, to Rosalie Butler and others; n s of West 3d St, 125 ft e of Wooster St, 2 years 35,000

SAME to same; n s of West 3d St, 75 ft e of Wooster St, (two mortgages,) 2 years. 7,000

CASSIDY, Peter A., and wife to Ann Cassidy; n w corner of 2d Av and 104th St, 4 years 6,000

CONNOR, George, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 143d St, 200 ft w of Brook Av, 1 year 8,000

CASSIN, Peter, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 2,025 2d Av, 3 years 20,000

DESSAU, Frederica, and another to David Stern; 234 East 61st St, 1 year. 1,000

DALE, Frank T., to Jacob D. Butler and another; s e corner of Edgecombe Av and 142d St, (two mortgages,) demand. 42,800

DONNELLY, John T., to West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Creston Av, 48.6 ft s of Donnybrook St, installments 1,125

DRUMMOND, John H., and wife to William Grupe; s e corner of Elliott St and Boscobel Av, 3 years 5,000

DEWHURST, Henry, and wife to J. Romaine Brown and another; s e corner of 7th Av and 49th St, 3 years 500

EVERETT, John P., to Alexander Brown, Jr.; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 24.11 ft n of 152d St, demand 2,905

FREUND, Philip, and wife to George B. Hatch; 28 Avenue B, 5 years 20,000

FONTHAM, Johanne F., and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; w s of 8th Av, 49.11 ft n of 141st St, 3 years. 12,000

FRAZEE, Augustus S., Frederick E. Camp and another, executors; n s of Terrace View Av, 429.11 ft w of King's Bridge Av, 3 years 850

GOFF, Charles A., and another to Julia Muhlfelder; 123 and 125 West 89th St, 1 year 3,000

HINNERS, Herman, and wife to James Fay; s w corner of Avenue A and 80th St, 1 year 750

HIRSH, Jacob, and wife to Charles J. Clinch; n s of 3d St, 60 ft e of Wooster St, 2 years 10,000

SAME to same; n e corner of West 3d St, and adjoining property, (three mortgages,) 2 years 165,000

HIRSCHBERG, Johanna, to Malvina Stachelberg and others, trustees; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 157th St, 3 years 30,000

KOPPEL, Theone A., to the German Savings Bank of the City of New-York; w s of 50th St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year... 16,000

LEVY, Fannie, and another to Morris B. Abeles; s s of 58th St, 278 ft w of 1st Av, demand 3,000

LANE, William, to John W. Cochrane and others, executors; n e corner of Water St, and Rutgers Slip, 1 years 38,000

LAWSON, Daniel M., and another to George L. Buckman; s s of 15th St, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years 4,000

LUTHER, Grace W., to John H. Wilson; s s of 20th St, No. 432 West, 3 years. 1,500

MERRIAN, Alice J., to Martha Scanlon; 1, 3, and 5 Minetta Lane, 10 years 3,000

MULVIHILL, Mary E., to Moses Schwab; s s of Lexington Av, 73.11 ft s of 112th St, installments 4,100

McMANUS, Mary, to Theodore P. Trowbridge; 253 West 35th St, 5 years 9,000

MARKS, Frederick W., to Sarah A. McCracken; n s of 22d St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 12,000

OTTINGER, Marx, and another to Matilda Stiefel; n e corner of Morningside Av East and 116th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 50,000

PELL, Alfred D., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 622 to 626 Broadway, and 154 to 158 Crosby St, 5 years 375,000

SHAYNE, Christopher C., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 42d St,

RELIEF FOR ARMENIANS

Action Taken at the Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE ADVOCATED

Six Members to be Appointed to Help Organize Such a Body—Centennial Celebration of Treaty of Commerce.

Action to furnish relief for the Armenians was taken at the monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. It was decided to urge the appointment of committees in various cities for the purpose of collecting money and of providing means to mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate in Turkey. Seth Low, Morris K. Jesup, John S. Kennedy, Jacob H. Schiff, and Spencer Trask will take charge of the movement in this city. Resolutions on which the work will be based were offered by Spencer Trask as follows:

Whereas, The reports received in the early Fall of the fearful massacres and brutalities committed on the Armenians in Turkey, which would seem too incredible to believe, have been confirmed by the fuller and more detailed accounts from most trustworthy sources, proving that the extent of the calamities had not been realized;

Whereas, Within the last few weeks additional greater atrocities have been committed; hundreds of towns and villages have been devastated, and statements, the truth of which we believe will bear the strictest scrutiny, are made that over a quarter of a million of women and children, whose husbands and fathers have been tortured and murdered, are absolutely destitute of food and clothing, and thousands will perish from exposure and starvation, unless help is sent quickly and largely;

Whereas, Various committees have been formed throughout the country to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers, yet the magnitude of the calamity has now assumed such importance that the heart of America is aroused, and it is now felt and expressed that in order to raise funds commensurate with the need, a National committee should be formed;

Whereas, Requests have been made that the Chamber of Commerce, always ready to respond to the cry of suffering, co-operate with other organizations engaged in this relief work; therefore it is

Resolved, That this Chamber appoint five members, with the President ex officio, who will co-operate with other committees and delegates and cities, to form a "national committee for the relief of the sufferers in Turkey." We hereby pledge to such committee our support and encouragement.

F. B. Thurber presented, from the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, a preamble and resolutions, to extend the recognition and approval of the Chamber to the approaching centennial celebration of the treaty of commerce with Great Britain. The committee's offering was as follows:

Whereas, The present month is memorable as the one hundredth anniversary of the indorsement by President George Washington of a treaty of friendship and commerce with Great Britain, negotiated by John Jay of New-York, as Envoy Extraordinary; and

Whereas, This treaty, supplementing our political emancipation with a guarantee of commercial liberty, laid firm and permanent foundation for that National prosperity which has increased almost continuously from that time to this; and

Whereas, The recognition accorded to it through our commerce, then contending with almost insuperable disabilities, was such as to cause our foreign trade to merely double within the single year following its ratification; and

Whereas, To the advantages thus gained at a most critical period in our National existence can be traced directly the beginnings of that commercial enterprise which has since placed us among the foremost nations of the earth; and

Whereas, It was the opinion of Washington, expressed to the Senate, that this treaty alone saved from war with the country from Great Britain, which, at that time, would have been destructive of American commerce, and fraught with peril to the cause of National independence itself; and

Whereas, At this time, in the full enjoyment of the absolute security of our commercial freedom and the stability of its institutions, it is fitting to worthily commemorate the services of this far-sighted statesman who first brought order to the chaos our our undeveloped possibilities; and

Whereas, Ignorant of these coming advantages, many citizens of the United States opposed any treaty with Great Britain, notwithstanding the advice of Washington, Hamilton, Jay, and other fathers of the Republic; and

Whereas, Unmoved by ignoble clamor, this Chamber of Commerce was foremost in indorsing the appointment of Mr. Jay as Envoy to Great Britain, and in upholding the treaty when its provisions were published, as a wise and just measure, by resolutions passed at meetings held May 10, 1794, and July 25, 1795; therefore

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce in this centennial year records its appreciation of the great work done by John Jay in securing to our country commercial liberty commensurate with its position of National independence;

Resolved, That the indorsement of President Washington a century ago of the terms of that treaty is deserving of National observance at the present time by the business interests of this country as the centennial of American commercial independence.

Resolved, That we learn with pleasure that this city, the home of Mr. Jay, is to take the initiative in appropriately commemorating the first centennial of the commercial treaty with Great Britain, and that we trust the celebration to be held Dec. 19 will be but one of many similar celebrations throughout the country, to the end that public thought and attention may be concentrated upon American business interests, and the stimulus of confidence of the past and the opportunities of the future given to our country's commercial life.

On motion of Charles Stewart Smith the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements was requested to report at the next meeting of the Chamber whether, in its judgment, the construction of buildings in this city without limit as to height, and without reference to the width of streets, was consistent with the public health and welfare.

B. F. Thurber read a letter from A. W. Watson urging merchants to favor the passage by Congress of the Torrey Bankruptcy bill. A motion by Mr. Thurber that the Chamber reaffirm its indorsement of the bill was seconded by A. Waldo Smith in a speech in which he recited some of his experiences with commercial failures. His credit clerk yesterday morning had informed him of the failure of a customer.

"I instructed the clerk to charge off the customer's account," Mr. Smith said, "because I knew there would be nothing left after the various law officers, &c., had taken out their costs and fees. There was a large clothing house on Broadway failed a couple of years ago with $700,000 liabilities and $400,000 assets. Has any one ever heard of a creditor of that firm receiving a dividend? I haven't. Then there was a large grocery house failed not long since. Has any one ever heard of the creditors receiving a dividend? What was the name of that firm, Mr. Thurber?"

There was a shout of laughter as Mr. Thurber quietly replied, his face reddening: "Perhaps it was the Thurber-Whyland Company."

Mr. Smith disclaimed any intention to refer to that firm. He approved the Torrey bill because it was a bill for merchants rather than for lawyers or politicians. The motion of indorsement passed unanimously.

The only allusion to excise reform came at the close of the meeting, when Mr. Orr announced the committee which he appointed last week. His selections were formally approved by the meeting.

Names for Her Guests.

From The Louisville (Ky.) Post.

A well-known Louisville girl whose brains have won for her the reputation of being one of the most brilliant women in the city recently held a book party at her house, and the names she gave some of her acquaintances were so excellent that I feel it is my duty to give the public the benefit of them. My consideration for the people named will not allow me to give their right names, but you can draw your own conclusions, and I dare say that the right people will be spotted in more than one instance. "Great Expectations" is the pseudonym which has been given to a young lady who believes that she will eventually win the heart and hand of a man of birth and fortune. Unfortunately, she has not yet met this man. "The Sign of the Lyre" is the name that has been given to a well-known woman, for what reason I can only guess. Several well-known spinsters have been dubbed "Plain Tales from the Hills." These ladies—or girls, as they prefer being called—are just chuck full of stories which have become threadbare from constant telling.

Watch Presented to a Life Saver.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Capt. John L. Allen of the Boston brig Sullivan, which arrived this morning from Wilmington, was treated to a genuine surprise. He was surrounded by several of the customs officials, and Collector Warren, on behalf of the Canadian Government, presented to the Captain a valuable gold hunting-case watch, suitably inscribed, for gallantry in rescuing the crew of the British schooner Granville of Annapolis, N. S., Feb. 12 of the present year.

DEFENDS LABOR REGISTRATION

STATEMENT BY THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

"Pull" Is Abolished, and Every Man's Success Depends on His Own Merit and Efforts.

The Civil Service Reform Association, of which Carl Schurz is President, has recently sent to the Central Labor Union and to other trade and labor organizations a comprehensive statement of the benefits of the system of labor registration as now practiced by the heads of the municipal departments of New-York City.

The statement begins by insisting that appointments to labor positions in the city service which come through preliminary registration with the City Civil Service Board are most fair and just to those who seek these appointments, since it does away with personal influence and substitutes merit and priority of application combined.

Then it gives this account of the system as it is now carried out:

All persons seeking employment in any of the trades included are required to secure an application blank at the office of the labor clerk of the Civil Service Commission, in the new Criminal Court Building. This blank must be filled in by the applicant, with name, age, residence, citizenship, service in the army or navy, if any, number and relationship of persons depending on him for support, and previous occupation, together with certificates of character from two reputable citizens of New-York, one of whom is, or shall have been, an employer of the applicant.

These certificates must vouch for his sobriety, his industry, and his capacity for the kind of labor or employment sought. When this application is filled out and sworn to it is returned to the labor clerk, and a number, together with the date and time, is affixed to it, showing the order of its receipt.

In due time the applicant is notified to appear for the slight physical examination required. If he passes this successfully, and if his application blank as filled out and his vouchers be satisfactory, he is registered as eligible for appointment in the order of his number, under the trade he has designated.

When appointments are to be made the appointing officer notifies the labor clerk of the number of men required. The clerk sends him as many names as there are vacancies, with two additional for each ten, i. e., 12 are sent for 10 vacancies, 30 for 20, 120 for 100, &c. From among these the appointing officer may make his selections, the men not selected retaining their places on the lists, to be certified for the next vacancies.

In sending names, the labor clerk takes, first, (Class A,) veterans of the war having families, in accordance with the veteran preference statutes; second, (Class B,) other veterans; third, (Class C,) persons not veterans, with dependent families, and, fourth, (Class D,) all other persons. In each class the direct order of the lists is followed.

When men who have been employed are laid off through no fault of their own, as, for instance, on the completion of the work on which they have been engaged, they may, on request, retain, respectively, their former positions on the eligible lists for the next certification.

Dismissal is allowed only for incompetence, bad habits, insubordination, or other good cause, to be certified in writing to the Civil Service Commission. No educational test of any sort is required at any point in the registration system; and the applicant who cannot read or write may have the application blank filled in for him by some one else.

The statement then shows in detail the vacancies in labor positions during the last five months, and the manner in which they have been filled. In brief, there have been 405 vacancies, embracing 43 occupations, all supplied from the registration class. The total number of applicants has been 5,579.

Summing up the advantages of the system as it is now carried out:

They mean the abolition of the "pull" by substituting for dependence on the uncertain personal favor of a political boss an opportunity for employment in the municipal service on honorable terms. No man registered by this system need hereafter pay any attention either to the threats or to the promises of any politician or set of politicians. He need not join any chowder club or subscribe to any testimonial, or pay any assessment, under cloak of friendship or charity, to secure the aid or avert the enmity of any boss or heeler; nor need he be under any temptation to give or withhold his vote for fear that his family will have their daily bread taken away by his dismissal from the public service. His retention will be as secure as is the tenure of laborers in other kinds of business, and it will depend chiefly upon his own capacity and conduct. The merit system thus restores the independence of the workingman voter.

The statement closes with a reference to the success at the polls of a similar system when put to the vote of the workingmen of Chicago, though the politicians tried to stampede the voters with the cry that it was a reform in the interest of the rich at the expense of the poor. A comparison of the old and present systems by the labor associations of New-York is desired by the Civil Service Reform Association.

AUSTEN G. FOX IS REAPPOINTED

Will Continue on the Board of Law Examiners.

ALBANY, Dec. 5.—The Court of Appeals has reappointed Austen G. Fox of New-York City as a member of the State Board of Law Examiners, for a term of three years.

At the request of this board the court has adopted a number of minor amendments to the rules regarding the admission of law students to practice.

The court has also amended the rules of practice of the court by asking them to conform to those provisions of the judiciary article of the new Constitution which goes into effect on Jan. 1 next, such as changing the designation "General Term" to "Appellate Division."

PUNISHED FOR STEALING A BODY

Dr. J. Fox of Linneus, Kan., Sent to Prison for Three Years.

LINNEUS, Kan., Dec. 5.—Dr. J. Fox, who was found guilty of stealing the body of Mrs. Gates, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. The trunk in which the woman's body was found had pasters on it to show that it had been in the Union Station at Kansas City seventeen times, and it is thought the physician has been conducting a wholesale business of body snatching.

Corrupt Practices in Elections.

From The New-London (Conn.) Day.

A little over a year ago the Connecticut Legislature passed a corrupt-practice act to govern elections. At the last election it was violated in every town in the State. Has any one heard of an attempt to punish these violators? Was the law passed to be enforced? If not, what was it passed for?

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, threatening weather and snow, northerly winds, dangerous on coast. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, preceded by heavy snow in eastern portions, brisk and high westerly winds, dangerous on the coast, colder Friday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, northwesterly winds, colder in the morning, warmer by Saturday.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, westerly winds, colder Friday morning, warmer by Saturday. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, continued cold, northerly winds. GEORGIA, fair, cold northerly winds Friday, warmer Saturday, with southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair weather; cold northerly winds Friday; frosts Friday morning in northern portion, warmer Saturday. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI, fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer by Friday evening. LOUISIANA, EASTERN TEXAS, OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds, warmer by Friday evening. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, variable winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, generally fair, southerly winds, warmer by Friday evening.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, generally fair, except local snows on the lakes, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, winds shifting to southerly, slightly warmer in southern portion. UPPER MICHIGAN, local snows, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. MISSOURI and IOWA, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, except local snows in extreme northern portion, warmer, southerly winds. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, generally fair Friday, with warmer southwesterly winds. COLORADO, fair, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, generally fair, southerly winds, and warmer in eastern portions. MONTANA, fair, warmer in southern portion, westerly winds, probably colder Friday night. WYOMING, fair, southwesterly winds, and warmer.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Eastport to Narragansett section.

The barometer has fallen rapidly in New-England and to the west of the Mississippi. A depression of considerable energy is central southeast of and near the New-England coast, attended by brisk and high northerly winds and snow. A second depression is north of Montana, and the barometer continues highest, but has fallen, over Central Rocky Mountain districts. It is slightly colder in the Southern States and warmer in the upper lake region and the Central Mississippi Valley westward over the Rocky Mountains. Generally fair weather will continue from the lake regions southward to the Gulf coast and Florida, with colder, northerly winds and frosts Friday morning as far south as Northern Florida, and warmer southerly winds in the central valleys.

SITE FOR CITY COLLEGE

Controller To Be Asked To Issue Bonds For Its Purchase.

SCHOOL BOARD REDUCES COMMITTEES

For Thirty Years There Have Been Nineteen, Now There Will Be Five to Facilitate the Business.

The Trustees of the College of the City of New-York held a secret session in the hall of the Board of Education, 146 Grand Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The meeting lasted about fifteen minutes, and in that time the Trustees passed a resolution to request the Controller to issue bonds necessary to complete the purchase of property for the proposed site of the new college.

The ground consists of more than 100 lots in the northern part of the city. It is bound on the east by St. Nicholas Terrace, on the west by Amsterdam Avenue, on the south by One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and on the north by One Hundred and Fortieth Street. A. P. Ketchum, President of the Board of Trustees, told a reporter after the meeting that the amount asked for would not be made known. It was learned from another Trustee, however, that it is little less than $500,000. It was said by Mr. Ketchum that the prices to be paid are very reasonable, and that persons selling the ground had requested secrecy in the matter for the present. Plans for the building have not yet been considered.

After this meeting the Board of Education had a public session. At this the Controller was requested to issue bonds for $29,893.33 for a schoolhouse at Mosholu Parkway, Briggs and Bainbridge Avenues, in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

The only other business transacted was the reduction in the number of committees which for thirty years has been nineteen, to five.

This was proposed some six months ago with a view to facilitate the work of the board. Mr. Hunt said that he was a member of five of the nineteen committees, and one one day he consumed three hours' time in attending meetings of four of them. An arrangement for a reduction in the number was submitted by President Beneville of the By-law Committee. This was as follows:

The four committees on By-laws, Trustees, Legislation, and School System to be amalgamated into a Committee on School System.

The four committees on Supplies, Library, Auditing, and Nautical School to be consolidated in a Committee on Supplies.

The three committees on Building, Bond Account and other funds to be known as the Committee on Finance.

The committees on Evening Schools, Course of Study, and Teachers, to be known as the Committee on Insruction, and the committees on sites, furniture, &c., to be known as the Committee on Building.

Other minor committees, it was said, should be abolished. The Committee on Finance, it was suggested, should consist of the Chairmen of the other four bodies. There was some objection to this on the part of Mr. Hubbell and others, but with a few amendments the arrangement was adopted. It is proposed in this way to have fewer meetings, and to dispatch business more rapidly.

Fear of Little Things in Children.

From The Philadelphia American.

So far as I can ascertain, facts are strongly opposed to the theory of inherited fear of animals. Just as in the first months a child will manifest something like recoil from a pretty and perfectly innocent pigeon, so later on children manifest fear in the most unlikely directions. In The Invisible Playmate we are told of a girl who got into her first fright on seeing a sparrow drop on the grass near her, though she was not the least afraid of big things. And on first hearing the dog bark in his kennel said, with a little laugh of surprise, "Oh, coughing!"

A parallel case is sent me by a lady friend. One day, when her daughter was about four years old, she saw her standing, the eyes wide open and filled with tears, the arms outstretched for help, evidently transfixed with terror, while a small wood louse made its slow way toward her. The next day the child was taken for the first time to the Zoo, to the mother's article pating trouble, held her hand. But there was no need. A "fearless spirit" in general, she released her hand at the first sight of the elephant and galloped after the monster. If inheritance plays a principal part in the child's fear of animals, one would have expected the facts to be reversed. The elephant should have excited dread, not the harmless insect.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A Success in Washington.—Both Nat Goodwin and Henry Guy Carleton, the author of "Ambition," were somewhat nervous over the production of the play in Washington, its scene being laid in that city, and many of its characters being drawn from men well known there. The play made a great hit, however, and so did Mr. Goodwin as Senator Obediah Beck. A number of Washingtonians of Southern origin thought Major Gashville a trifle overdrawn, but Northerners, on the other hand, were unanimous in the declaration that the Major was true to life.

—Henry Irving's Seventh Week.—The announcements for Sir Henry Irving's seventh and last week but one at Abbey's Theatre are as follows: Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 9 and 10, "Macbeth"; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights and for the Saturday matinée, these plays, all new to this country: "Don Quixote," "Journeys End in Lovers Meeting," and "A Story of Waterloo." Mr. Irving will be followed at Abbey's Dec. 23 by John Hare, the English actor, who will then make his first appearance in this country.

—Murray Hill Theatre.—The architect's plans for the new Murray Hill Theatre, which is to be erected at Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, have been approved by Manager Frank L. Mordaunt, and contracts for the iron work and building of the house have been given out. The new theatre is to be opened to the public next September, with a popular star, and Manager Murtha has already booked nearly half his first season with first-class stars and combinations.

—Autograph Letter from Strauss.—Rudolph Aronson has just received an autograph letter from Johann Strauss, dated Vienna, Nov. 23, in which the waltz king thanks Mr. Aronson for his arrangements for the Strauss family, published in Munsey's for Ooctober. The musician also announces the first performance of "Weldmeister," his new operetta, which was produced in Vienna Nov. 30.

—To Go to the Pacific.—Manager August Pitou has arranged for Chauncey Olcott to begin his next season as a star at the California Theatre in San Francisco on Aug. 3 next. He will present "The Irish Artist" and "Mavourneen" for the first time in that city.

—Minnie Palmer Coming.—Minnie Palmer, who is now on the ocean, is expected to arrive here next Tuesday. Her American tour in "The School Girl" will begin Dec. 23 in Syracuse.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5.—Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, a novelist, formerly of this city, but at present living in Boston, has brought action against her husband, William Holmes, for divorce. When Mrs. Holmes's first novel appeared she was threatened with a suit by Mary J. Holmes, the celebrated author. But when it was discovered that Mary J. Holmes was the New-Haven woman's name, the suit was dropped.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Indian Bureau today received a dispatch from the Acting Indian Agent, telling of the murder of H. H. Merrill and daughter, near Ash Springs, Arizona. Indians are thought to be perpetrators of the deed. Indian Agent Myer of the San Carlos reservation is in Washington, and to-day stated that the murderers may have been Mexicans.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 5.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad station was entered in Wyoming by burglars last night, and trunk belonging to John Honey, a traveling salesman for a jewelry house in Syracuse, N. Y., was broken open and the entire contents, consisting of watches and jewelry, were removed. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

HORTONVILLE, Wis., Dec. 5.—The Greenville Hotel, situated six miles east of here, was burned to the ground this morning. William Reuter, an employe of the hotel, was suffocated and taken from the burning building dead. Several members of a medicine troupe escaped death by jumping from the second-floor windows clad only in their night robes.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 5.—Edwin A. Elder of West Newton, Me., who shot himself yesterday, died to-day. He was a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and became despondent because he failed to pass the physical examination for entrance to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Dec. 5.—Benjamin Young was burned to death in a tenement house here last night, and several others narrowly escaped the same fate. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp. The loss is about $5,000.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 5.—John M. Kincaid, an old resident, shot and killed himself this morning in a Pullman sleeper on the Santa Fé train, while returning from Cripple Creek.

BRAVE MEN OF TRUCK 8, BROOKLYN

They Rescue Twenty Persons from a Smoke-Filled Building—Made a Sack of Mattress and Sheets.

The firemen attached to Truck 8, on Seigel Street, near Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, rescued a number of persons from a burning building at 80 Graham Avenue yesterday morning. The fire started in the cellar among old boxes.

The building is a four-story double flat house, and on the first floor Nathan Prensky has a dry goods store. The flames were confined to the cellar until a boy opened the doors; then they spread rapidly through the house, and the smoke prevented all escape by means of the stairway.

Truck 8 was at the fire in two minutes, but even then the flames were beyond control. Ladders were placed against the burning building, and the firemen were soon at work rescuing the tenants, who stood at the windows crying and begging to be taken out. It is believed that at least twenty persons were rescued by the firemen, but the names of all could not be obtained, as they hurried away as soon as they found themselves safe.

In the rear rooms of the third floor Firemen Richard F. Wood and Francis McLarney found Mrs. Ida Katzman and her three-day-old baby in bed. The woman had swooned. The firemen made a sack of the mattress and sheets, with Mrs. Katzman in the sack. She was carried to the window and lifted through. Two other firemen received the bundle and carried it safely to the street, amid the cheers of the crowd that watched the rescue.

Mrs. M. Wiliaskowski and her three-day-old child were also carried down by the firemen. Mrs. Rachel Marks, twenty-eight years old, and her two children, Abraham, four years old, and Anna, six months old, were rescued by Fireman McLarney.

Firemen Kraft and Fernald carried Mrs. Ida Ruben and Mrs. Rose Knisgog from the second story, while Assistant Foreman Natschke and Fireman Keenan rescued Mrs. Fannie Groisky, Rose Groisky, Mrs. Fannie Ebberson, and Nathan Ebberson.

Chief Engineer Dale and Assistant Chief Engineer Perry praised the firemen for their excellent work.

The loss to the building, stock, and furniture amounts to about $12,000.

THINKS HE KNOWS A FIREBUG.

John P. Jones Asks the Mount Vernon Authorities to Help Him.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Dec. 5.—John P. Jones of 1,497 Lexington Avenue, New-York, has communicated with city officials and promised, if he can have their co-operation, to run down the supposed gang of firebugs who are held responsible for certain fires that have occurred recently in Mount Vernon. Mr. Jones intimates he knows the man to whom the Burton lumber mill fire that occurred Nov. 30 is due, and is keeping him under surveillance.

The police of Mount Vernon are trying to find out what grounds there are for supposing the fires were incendiary. Mr. Jones's offer is under advisement.

Beacon Hill's Glory Departed.

From The Boston Herald.

Who among the prophets could have foretold twenty years ago that real estate on far-famed Beacon Hill would have depreciated in value more than in any other section of Boston? And yet there is the fact, and it illustrates how the whims of fashion dominate over all things terrestrial.

AMBERGRIS, THE WHALE FISHER'S PRIZE

How It Is Used in the Manufacture of Perfumes.

From The Boston Transcript.

To the conservative whale fisher of New-Bedford or Provincetown the discovery of ambergris is as unexpected and as longed for as the sheeny splendor of the pearl that gladdens the pearl fisher, or the sparkle of the diamond that sends its radiance straight to the heart of the coal miner. There is that delightful uncertainty, that same shake-and-throw doubt, that allures the speculator to take his chance; though that of the whaleman is much more legitimate business, for with the zeal that characterizes these merchants of the ocean, there is coupled the absolute certainty of reduplication according to their efforts.

Almost awestruck are the sailors when the cry of "Ambergris!" is uttered. This is the happy event of a lifetime. The substance is carefully taken from the bowels of the whale and is packed in casks, if it is in liquid form, or in sacks if it is dry enough.

It is then brought, in its nauseatingly odoriferous condition, direct to Boston, where it is appraised by the head of the largest wholesale drug firm in the city. This young man has no enviable task before him in ascertaining the value of the article. He has to examine the mass, which is sometimes in a rank liquid state, sometimes of the consistency of soft putty, and again a chalklike substance. That which is more like putty usually is to be best relied on for making the best market ambergris, and gradually as it dries—the only curing process it undergoes—the unwholesome dark shade gradually turns to a soft squirrel gray. The substance lightens in weight, and the subtle, fascinating odor develops, an odor almost indescribable, like the blending of new-mown hay, the damp woodsy fragrance of a fern-copse, and the faintest possible perfume of the violet.

And to what use is ambergris put? It is an indispensable article with fine perfumes, as it is used to give permanency and lasting qualities to very fleeting scents. It is a curious fact that the keynote or basis of "nosegays," or "bouquets," as handkerchief odors are called, is not, as one might suppose, the attar of garden flowers nor the penetrating balsams—these are indispensable but are not the groundwork. That basis is always one of the four animal odors, i. e., ambergris, musk, obtained from small musk deer of Asia, civet, from the civet cat of India, and castor, a secretion of the castor beaver, and now almost obsolete in the perfume trade. The pure and separate tincture of any one of these odors is too intense and powerful to be tolerated. Like all substances of these kinds they must undergo a slow decomposition till the remainder possess very little volatility. Even then they contain a virtue which clings pertinaciously to woven fabrics, and not being soluble in weak alkaline lyes is still to be detected in the material after passing through the lavatory ordeal. They are, therefore, of great value to the perfumer, and are the essential foundation in almost every formula.

The essence of ambergris is obtained by mixing three ounces of it with one gallon of pure alcohol, and not till after a month is it ready for use. This, however, is only kept for mixing, and is far too strong. Only when it has entered in minute proportion into the bouquet does it produce those agreeable and characteristic perfumes, the effect of which upon the nerves of the sensitive nose is much like the happy sensation produced by harmonious musical chords on the delicate ear or the perfect blending of colors to the educated eye.

As ambergris is the most costly of the animal perfumes, the bouquets containing it are of the most expensive kinds. It is used more in France than in this country, civet being extensively used for a retainer in American-made perfumes. Most of the ambergris is shipped therefore to France, where it finds a ready demand.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M. 32d Street.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady giving housekeeping desires a place for a most competent maid; excellent cook, and would do housework in very small family; chamberwork preferred. R., Box 889 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid, assist with waiting, or do fine washing; thoroughly competent; in private family; three years' best city reference. 208 East 38th St., Barker's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as competent chambermaid and seamstress, or do waiting in a small family; has five years' city reference. H. J., Box 867 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 897 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By Canadian girl, Protestant; as chambermaid and waitress. 582 3d Av., between 38th and 39th Sts.; ring Breen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress. 1,096 3d Av., between 64th and 65th Sts., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress; good references. 231 East 100th St., Whannel's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; five years' city references from last place; will do fine washing. 208 East 57th St.; ring second bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By chambermaid; will help wash; is competent, willing, and obliging; best city reference; likes the country. 667 3d Av., fourth floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young woman as chambermaid, parlormaid, or waitress; first-class city reference. M. R., care Mulvey, 82 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid and either seamstress or waitress in private family; city references. Call, two days, at 142 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best city references from first-class families. 101 West 49th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an American girl as chambermaid; will assist with grown children; city or country. M. F., 342 East 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; willing, obliging; best city references. M. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. M. W., Box 200, 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a young girl as chambermaid. Call, before 12, at 1 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in a private family; best city reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and do fine washing; best city reference. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. M. T., Box 199, 753 6th Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By young lady as companion; speaks German, French, and English; understands dressmaking, fancy work; reference. C. D., 332 East 125th St.

Cooks.

COOK, WASH, and IRON, or DO HOUSEWORK.—By neat young girl; can also do waiting and chamberwork. 200 East 44th St., one flight up.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; first-class references. M. G., 169 East 102d St., third flat.

COOK.—By a girl in a private family as good cook; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at 816 West 14th St.

COOK.—By competent young French cook in private family; wages, $35; best references. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; good manager; city reference. 125 West 60th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook in private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best city references. 113 East 45th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By competent woman as thorough family cook and baker; city or country; first-class reference. Curry, 342 West 38th St., first floor.

COOK.—By excellent cook in boarding house; thoroughly understands her business; good baker; best reference from last employer. 335 3d Av.

COOK.—By first-class English experienced cook; wages, $40; personal and written references. A. W., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By woman as first-class American cook; city reference. Annie Frevors, 817 6th Av., ring second bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; personal reference. 239 West 37th St., Room 2.

COOK.—By good family cook; or would go as second cook under a chef. B. Z., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By an experienced Swiss cook in a private family; wages, $30; best reference. A. L., 294 7th Av., ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; references. Jenny, 2,345 3d Av.

COOK.—To do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; good city reference. 482 Amsterdam Av., Vealle's bell.

COOK.—By respectable colored woman as cook for first-class people. 43 West 66th St.; ring Perdue's bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife as cook; husband as butler; first-class references. A. L., 238 West 31st St., ground floor.

COOK.—By competent French cook in private family; wages, $35 to $40. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By German cook; very clean and saving. Care of Miss Martin, 201 West 31st St.

COOK.—By a competent French cook in private family; wages, $35 to $40. Marie, 1,026 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; best city references. 417 West 18th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city reference. 316 West 39th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a competent woman as good family cook; go out by day or week. 706 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; in private family can get up dinner parties and luncheons; excellent baker; best city references; last employer seen. F. C., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent girl as good cook and baker; private family; city; understands her business; city reference; wages, $20. C. C., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a professed cook in a private family; has lived with the leading families of Newport and New-York; gives unquestionable city references. 129 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent American woman as a cook; assist with washing; in a private family; best city reference. N. M., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman to do cooking in private family, or assist with washing; willing and obliging; good city reference. 203 East 37th St., candy store.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; both competent and reliable in their duties; in private family; willing, obliging; excellent personal reference. P., Box 949 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—Lady closing her home desires to place her cook; also laundress and chambermaid. Call, Friday, between 10 and 12, northwest corner 130th St. and 5th Av.

COOK.—By reliable young woman as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; in private family; best of reference. 595 3d Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a Welsh Protestant as cook and assist with washing in small private family; city references. Call, two days, at 142 East 28th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; go out to cook dinner, luncheon, and do family cooking, by day or week; best city reference. Mrs. Lundstrom, 592 3d Av.

COOK.—By girl as competent cook; willing to do washing and ironing; is willing and capable; best personal reference. L., Box 21, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman as first-class cook; excellent baker; can take full charge of kitchen; best city reference. Katie, Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good French cook to do extras and day's. A. Hauser, 288 7th Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day or week cooking or washing and ironing; references. 327 West 25th St., first floor, in rear.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to go out by the day; can do all kinds of work; in a gentleman's house; well recommended. 228 East 86th St., fourth bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a Protestant woman as competent laundress by the day or week; best city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

DAY'S WORK.—By Scotchwoman to do day's work; good laundress; will do cleaning or any other work. Meckle, 535 3d Av., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Work at home or day; superior fitter; finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel, or make into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect cutter and fitter; latest styles in gowns; tailor-made ball and carriage and reception gowns; fancy silk waists a specialty; or by day; terms reasonable. Mme. Charlotte, 112 East 32d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class children's dressmaker and seamstress; also remodeling, alterations, and repairing by the day; best city references. E. B., 241 West 32d St., second bell, east.

DRESSMAKER.—A fine fitter, designer; ladies' costumes, evening gowns, wraps; fur garments remodeled at home or out; daily, $2; excellent experience. Huguenin, 1,620 Broadway, store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by day or week; good designer, cutter, fitter; terms moderate. French Dressmaker, 706 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Will go out by day; will cut and fit; leave work ready for seamstress. M. C. Mack, 301 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and trimmer; by the day; formerly with Redfern; evening dresses. Present employer, 134 East 117th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker in private family; $2.50 day. M. B., 130 West 27th St., care of Rolenger.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; go out by day; expert cutter and fitter. 184 West 46th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a well-educated German girl, lately landed, speaking French well, and who can also teach music, as nursery governess to grown children. C. L., care Mrs. Fels, 136 East 48th St